ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Saturday, March 1, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the senders) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten words nationwide insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect additions in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their wishes. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, or to "The Times" Bureau, 24, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 19s. Inland, £5 5s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ARCHER.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at Riverhead, Sevenoaks, to Mildred, wife of Dr. E. C. Archer—a son.

BARNETT.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Wellington (N.Z.), to Peggy (*née* Dalton), wife of Miles A. F. Barnett—a daughter.

BARTER.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at Tanjar, West Drive, Cheam, Surrey, to Muriel, wife of Herbert Barter—a son.

BEATSON.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at Grey Friars, Hutton Mount, Shenfield, Essex, to Margaret (*née* Frame Thomson), wife of Major B. Fraser Beatson, I.M.S. (retired)—a son.

BELMONT.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at 28, Chester-street, S.W.1, to the wife of A. Belmont—a son.

BRAMWELL.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at 14, Briar-walk, Putney, S.W.15, to Doris, wife of Francis H. Bramwell—a daughter.

CLARK.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at "Kingston," Newton-road, Mumbles, to Muriel Kathleen, wife of Norman Clark—a daughter (Anne Delia).

COLEMAN.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at Newcastle, to Dorothy, wife of the Rev. Noel D. Coleman, 22, North Bailey, Durham—a daughter.

COLTHURST.—On Feb. 26, 1930, to Elizabeth Mary, wife of Rev. St. G. Colthurst, M.A., of 38, Bath-street, Huddersfield—a daughter.

FANSHAWE.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at 3, Wilbraham-place, S.W., to Mary, wife of Captain George Fanshawe, The Queen's Bays—a son.

GALBRAITH.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at 23, Eglinton-drive, Glasgow, W.2, to Ida Jean Galloway, wife of Lieut.-Commdr. Thomas Dunlop Galbraith, Royal Navy (retired)—a daughter.

GREEN.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at 61, Chichele-road, N.W.2, to Queenie (*née* Costello), wife of James N. Green—a son.

HOPKINSON.—On Jan. 25, 1930, at Rajkot, Kathiawar, Eleanor (*née* Richardson), wife of Arthur Hopkinson, I.C.S., of a daughter.

JONES NOBLE.—On Friday, Feb. 21, 1930, at St. Brenda's, Clifton Park, Bristol, Mrs. J. Bevan Noble (Phyllis S., *see* Kelsall)—a son. Both doing well.

LASCELLES.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at 74, Gloucester-terrace, W.2, to Rose, wife of H. F. Lascelles—a daughter.

LAW.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at 69, Meadway, N.W.11, to Phyllis, wife of Charles Law—a son.

LINDSAY-WATSON.—On Feb. 26, 1930, at a nursing home in London, to Eleanor, wife of Lieutenant W. A. Lindsay-Watson, R.N.—a son.

PEARSE.—On Feb. 23, 1930, at Plymouth, to Honor, wife of Anderson Pearse—a daughter.

PHELPS.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at 95, Latham-gardens, W.5, to Hettie (*née* Newtould), wife of H. M. P. Phelps—a daughter.

TARKE.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Southport, Lancs, to Gwyneth and John Tarke—a daughter (still-born).

WATKINS.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at 35, Keswick-road, S.W.15, to Mr. and Mrs. Dale Watkins—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

ADEY : CHARLESWORTH.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate, by the Rev. Francis Underhill, D.D., C. E. Adey, of Hillside, Stratton Wills Adey, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Wills Adey, of Chean House, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, to Joan Mary Margaret, only daughter of Mr. Francis Charlesworth, M.B., of 7, Moreton-gardens, S.W.5, and of the late Mrs. Charlesworth.

BEAN : GOW.—On Feb. 26, 1930, at the Parish Church of All Souls', South Hampstead, London, Kenneth Dowding Bean, M.B., Ch.B., of Cheadle, Cheshire, second son of the late Rev. Benjamin and Mrs. Bean, of Honeyhay Sutton, Surrey, to Kathleen Bruce, daughter of Allen Bruce Gow, Esq., of 66, Compayne-gardens, Hampstead.

BUTTERS : HOLDEN.—On Feb. 12, 1930, at the R.C. Church, Rangoon, Burma, Lieut. John Rainow Butters, I.M.S., to Lilian Mary Holden, 2nd daughter of Mrs. Holden, 27, Enfield-road, Hythe, Kent.

COOKE : LUBBOCK.—On Feb. 22, 1930, at St. John's Church, Torquay, by Edward Owen, eldest son of the Rev. Roger Cooke, Vicar of Bradford, Yorks, and only child of the late Gordon Wheeler Lubbock and Mrs. Lubbock, of The White House, Torquay.

HYSLOP : HOLDER.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at All Souls', Langham-place, W., Geoffrey Hyslop, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Markey, of Hamstead, N.W., to Violet Lilian, eldest daughter of Capt. F. W. V. Holden and the late Mrs. Holder, of New Cross, S.E. (Melbourne papers please copy.)

ILLINGWORTH : WATSON.—On Feb. 26, 1930, at Bamburgh-on-Sea, Harold Alfred Illingworth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Illingworth, of Chester, to Margaret Kathleen Watson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Watson, of Burnham-on-Sea.

LAYCOCK : CAMMACK.—On Feb. 26, 1930, in London, George Francis Laycock to Irene Mary Cammack.

TAWSE : DUNFORD.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at St. Ethelreda's, Ely-place, E.C., George Alexander Tawse, eldest son of the late James Tawse and of Mrs. Tawse, of Rosemary Priory, to Pauline, youngest daughter of the late Valentine M. Dunford, K.S.G. and of Mrs. Dunford, of 55, Russell-square, London, W.C.1.

VARLEY : RHYS JONES.—On Feb. 22, 1930, at Christ Church, Westminster, Arthur Varley, son of the late H. Varley, Long Ashton, to Gwendolen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Rhys Jones, Bournemouth.

WIER : BRITTON.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Keyasham, Somerset, Albert Frederick, third son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Dowsell Wier, Bristol, to Marie Margaret, widow of S. Wesley Britton.

SILVER WEDDINGS

DAVEY : BOND.—On March 1, 1905, at St. Peter's Church, Rickmansworth, by the Rev. Auriel Murray, M.A., Charles Ward Davey, eldest son of Mrs. Charles Davey, of Ashfield, Rickmansworth, to Ada, third daughter of the late Alexander Bond, of Hermitage, Herts. Present address: Staffa, Orpington.

EYRE : WHITE.—On March 2, 1905, at St. Mary's Church, Lower Hardres, Kent, Hastings Bell Eyre, fourth son of the late John Cotsford Phillipps Eyre, 28th Regiment, to Joan, youngest daughter of the late John E. White, Esq., of Street End House, Petham, Kent.

KING : ASHBY.—On March 1, 1905, at St. Mary's Parish Church, Scarborough, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hull, Edwin James King, eldest son of the late Edwin King, of The Elms, Fitzroy Park, Highgate, to Mildred, youngest daughter of the late Richard Ashby, of Argyll Lodge, Scarborough. Present address: The Old House, East Finchley.

GOLDEN WEDDING

PRITCHARD : HALSEY.—On March 1, 1880, at St. John's Church, Oxford-square, George Henry, son of Robert T. Pritchard, of 83, Edgware-road, to Laura Agnes, only daughter of the late Samuel Halsey, of 157, Edgware-road.

DEATHS

ACHESON-GRAY.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at 19, Tankerville-terrace, Newcastle, Norah L., widow of J. de B. Acheson-Gray. Interment Jesmond Old Cemetery, March 3, following service at St. Hilda's Church at 12 o'clock.

BIRD.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Montagu Lodge, Datchet, Jessie Augusta, widow of Walter Bird and mother of Percy Gravers Cottage, Taplow, aged 76.

BUCHANAN.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at his residence, 28, St. Bernards-road, Olton, Birmingham, James P. Heaton, in his 70th year.

HYLAND.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at Strath Tor, Crownlane, Streatham Common, Frank, beloved husband of Mary Grace Hyland and eldest son of the late Frederick Hyland, of Ashford, Kent, aged 74. Service Monday, 11 o'clock, Immanuel Church, Streatham Common. Interment Betbersden Church, near Ashford, Kent.

JACKSON.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at the Manor House, Normanby, Francis Henry Jackson, of Middlesbrough, solicitor, third son of the late Henry Jackson, of Woodbrow, Malton, in his 86th year. Service at Eston Parish Church at 2 o'clock on Monday, March 3. Interment at Eston Cemetery.

JOURDAIN.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Hertford, Marguerite Isabel ("Daisy"), dearly-loved second daughter of the late Sir Henry and Lady Ada M. Jourdain. Funeral on Tuesday, March 4. Time and place later. Flowers to Mrs. Blackett-Ord, Beechleigh, Hertford.

KIMBER.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at 20, Hyde Park-square, W.2, Augustus C. E. Kimber, O.B.E., the loved husband of Grace Kimber. Service at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, 12.30 p.m., Monday, March 3, and after at Golders Green Crematorium.

KIRKBY.—On Feb. 25, 1930, Blanche, eldest daughter of the late William Wynn Kirkby, of Battle End, Brecon, and the 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot, granddaughter of the late Sarah Kirkby, of Massymeadd, Merionethshire.

LIDDELL.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at The Firs, Wimbledon Park, Kathleen Mary, widow of Francis Liddell. Service at St. Barnabas, Southfields, 2.30, Monday, March 3. Burial Putney Vale Cemetery.

LOWE.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Forest House, Forest Row, Sussex, Constance Jane, eldest surviving daughter of the late Canon Joseph Lowe, of Hathwaite, Northumberland and Mrs. Eliza Lowe, greatly beloved. Service at Forest Row Church on Monday, March 3, at 11.45 a.m. Interment Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, on Tuesday, March 4. Newcastle-on-Tyne papers, please copy.

M'KENZIE.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at Daresbury, Malvern, after a short illness, Jane Bethune, only daughter of the late Rev. Neil Bethune, and wife of the late James MacKenzie, aged 71 years. Service on Monday at the Priory Church, Malvern, 2.30.

MARKS.—On Feb. 28, 1930, John Percy Marks, of 9, Elmslie-road, Dulwich, aged 64. Funeral Monday, March 3; service at St. Mary Magdalene, Peckham, 2.30 p.m. Interment at Nunhead Cemetery.

MARKWICK.—On Feb. 26, 1930, at Crowborough, May, dearly loved wife of Major H. W. Markwick, Indian Army.

MONTFORD.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at Bath, Catherine Elizabeth (Kate), third daughter of the late Edward Montford, Ivy House, Churchstoke, Montgomeryshire.

MULLINS.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at a nursing home, fortified by the rites of the Holy Church, Henrietta, widow of Eugene Thomas Frank Mullins, aged 83. R.I.P. Requiem Mass at St. Joseph's Church, Sale, to-day (Saturday), at 10.30 a.m., prior to interment at Brooklands Cemetery at 11.15 a.m. Inquiries to Bateman and Wood, 6, St. Ann's-square, Manchester. 'Phone, 0615 City.

NAPIER.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at Polvarth-terrace, St. Mawes, Rosmika Pleasance Napier.

NICHOLL.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at Holmbury, Upper-avenue, Eastbourne, Mary Ann, widow of E. Herbert Nicholl.

NICHOLSON.—On Feb. 28, 1930, suddenly, at Willoughton Manor, Francis Frederic Nicholson, in his 76th year. Funeral, Willoughton Church, Monday, 2.30.

PARRY.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at a nursing home in London, Percy Edward Longworthy, D.S.O., O.B.E., late Queen Victoria Rifles, beloved husband of Dora Parry, of "Norton," Elmstead-road, West Byfleet, aged 61 years. Funeral at Codsall, near Wolverhampton, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, March 4. Memorial service at St. Anselm's Church, Davies-street, W.1, at 11 a.m.

POLE.—On Feb. 27, 1930, Ella Maud, very dear and only surviving child of William and Ella Constance Pole.

POPPLE.—On Feb. 24, 1930, Harold, the dearly loved husband of Mignie Popple, aged 42. Interred at the Scathloo-road Cemetery, Grimsby, on Thursday afternoon.

POWELL.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Sutton Court, Lodbrook, Norah Stanley Powell, widow of Thomas Powell, aged 77.

PRICE.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at 11 p.m., Alice Francis Blackburne, dearly loved wife of Brig.-Gen. G. D. Price, C.M.G., of Creech Hill House, St. Giles, Dorset. Funeral service at St. Giles Parish Church on Monday, March 3, at 11 a.m. Interment will follow at Eastney Cemetery, Portsmouth, at 2 o'clock. Flowers to Verwood Station.

PRUSSIA.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at 32A, Craven-road, W.2, suddenly, Alfred Mayo Prussia, dearly loved brother of Ethel Bates Hill.

PURCHAS.—On Feb. 22, 1930, at Onitsha, Nigeria, Frederick Spencer, loved husband of Doris M. Purchas, of Newquay, Cornwall.

REDMOND.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Vancouver, British Columbia, William Redmond, L.R.C.S. Edinburgh, L.R.C.P. London; late Fleet-Surgeon Royal Navy, in his 81st year.

RICHARDS.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Shanghai, Michael, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Richards, Asiatic Petroleum Co., aged two years.

RODRIGUES.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at 8, Aberlissenscourt, Maida Vale, W.9, Maud, the dearly beloved and devoted wife of David Rodrigues. Funeral at 12 o'clock to-morrow (Sunday), at Golders Green Cemetery (Hoop-lane).

ST. MAUR-RIMMER.—On Feb. 26, 1930, very suddenly, at "Clyde House," Sidcup, Kent, Blackheath, Thomas St. Maur-Rimmer. Military funeral Monday, March 3, at St. Luke's, Charlton, 3.15 p.m.; Charlton Cemetery, 3.45 p.m.

STORR.—On Feb. 26, 1930, Gerard, youngest son of the late Rev. Frederick Storr, aged 70. Funeral Monday, 2.30, at Matfield Church.

TAYLOR.—On Feb. 27, 1930, Marie Louise Taylor, of Flat 3, 83, Beaconsfield-road, Blackheath, S.E.3, widow of Arthur Folds Taylor, No Sowers, by request.

THOMSON.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at a nursing home, Robert Thomson, "Cora Linn," Peckham. Funeral Tuesday, March 4, 2.30 p.m., at Forest Hill Cemetery. Friends, please accept this, the only intimation and invitation.

TOMLINSON.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at 51, Haroldroad, Upper Norwood, Priscilla, widow of Benjamin Tomlinson, in her 88th year.

TREDWEN.—On Feb. 26, 1930, passed away after short illness, at 11, Park-avenue, Palmeira Green, Hove, Frederick, of Messrs. Gilbert J. McCall and Company, Limited, Bishopsgate, in his 78th year. Funeral on Monday, March 3, Christ Church, Old Southgate, at 1 p.m. Memorial service on Tuesday, March 4, at 12 noon, St. Helen's Church, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, 12.30. Will friends accept this as the only intimation?

TUNNICLIFFE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1930, peacefully in her sleep, Elizabeth Tunnicliffe, widow of Alderman Joseph Tunnicliffe, M.Inst.C.E., of North Finchley, and eldest daughter of the late William Charlton, of Speke, Liverpool. Service on Monday, March 3, at 3 p.m., at All Saints', Whitstone, followed by funeral at Friern Barnet Cemetery. Flowers to All Saints' Church on Monday morning.

WARD.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Savile House, Torquay, Helen Mary Ward, widow of Admiral T. Le Hunte Ward, in her 85th year. Funeral service at St. Mary Church, Torquay, 3 o'clock, Tues., March 4. Interment Torquay Cemetery.

WHITE.—On Feb. 26, 1930, at "Redroofs," The Crescent, Belmont, Surrey, Sydney, the beloved husband of Mary White.

WILSON-FARQUHARSON.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at Camberley, Surrey, Alice Mary, daughter of the late John Sanderson and wife of Lieutenant-Colonel D. L. Wilson-Farquharson, of Allargue, Aberdeenshire. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery, Monday, March 3, at 2 o'clock, train leaving Waterloo at 2 p.m.

WILTSHIRE.—On Feb. 26, 1930, Elizabeth, widow of Charles Roychoft Wiltshire, of Dublin, aged 83. (Foreign papers, please copy.)

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

CRAWFURTH SMITH.—In ever-present remembrance of Malcolm Douglas Crawfurth Smith (Box), late Lieut. of Court O.T.C. and R.F.A., who died March 1, 1922, at Idaho, U.S.A., from the effects of gas poisoning in France, 1918, most dearly loved and only son of H. V. and Maud Crawfurth Smith, Athelney Park, Merrion, County Dublin.

ALMS.—In ever-loving memory of Flying-Officer E. L. W. H. (Bob) Alms, R.A.F., killed in a bombing accident at Risalpur, March 1, 1926, aged 26.

BALDWIN.—In ever loving memory of my dear husband, Alderman F. A. Baldwin, Chairman of the Worcestershire County Council, who passed away March 1, 1924. Also of Mayor of Acton, who passed away March 1, 1924. Also of our beloved eldest daughter, Marie Louise Moggridge, March 1, 1914.

Sadly missed.

GEORGE, Ellen.—In very loving memory of my dear Mother, who passed over on March 2, 1929.—Gerrie.

MACCLELLAN.—To the ever-dear memory of Alister Macclellan, who died March 2, 1892, aged 19 years.

"We trust that those we call the dead
Are breathers of an ampler day,
For ever nobler ends."

MERTON, Henry Benjamin.—March 2, 1929.—To the beloved memory of my darling Husband. So dearly loved; so deeply mourned. God bless his sweet soul!—Ella.

SICHEL.—In proud and everlasting memory of our dear father, Gerald T. S. Sichel, F.R.C.S., who passed on, Feb. 29, 1928.

"So loved and so missed."

WHITEHEAD.—In ever-loving memory of a dear husband and father, Henry Whitehead, Knight, J.P., who died at Stazenhoe Park, Welwyn, Herts, Feb. 29, 1928.

"We laid upon the altar the dearest and the best."

Kelly's Celtic Crosses. Tablets, Monuments erected in any cemetery.—Write for Catalogue No. 25a. Kelly and Co., Cramb Bros., Ltd., 129, Marylebone-road, N.W.1.

Wm. Whiteley, Ltd.—Funerals or Cremations in town or country. Monumental work. Catalogue free.—Queen's-road, W.2. Telephone, Park 1234.

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Spink and Son, Ltd., are the well-known Valuers and Buyers of fine Emeralds, Diamonds and Pearls, Jewels, also Old Silver and Antiques. Valuable safely sent by post or rail insured. Est. 1772. 5, 6, 7, King-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

DEATHS (continued)

GOODLIFF.—On Feb. 28, 1930, Richard Goodliff, of Caxley House, Huntingdon, aged 67 years. Funeral service at All Saints' Church, Huntingdon, on Tuesday, March 4, at 2.45 p.m.

GRANTHAM.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at a Chislehurst nursing home, Harold Pereira, the dearly loved husband of Constance Maud Grantham. Funeral, St. Giles's Cemetery, Cambridge, Tuesday.

HEALING.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at Teignmouth, Mary Constance Healing, Park Cottage, Cheltenham, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alfred Healing, Tewkesbury. Funeral service at 12.15 on Monday, St. Stephen's Church, Cheltenham.

HALL.—Suddenly at The Bishop's House, Burlington, Vermont, U.S.A., the Rt. Revd. Arthur Clerkman Allsyon Hall.

HEATON.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at his residence, 28, St. Bernards-road, Olton, Birmingham, James P. Heaton, in his 70th year.

HYLAND.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at Strath Tor, Crownlane, Streatham Common, Frank, beloved husband of Mary Grace Hyland and eldest son of the late Frederick Hyland, of Ashford, Kent, aged 74. Service Monday, 11 o'clock, Immanuel Church, Streatham Common. Interment Betbersden Church, near Ashford, Kent.

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PARRY.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at a nursing home in London, Percy Edward Longworthy, D.S.O., O.B.E., late Queen Victoria Rifles, beloved husband of Dora Parry, of "Norton," Elmstead-road, West Byfleet, aged 61 years. Funeral at Codsall, near Wolverhampton, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, March 4. Memorial service at St. Anselm's Church, Davies-street, W.1, at 11 a.m.

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PURCHAS.—On Feb. 22, 1930, at Onitsha, Nigeria, Frederick Spencer, loved husband of Doris M. Purchas, of Newquay, Cornwall.

REDMOND.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Vancouver, British Columbia, William Redmond, L.R.C.S. Edinburgh, L.R.C.P. London; late Fleet-Surgeon Royal Navy, in his 81st year.

RICHARDS.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Shanghai, Michael, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Richards, Asiatic Petroleum Co., aged two years.

RODRIGUES.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at 8, Aberlissenscourt, Maida Vale, W.9, Maud, the dearly beloved and devoted wife of David Rodrigues. Funeral at 12 o'clock to-morrow (Sunday), at Golders Green Cemetery (Hoop-lane).

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TOMLINSON.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at 51, Haroldroad, Upper Norwood, Priscilla, widow of Benjamin Tomlinson, in her 88th year.

TREDWEN.—On Feb. 26, 1930, passed away after short illness, at 11, Park-avenue, Palmeira Green, Hove, Frederick, of Messrs. Gilbert J. McCall and Company, Limited, Bishopsgate, in his 78th year. Funeral on Monday, March 3, Christ Church, Old Southgate, at 1 p.m. Memorial service on Tuesday, March 4, at 12 noon, St. Helen's Church, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, 12.30. Will friends accept this as the only intimation?

TUNNICLIFFE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1930, peacefully in her sleep, Elizabeth Tunnicliffe, widow of Alderman Joseph Tunnicliffe, M.Inst.C.E., of North Finchley, and eldest daughter of the late William Charlton, of Speke, Liverpool. Service on Monday, March 3, at 3 p.m., at All Saints', Whitstone, followed by funeral at Friern Barnet Cemetery. Flowers to All Saints' Church on Monday morning.

WARD.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Savile House, Torquay, Helen Mary Ward, widow of Admiral T. Le Hunte Ward, in her 85th year. Funeral service at St. Mary Church, Torquay, 3 o'clock, Tues., March 4. Interment Torquay Cemetery.

WHITE.—On Feb. 26, 1930, at "Redroofs," The Crescent, Belmont, Surrey, Sydney, the beloved husband of Mary White.

WILSON-FARQUHARSON.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at Camberley, Surrey, Alice Mary, daughter of the late John Sanderson and wife of Lieutenant-Colonel D. L. Wilson-Farquharson, of Allargue, Aberdeenshire. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery, Monday, March 3, at 2 o'clock, train leaving Waterloo at 2 p.m.

WILTSHIRE.—On Feb. 26, 1930, Elizabeth, widow of Charles Roychoft Wiltshire, of Dublin, aged 83. (Foreign papers, please copy.)

PERSONAL

H.W.—1st October, 1923. Tout passe l'Amitie reste.

The charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if desired, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

Major M. L. Lakin and Lady Maurice Fitz Gerald wish to express their grateful thanks for the kind messages of sympathy which they have received in their bereavement, and also for the beautiful flowers sent, all of which they hope to acknowledge personally later.

Mrs. Tebbs is very grateful and much touched by the kindness and sympathy shown to her in her great sorrow, and for the lovely flowers sent. She hopes if possible to answer all letters later on.

£200 reward.—Stolen on the 28th February from a jeweller's shop in Oxford-street, W., following the smashing of a window, a quantity of PLATINUM MOUNTED SINGLE-STONE DIAMOND RINGS, one having scratched inside A.346/42 and the others a seven numeral figure. The above reward will be paid by Messrs. Tyler and Co., 45, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.1 (on behalf of Lloyd's Underwriters) to the first person giving such information to them as will lead to the apprehension of the thief or thieves and to the recovery of the stolen property or in proportion to the value so recovered.

£25 reward.—Lost on February 25th, between Sloane-street and Grafton Galleries, GRADUATED PEARL NECKLACE, 131 pearls, with platinum clasp, inscribed 1914-1918.—Summers, Henderson, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

Boxing.—At the Holborn Stadium, Friday, March 7, a GRAND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME, arranged by Mr. Sam Russell, in AID of the GREATER LONDON FUND for the BLIND. Ernie Jarvis v. Van Dasse; Lew Pinkus v. Gerone Van Pamele; Young Sikki v. Frankie Glynde, &c. Patron, H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester. President, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale.—Tickets, £1 1s., 10s. 6d., 5s., from the Organizing Secretary, Greater London Fund for the Blind, 224, Great Portland-street, W.1.

Can you solve the CROSSWORD PUZZLES on pages five and 10.

St. Dunstan's gratefully acknowledges £52 15s. 6d., the result of collection made among passengers on s.s. Ascanius by the Master, Captain C. A. Wilson.

Wanted, two seats, scotch match, Twickenham, March 15th.—Write, stating position, price, BM/FSBD, London, W.C.1.

Divorce.—Men and women interested in divorce for incompatibility of temperament are writing to their M.P.s immediately, asking them to support Mr. Holford Knight's Bill on the 4th of March.—Further information from the Secretary, Divorce Law Reform Union, 55, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

Aged clergyman and wife in deep distress. My appeal fund must now close. Please send your IMMEDIATE HELP to clear off the last £17, still unpaid.—Rev. Hugh Miller, 34, Knightland-road, Upper Clapton, London.

Tom Mostyn.—Exhibition of his Pictures now being held at the WALDORF HOTEL.

A cross Central Africa.—Atlantic to Indian Ocean. Expedition, organized by experienced hunter, through French and Belgian Congo to Uganda and Tanganyika; shooting and photography.—Write R. G., care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

Every child, children find solace under protecting wing of N.S.P.C.C., whose work extends throughout England, Wales, and Ireland.—Please send a gift to William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

Trench maps.—£1 offered; 20/- sine, 6/- Wytschaete 1/2000; 2/6 Messines 1/2000; NEB, Wytschaete 1/500; Festubert-Bethune and St. Quentin-Amoss 1/20000; 1s.; Salient Sereve Chapelle, 15.—Write Box M.1942, The Times, E.C.4.

Do please send old clothes. Toys, Books, Sports gear, &c., any description, any condition, tremendous help; poorest district imaginable. Population 10,000, one G. Tinley, St. Luke's Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

"The Times."—For SALE, complete BOUND VOLUMES of "The Times" from 1846 to 1927. What offers?—Box No. 428, care of White's, Ltd., 37-38, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

Can anyone say where aged bedridden lady can be cared for? £2 2s. per week available.—Write Box P.338, The Times, E.C.4.

Alpine College, Mountain School for Boys (12-19). See Educational Column on pages 11 and 12.

Of "The Continental Daily Mail" LONDON EDITION to be delivered every day.

700 meals hungry poor Sundays, 5 o'clock. Hon. Supt., Grosvenor Assembly Hall, Broad-road, E.1.

The Peace Hall Social Society is teaching the WAY OF HEALTH to over a million workers all the year round. We need financial help to carry on this work.—Hon. Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. Lord Melchett, New Guild House, 25, Buck

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets of P. & O., Orient and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O. CRUISES
By S.S. RAWALPINDI, 16,600 tons.
May 3.—THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, GREECE, &c. 28 days; from 50 guineas.
By VICEROY OF INDIA, 19,700 tons.
May 30.—SPAIN, ALGERIA, MOROCCO. 14 days; from 25 guineas.
June 14.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, CORSICA. 13 days; from 24 guineas.
June 28.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, ALGERIA. 13 days; from 24 guineas.
Six other Cruises to ICELAND, NORWAY, around BRITAIN, and the MEDITERRANEAN.
For descriptive pictorial booklets, Cabin Plans, and reservations, apply P. & O. Cruises (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Ranchi ..	14,630	Brooks	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
Maolian ..	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
†Morea ..	13,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Rawalpindi ..	16,600	Thornton	—	—
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Olson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,980	Hendry	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rampura ..	16,650	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera ..	16,600	Harrison	May 2	May 9
Nevasa ..	16,600	Morgan	May 9	May 16
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Mar. 18	May 23
†Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda ..	16,300	Parker	May 30	June 6

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
†Mantua ..	11,000	Brown	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera ..	16,600	Harrison	May 2	May 9
Mongolia ..	16,600	Rhoden	May 16	May 23
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Cathay ..	13,000	Niven	June 13	June 19

Taking passengers for Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan. ¶ The ships of call taking passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Perim (cargo) ..	7,645	—	Mar. 14	—
Rampura (cargo) ..	6,098	—	Mar. 28	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kashmir ..	8,000	Bissell	Mar. 6	—
Rajputana ..	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
¶Lahore (cargo)	5,394	—	Mar. 26	—
Chilka ..	5,600	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Mantua ..	11,000	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Karmala ..	9,000	Rolfe	May 1	—

¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'stro.	LONDON
‡DOMALA ..	8,441	—	—	Mar. 6
*MARDUA ..	7,261	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 29
*MUNDRA ..	4,275	Apr. 5	Apr. 9	Apr. 19
*WARFIELD ..	6,060	Apr. 29	May 3	May 10

* Cargo Steamer.
‡ Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'stro.	LONDON
MANDALA ..	8,246	—	—	Mar. 6
MADURA ..	8,262	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 20
MEKRARA ..	8,286	Mar. 19	Mar. 29	Apl. 5
MARGHA ..	8,273	Apl. 2	Apl. 12	Apl. 19

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'stro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MALDA ..	9,468	—	Mar. 8	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MOOLTAN ..	21,000	Mar. 22	Apl. 1	Apl. 7	Apl. 15
MADURA ..	8,677	Apl. 19	Apl. 30	May 5	May 17
MATIANA ..	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE.
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines, Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Freight Brokers.
P. & O. Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Sun Insurance Office House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middleton & Co., Bombay and Karachi. Geeman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queen Victoria Bldg.) Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ships.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE ..	11,000	Mar. 14
RANGITATA(new motor vessel)	17,000	Apr. 11
RANGITIKE(new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA ..	12,500	June 6
*REMUERA ..	11,500	June 13

Via Suez.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. H. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220) or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S.Co. of NEW ZEALAND
TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From ‡ San Francisco.
TAHITI	—	Mar. 19
AORANGI	April 2	—
MARAMA	—	April 16
NIAGARA	April 30	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Samoa, to Brisbane.
Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724), or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Fly'm'th.
†DURHAM CASTLE ..	15,000	Mar. 6	Mar. 15
†EXETER CASTLE ..	15,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr
†WINDSOR CASTLE ..	15,000	9 May	10 May.
†KILDONAN CASTLE ..	15,000	6 June	15 June

†Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Aden. Also 2nd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
S.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Mar. 2	Mar. 7
S.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	May 16	May 22

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with those of other Lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples
ORAMA ..	20,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
OSTERLEY ..	12,000	Mar. 29	—	—
OTWAY ..	12,000	Apl. 26	Mar. 2	May 4
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Apl. 26	Mar. 2	May 4
ORONSAY ..	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA ..	20,000	June 14	June 20	June 22
ORANTO ..	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons:	Date.	Destination.
City of Venice ..	8,308	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta ..	8,421	Mar. 11	Bombay and Karachi
aCity of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi
City of York ..	7,844	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi
City of Benares ..	9,364	Mar. 25	Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi ..	8,573	Mar. 1	C. Town, Algoa B.
Trafford Hall ..	5,321	Mar. 29	E. London, Natal

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 2840
GLASGOW: 78, Bothwell-street .. .. Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
SUWA MARU ..	16,760	Mar. 8	Mar. 13	Mar. 17
TATSUTA MARU ..	16,900	Mar. 22	Mar. 27	Mar. 31
HAKOZAKI MARU	16,500	Apl. 5	Apl. 10	Apl. 14

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3 (A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
W. H. Avery (Agent), Canard Line,
23-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST-CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Liverpool.	Sailing Manchester.
Leicestershire ..	12,000	Mar. 7	Mar. 15
Shropshire ..	12,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 29
Oxfordshire ..	12,000	Apr. 11	Apr. 19
Staffordshire ..	12,000	Apl. 19	Apl. 15

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Cross-street, Liverpool; 22, Fall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tels.: 7 Regent 8090, 8097.

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg.

Majestic ..	Wed., Mar. 5	Homeric ..	Wed., Mar. 26
Olympic ..	Wed., Mar. 19	Majestic ..	Wed., Apl. 2

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK, via Queenstown.

Cedric ..	Sat., Mar. 1	Arabic ..	Sat., Mar. 15
(2) *Albertic	Sat., Mar. 8	(2)* Baltic ..	Sat., Mar. 22

* Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston. † Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Albertic ..	Sat., Mar. 8	Baltic ..	Sat., Mar. 22

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic ..	Sat., Mar. 29		

(Via Cardiff and Galway.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND via Panama.
Mataroa (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Mar. 28

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westernland ..	Mar. 14	Mar. 15
(4) Pennland ..	Mar. 28	Mar. 29

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons		Mar. 1	Mar. 29
*Manitou, 21,906 tons		Mar. 15	Apl. 12
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.			
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons		Mar. 22	Apl. 19

* Carrying cabin freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AQUITANIA -	- MAR. 12		
*ASCANIA ..	Mar. 14	*ALAUNIA ..	Mar. 21

Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†LANCASTRIA -	- MAR. 8		
*ANDANIA ..	Mar. 15	†ANTONIA ..	Mar. 22

* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh. † Calls Boston.
‡ Via Belfast and Galway, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

*ASCENIA -	- - MAR. 14		
*ALAUNIA ..	Mar. 21	†AUSONIA ..	Mar. 28

* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cardiff.
LIVERPOOL-BELFAST-GLASGOW-HALIFAX, N.S.

*LANCASTRIA -	- MAR. 8		
ANDANIA ..	Mar. 15	†ANTONIA ..	Mar. 22

* Via Cobh, not Belfast and Glasgow.
† Via Belfast and Galway.

WINTER CRUISE.
By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton Mar. 29th To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA. 16 days, from 50 guineas.
MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton, To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 85 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

BLUE STAR LINE.
THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO
SOUTH AMERICA.
Sailing direct from London and Boulogne to MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (quickest route for Chile). NO EMIGRANTS. FIRST CLASS ONLY.
No liners have such luxurious state rooms throughout.

"ALMEDA STAR"	}	COMFORT
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	}	LUXURY
"AVELONA STAR"	}	AND SERVICE

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINA
By personal visits secure for Britain your share of the great trade of these wonderful countries.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. 20th Blue Star Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
DE LUXE CRUISES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.
BY WORLD'S MOST DELIGHTFUL CRUISING LINER.
"ARANDORA STAR."
No other liner has such luxurious public rooms or such large and well-appointed State rooms throughout.

MARCH 16th	27 days	Various Cruises to the most	
APRIL 12th	24 days	delightful countries of the	
APRIL 29th	22 days	ITALY, HOLY LAND,	
MAY 51st	17 days	EGYPT, TURKEY, GREECE,	
JUNE 18th	14 days	ATLANTIC ISLES, MOROCCO,	
		ALGERIA, DALMATIA, &c.	

The restful sun decks away from games; popular cruising concert parties; spacious Lounge Hall, Open-air Swimming Pool, Louis XIV. Restaurant, &c.
For South America and all cruises, including Norway and Spain, apply Captain J. Timmins, BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; 40, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES from Liverpool 8th MAR.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS .. Liverpool 29th MAR.
(3) S.S. EURIPIDES .. Liverpool 26th APR.
(1) First Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers.
For full particulars apply to—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 84, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 84, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
ANGKOR .. Mar. 7 and Mar. 21 .. SPHINX
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
LOUISE DE LIGNE .. Mar. 14 and Apr. 2 .. CHARNOD
PIRÆUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI .. Mar. 7 and Mar. 21 .. LAMARTINE
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
LOTUS .. Mar. 4 and Mar. 11 .. CHAMPOLLION
For passages and all particulars apply in LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

		London.	Southampton.
†DURHAM CASTLE ..	15,000	Mar. 6	—
†EDINBURGH CASTLE ..	13,000	—	Mar. 7
*WINDSOR CASTLE ..	15,000	—	Mar. 14
†KILDONAN CASTLE ..	15,000	Mar. 20	—

* Via Madeira. † Via Teneriffe, Ascension, and St. Helena. ‡ Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HENDERSON LINE.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7.—R.20 PRIVATE ROOMS are available for PAYING PATIENTS. There are also private wards for maternity cases.—Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Telephone, Archway 2211.

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COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

ORGANIZER OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of ORGANIZER of AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION under the Administrative County of Cambridge. Applicants must possess practical experience of agriculture and should hold a degree (or diploma in agriculture) and after training in the agricultural department of a University or in a recognized Agricultural College. Importance will be attached to previous experience in the organization of agricultural education. The salary will be £700 a year, rising by four increments of £25 to a maximum of £800, with an allowance for travelling expenses.

Further particulars of the appointment and form of application will be sent on the receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope by the Clerk of the County Council, County Hall, Camb

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

FOOTBALL AND MUSIC

An "eye-witness" account by Mr. H. P. Marshall of the Rugby football match between the Royal Navy and the Army will be broadcast this evening at 5.55 p.m. from 2LO, 5XX, and other stations. Immediately on the conclusion of this broadcast Mr. George F. Allison will give listeners an account of the Arsenal and West Ham association football match. The principal items in the Daventry (5GB) programme include an orchestral concert and a pianoforte recital by Mr. Arthur Benjamin, who will play compositions by Brahms and Ravel.

To-morrow evening Sir Henry Wood will conduct the Wireless Symphony Orchestra in a concert which will include Schubert's "Grand Fantasy," and Mozart's Overture, "The Magic Flute." The next Bach Church Cantata in the series is "Lord Jesu Christ, Thou Man and God."

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting programmes for to-day, March 1, are as follows:—

LONDON Call 2LO (842kc. (356.3m.), and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m., 10.50 p.m. and 12 midnight, London programme will be broadcast on (1,148kc.) (261.3m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11** :—Saving the Countryside. **3**—The Tin Tout Tyranny, or the Modern Highwayman, by Mr. Clough Williams Ellis. **1-2** :—Orchestra, from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. **3.30** :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; The Gresham Singers. **4.30** :—A Service of Intercession for Naval Disarmament, relayed from Westminster Abbey.

5.15 :—Children: This being St. David's Day, there will be Welsh duets by Morlais Morgan and Dan Jones. The Story of Pwca, by Eleanor Boniface, adapted for broadcasting and told by Mildred Forster, and Elnon and Olwen, from Wonder Tales of Ancient Wales (Henderson and Jones). **5.55** :—The Royal Navy v. The Army: Eye-witness account of the Rugby Football Match, by Mr. H. P. Marshall; Arsenal v. West Ham: Eye-witness account by Mr. George F. Allison. **6.15** :—Weather; News; Announcements and Sports Bulletin. **6.40** :—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society. **6.45** :—Haydn Quartets played by the Kutcher Quartet. **7** :—My Day's Work, by a Diver, Mr. C. H. Burwood. **7.20** :—The Director of Programmes on Alternative Programmes. **7.30** (2LO only) **7.40** :—Students' Songs: Stuart Robertson (baritone). **8** :—Massed Band Concert in aid of the Leicester Royal Infirmary; Conductor, Lieut. J. Ord Hume; Organist, Mr. Walter Groocock; Drums, Bells, &c., Mr. Len Collis, relayed from De Montfort Hall, Leicester. **9** :—Weather; News; Local News. **9.20** :—By Air Mail from Cairo to Karachi, by Lieut.-Commander J. M. Kenworthy. **9.40** :—Norman Long; Melville Gideon (entertainer); Clapham and Dwyer in Another Spot of Bother; Marie Burke (comedienne); Half-an-Hour in a Teashop, by Beatrice Mayor, with Katherine Hynes (violin), Young, Harman Grisewood, and Lionel Millard; Edgar Pinchild and Robert Lindholm (pianists); B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **10.50-12** :—Band, from the May Fair Hotel. **7.30-10.50 (5XX only)** :—**7.30** :—A Programme of Welsh Music, arranged and conducted by E. T. Davies; the National Orchestra of Wales; Tom Pickering (tenor); Mable Parry (soprano); from Cardiff. **9** :—Speeches at the St. David's Day Banquet of the Cardiff Cymmrodorion Society; Dr. H. M. Hughes proposing the toast, responded to by Mr. Thomas; Cnerwyn Davies (baritone); Principal J. F. Rees proposing the toast, responded to by Alderman William Jenkins, relayed from the City Hall, Cardiff. **10.15** :—News. **10.30-12** :—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

3.30 :—Billy Francis and his Band, relayed from the West End Dance Hall: Bert Copley in Microphone Musings. **4.15** :—The Birmingham Studio Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis; Norman Allin (bass). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Jack Payne (whistler). **6.15** :—Weather; News. Announcements and Sports Bulletin. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Murray Ashford's Concert Party present a programme of mirth and melody. **8** :—Pianoforte Recital by Arthur Benjamin. **8.30** :—A Reading from 18th Century Prose. **9** :—The Birmingham Studio Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Geoffrey Dams (tenor). **10.15-10.30** :—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **1.30** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—See London. **6.45-10.50** :—See London. **10.50-12** :—See Glasgow. **7.30** :—See Cardiff. **9** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Glasgow. **9.20-12** :—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **3.30** :—Dance Music. **4.15** :—The Radio Quartet; Harry D. Montgomery (baritone); Miss Children. **5.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—Mr. E. Geoffrey Brown—Next Week's Music. **7.15** :—The Belfast Corporation Police Concert Orchestra. **7.25** :—Belfast's New System of Traffic Regulation, by the Executive Officer of the Belfast Corporation Police Committee. **7.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **8.45** :—Recital conducted by E. Godfrey Brown; Ernest A. A. Stansley (violin). **9-12** :—See London.

BOURNEMOUTH — Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12-1** :—Gramophone Recital. **3.30** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45-12** :—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12-12.45** :—Children's Concert: The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitan), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Gwen Catley (soprano). **3.30** :—See London. **4.45** :—Dance Music. In the interval, Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. **11** :—Report on this Days' Racing. **BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw.—4.30** :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Concert by the Lorrett Quintet and Agnes Debelmas (songs to the lute). **8.15** :—Concert from Zürich (459m.). **8** :—Carnival Novelty Programme. **9** :—News and Weather. **9.15** :—Dance Music.

BRATISLAVA (270m.), 2.5kw.—4 :—See Prague. **7** :—Concert, relayed from Kosice (293m.). **8** :—Orchestral Concert. **9** :—See Prague. **9.55** :—News and Programme Announcements. **10** :—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—**4.5** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, The Land des Lächelns (Lehar); Valse, poudres (Poy); Selection from "Frasquita" (Lehar); Waltz, Wiener Blut (Strauss). **7.30** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **10** :—Relay from the Memorial of the Festival of the Breslau People's Theatre. **BRUNN (342m.), 2.6kw.—4.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **7** :—Talk. **7.20** :—Concert from the Works of Janacek. **8** :—Concert by a Russian Balalaika Orchestra. **9** :—See Prague. **9.55** :—News and Theatre Review. **10** :—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5 :—Gramophone Concert. **5.45** :—Elementary English Lesson. **6.10** :—Advanced English Lesson. **6.30** :—Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parle. **8.15** :—Concert from the Works of M. Sylvain Dupuis.—Overture, Cour d'Oignon; Pianoforte Solos, (a) Impromptu, (b) Ballade in F Major; Song; Violin Solo; Invocation; Song, Moments heureux for Orchestra; Pianoforte Solos, (a) Etudes 1 and 3, (b) Serenade; Songs; Cello Solos, (a) Poeme et Danse, (b) Elegie pour deux violoncelles; (c) Reverie, Song; Violin Solos, (a) Prelude, (b) Dances. In the interval, Topical Talk. After the Concert, News Bulletin and Announcements in Esperanto. **BUDAPEST (550m.), 25kw.—4.30** :—Gala Performance in the Royal Hungarian Opera House on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Regency of von Horthy. **9.10** :—Time, Weather, and News, followed by Tziganic Concert from the Hotel Hungaria.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—4 :—See Daventry. **12-1** :—Time Signal. **2.30** :—Talk for Peasants. **3.15** :—Time Signal. **5.30** :—Talk. **6** :—Town Hall Chimes. **7** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert of Popular Danish Music. **8.15** :—Reading. **8.45** :—News. **9** :—Concert of Light Music. **10** :—Minuet (Boccherini); Cello Solo, Tema Russo (Davidoff)—Pieces for Violin (Saint-Saëns); Romance in D Major, op. 43 (Henriques); Songs, Serenade from Les Millions d'Arlequin (Drigo); Valse pleureuse (Ries); Pianoforte Solos, (a) Valse de Jeux, Fantasia on Santa Lucia (Grasiani-Walter). **10.5** :—Dance Music. **11** :—(In the interval) Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (312m.), 1kw.—4 :—Miscellaneous Items and News. **6.25** :—Talk. **6.55** :—Time and Chimes. **7.15** :—Talks, Concert, and News from Warsaw. **10** :—Restaurant Concert. **11** :—Dance Music from the Church of Notre Dame.

FRANKFURT (470m.), 2kw., and CASSEL (346m.).—**6.5** :—Spanish Language Lesson. **6.30** :—See Stuttgart. **7.15** :—Talk for Youth from the Kassel Circle (Arthur Seidel). **7.50** :—Orchestral Concert. **9.10** :—News. **9.30** :—Microphone Report; Carnival Programme. **10** :—Dance Music.

HAMBURG—Call ha (In Morse) (372m.), 1kw., and BREMEN (317m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (540m.), KIEL (246m.).—3.30 :—Chamber Music—Trio in C Major (Dvorak); Songs, (Moussorgsky); Pianoforte Solos, (Debussy); Songs (Janacek). **4.30** :—(From Kiel) Vocal and Orchestral Concert. **5.15** :—Light Concert. **6** :—(From Bremen) Vocal and Orchestral Concert. **7.30** :—Weather. **7.35** :—Relay from the Winter Garden Palmen-Milieu: Band Concert of German Hunting Music. **8** :—A Light Concert.—Morning, Noon, and Night (Suppé); Croatian March from Baron Trenk (Lehar); Entr'acte and Serenade from La Fiancée du Roi (Auber); Overture, Waldmeister (Strauss); Sei lieb zu mir, from A Wedding in Hollywood (O. Straus); Rund um die Liebe (Lehar); Waltz from The Comte de Luxembourg (Lehar). **9.30** :—(In an interval) Talks, News, Weather, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. **11** :—Concert relayed from Langenberg.

HILVERSUM (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—9.40 a.m. :—Time. Daily Service. **11.40** :—Police Announcements. **11.55** :—Orchestral Concert. **1.40** :—Gramophone Records. **2.40** :—Military Band Concert. **4.40** :—Talks, in French. **5.40** :—German Language Lesson. **6.40** :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Orchestral Concert. **8.30** :—Pianoforte Recital by Frederic Lamond (songs to the lute). **9.40** :—Time Signal. **9.41** :—Orchestral Concert. **10.30** :—Pianoforte Recital by Frederic Lamond (songs to the lute). **11.40** :—Time Signal. **11.41** :—Orchestral Concert. **12.30** :—Gramophone Records. **1.30** :—Close Down.

INNSBRUCK (353.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (248.9m.).—**5.45** :—Dancing in the Country—the Travelling Microphone at a Popular Carnival Custom in Tschirkitz, Upper Austria. Introductory and Explanatory Notes by Dr. Hans Commenda. **6.40** :—Introductory Talk to the Evening Concert. **6.55** :—Time and Weather. **7** :—Concert from the Vienna State Opera House, followed by Orchestral Concert—Violin Solo, Ballad and Polonaise (Vieuxtemps); Selections from Turandot (Puccini); Waltz, All Wien (Komzak); Suite from the Ballet Die Lösenblume (Beckerwald); Bassoon Solo, Fantastic Polonaise (Klein); Piccolo Solo, The Song of the Nightingale (Filipowsky); Selection from Der Obersteiger (Zeller); Rüdelsthaler Marsch (Trauber).

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 12kw.—10.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 2kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (850m.), 1.5kw.—8.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (265m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Call KDKA (309m.), 25kw.—4 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 20kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 11 p.m. and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 5 p.m.–5 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.30 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 8.7kw.—10.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—11.30 a.m.

SUNDAY PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for to-morrow, March 2, are as follows:—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 2 p.m. and 2.50 p.m. London programme will be broadcast on 1,148kc. (261.3m.).

10.30 a.m. (5XX only) :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **2-2.50** :—Special Programme. **3** :—Church Cantata (No. 127) (Bach): Lord Jesus Christ, Thou Man and God, relayed from St. Ann's Church, Manchester. **3.45** :—Bible Reading: Paul's Letters, 12, 1 Corinthians, Ch. 12 and 13. **4** :—Children's Service relayed from St. Ann's Church, Manchester. **4.30** :—The Crewe'l Colliery Institute Band, conducted by David Aspinall; J. Farrington (cornet solo); Joseph Farrington (bass); Handel Turton (euphonium solo), from Manchester. **5.45-6.15** :—A Violin Recital by Albert Sammons.

8 :—A Religious Service from a studio, conducted by the Rev. Archibald Fleming, assisted by the choir of St. Columba's, under the direction of Mr. Arnold Fulton, with Address by the Rev. Archibald Fleming. **8.45** :—Appeal on behalf of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, by Coxswain John T. Swan, of Lowestoft. **8.50** :—Weather; News; Local News; Shipping Forecast (5XX only). **9.5** :—The Wireless Symphony Orchestra (Leader, S. Kneale Kelly), conducted by Sir Henry Wood; Marcelle Meyer (pianoforte)' **10.30** :—Epilogue.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

4.30 :—The Midland String Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Joan Coxon (soprano). **5.45-6.15** :—Religion in the Light of Psychology, 9—The Heart of the Matter—Prayer, by the Rev E. S. Waterhouse. **8** :—A Religious Service, conducted by the Rev. Arthur S. Lyne, Bernard Johnson (organist), relayed from the Albert Hall, Nottingham. **8.45** :—Appeal on behalf of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, by Coxswain John T. Swan, of Lowestoft. **8.50** :—Weather; News. **9** :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Leslie G. Holmes (baritone); Olive Kavann (contralto); Russell Owen (tenor). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

1 :—See London. **2.15** :—See Glasgow. **6.45-6.15** :—See London. **6.30-7.45** :—See Glasgow. **8.45-10.50** :—See London. **8.50** :—See London. **9** :—See Glasgow. **9.5** :—See London. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

2 :—See Manchester. **3.45** :—See London. **4** :—See Manchester. **5.45-6.15** :—See London. **6.30-7.45** :—See Edinburgh. **8.45** :—See London. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3 :—See Manchester. **3.45** :—See London. **4** :—See Manchester. **5.45-6.15** :—See London. **8** :—See London. **9** :—Local News. **9.5** :—See London. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

3 :—See Manchester. **3.45** :—See London. **4** :—See Manchester. **5.45-6.15** :—See London. **8** :—See London. **9** :—Hereford News. **9.5** :—See London. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

CORK—Call 6CK (225m., 1kw. Programme relayed by DUBLIN (413m.).

8.30 :—Time Signal. **8.32** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **11** :—Time Signal; National Anthem; and weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3 :—See London. **3.45** :—See London. **4** :—See London. **5.45-6.15** :—See London. **6.30-7.45** :—See Glasgow. **8.45** :—See London. **9.50** :—See London. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

2 :—See London. **3.45** :—See London. **4** :—See London. **5.45-6.15** :—See London. **6.30-7.45** :—See Edinburgh. **8.45** :—See London. **9.5** :—See London. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).

2 :—Church Cantata (No. 127), Bach; Lily Allen (soprano); Arthur Cranmer (tenor); Frederick Woodhouse (bass); St. Ann's Church Choir, George Pritchard (organist); the Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morton. **3.45** :—Bible Reading: Paul's Letters, 12, 1 Corinthians, Ch. 12 and 13. **4** :—Children's Service relayed from St. Ann's Church, Manchester. **4.30** :—The Crewe'l Colliery Institute Band, conducted by David Aspinall; J. Farrington (cornet solo); Joseph Farrington (bass); Handel Turton (euphonium solo), from Manchester. **5.45-6.15** :—A Violin Recital by Albert Sammons.

8 :—A Religious Service from a studio, conducted by the Rev. Archibald Fleming, assisted by the choir of St. Columba's, under the direction of Mr. Arnold Fulton, with Address by the Rev. Archibald Fleming. **8.45** :—Appeal on behalf of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, by Coxswain John T. Swan, of Lowestoft. **8.50** :—Weather; News. **9** :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Leslie G. Holmes (baritone); Olive Kavann (contralto); Russell Owen (tenor). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

NEWCASTLE—Call 5NO (400m.).

3 :—See Manchester. **3.45** :—See London. **4** :—See Manchester. **5.45-6.15** :—See London. **8** :—See London. **9** :—Local News. **9.5** :—See London. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3 :—See Manchester. **3.45** :—See London. **4** :—See Manchester. **5.45-6.15** :—See London. **8** :—See London. **9** :—See Cardiff. **9.5** :—See London. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—1 :—International Market Prices, Exchange Quotations, Trio Music, and News. **2.30** :—Elementary German Lesson. **3** :—Chimes, Weather, Exchange Quotations, and Agricultural Report, and Fortnightly Health Bulletin. **9.10** :—Orchestral Concert. **10** :—News and Barcelona Exhibition Notes. **10.5** :—Programme from Madrid (EAJ7).

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—5 a.m. :—Divine Service. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Pianoforte Recital. **8** :—Time and News. **8.15** :—Concert from the Hotel Excelsior. **9.15** :—Relay of the Station Orchestra.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—6 a.m.-2.25 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **2.30** :—Gramophone Concert. **3** :—Reading. **3.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **4.30** :—Children's Hour. **5** :—Orchestral Concert. **6.30** :—Talk for Peasants. **7** :—Time Signal. **7.1** :—Orchestral Concert. **8.45** :—Time and Weather. **9** :—Orchestral Concert. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—6.10 :—Concert of Light Music. **7** :—The Interview of the Week. **7.30-11** :—Dance Music. In the interval, Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. **11** :—Report on this Days' Racing.

BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw.—4.30 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Concert by the Lorrett Quintet and Agnes Debelmas (songs to the lute). **8.15** :—Concert from Zürich (459m.). **8** :—Carnival Novelty Programme. **9** :—News and Weather. **9.15** :—Dance Music.

BRATISLAVA (270m.), 2.5kw.—4 :—See Prague. **7** :—Concert, relayed from Kosice (293m.). **8** :—Orchestral Concert. **9** :—See Prague. **9.55** :—News and Programme Announcements. **10** :—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—**4.5** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, The Land des Lächelns (Lehar); Valse, poudres (Poy); Selection from "Frasquita" (Lehar); Waltz, Wiener Blut (Strauss). **7.30** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **10** :—Relay from the Memorial of the Festival of the Breslau People's Theatre.

BRNO (2,650m.), 4kw.—4 :—See Prague. **7** :—Talk. **7.20** :—Concert from the Works of Janacek. **8** :—Concert by a Russian Balalaika Orchestra. **9** :—See Prague. **9.55** :—News and Theatre Review. **10** :—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5 :—Gramophone Concert. **5.45** :—Elementary English Lesson. **6.10** :—Advanced English Lesson. **6.30** :—Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parle. **8.15** :—Concert from the Works of M. Sylvain Dupuis.—Overture, Cour d'Oignon; Pianoforte Solos, (a) Impromptu, (b) Ballade in F Major; Song; Violin Solo; Invocation; Song, Moments heureux for Orchestra; Pianoforte Solos, (a) Etudes 1 and 3, (b) Serenade; Songs; Cello Solos, (a) Poeme et Danse, (b) Elegie pour deux violoncelles; (c) Reverie, Song; Violin Solos, (a) Prelude, (b) Dances. In the interval, Topical Talk. After the Concert, News Bulletin and Announcements in Esperanto.

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COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—4 :—See Daventry. **12-1** :—Time Signal. **2.30** :—Talk for Peasants. **3.15** :—Time Signal. **5.30** :—Talk. **6** :—Town Hall Chimes. **7** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert of Popular Danish Music. **8.15** :—Reading. **8.45** :—News. **9** :—Concert of Light Music. **10** :—Minuet (Boccherini); Cello Solo, Tema Russo (Davidoff)—Pieces for Violin (Saint-Saëns); Romance in D Major, op. 43 (Henriques); Songs, Serenade from Les Millions d'Arlequin (Drigo); Valse pleureuse (Ries); Pianoforte Solos, (a) Valse de Jeux, Fantasia on Santa Lucia (Grasiani-Walter). **10.5** :—Dance Music. **11** :—(In the interval) Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (312m.), 1kw.—4 :—Miscellaneous Items and News. **6.25** :—Talk. **6.55** :—Time and Chimes. **7.15** :—Talks, Concert, and News from Warsaw. **10** :—Restaurant Concert. **11** :—Dance Music from the Church of Notre Dame.

FRANKFURT (470m.), 2kw., and CASSEL (346m.).—**6.5** :—Spanish Language Lesson. **6.30** :—See Stuttgart. **7.15** :—Talk for Youth from the Kassel Circle (Arthur Seidel). **7.50** :—Orchestral Concert. **9.10** :—News. **9.30** :—Microphone Report; Carnival Programme. **10** :—Dance Music.

HAMBURG—Call ha (In Morse) (372m.), 1kw., and BREMEN (317m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (540m.), KIEL (246m.).—3.30 :—Chamber Music—Trio in C Major (Dvorak); Songs, (Moussorgsky); Pianoforte Solos, (Debussy); Songs (Janacek). **4.30** :—(From Kiel) Vocal and Orchestral Concert. **5.15** :—Light Concert. **6** :—(From Bremen) Vocal and Orchestral Concert. **7.30** :—Weather. **7.35** :—Relay from the Winter Garden Palmen-Milieu: Band Concert of German Hunting Music. **8** :—A Light Concert.—Morning, Noon, and Night (Suppé); Croatian March from Baron Trenk (Lehar); Entr'acte and Serenade from La Fiancée du Roi (Auber); Overture, Waldmeister (Strauss); Sei lieb zu mir, from A Wedding in Hollywood (O. Straus); Rund um die Liebe (Lehar); Waltz from The Comte de Luxembourg (Lehar). **9.30** :—(In an interval) Talks, News, Weather, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. **11** :—Concert relayed from Langenberg.

HILVERSUM (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—9.40 a.m. :—Time. Daily Service. **11.40** :—Police Announcements. **11.55** :—Orchestral Concert. **1.40** :—Gramophone Records. **2.40** :—Military Band Concert. **4.40** :—Talks, in French. **5.40** :—German Language Lesson. **6.40** :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Orchestral Concert. **8.30** :—Pianoforte Recital by Frederic Lamond (songs to the lute). **9.40** :—Time Signal. **9.41** :—Orchestral Concert. **10.30** :—Pianoforte Recital by Frederic Lamond (songs to the lute). **11.40** :—Time Signal. **11.41** :—Orchestral Concert. **12.30** :—Gramophone Records. **1.30** :—Close Down.

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OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 12kw.—9.15 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 2kw.—7 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (850m.), 1.5kw.—8.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (265m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Call KDKA (309m.), 25kw.—4 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 20kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 11 p.m. and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 5 p.m.–5 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—9.15 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 8.7kw.—10.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—10 a.m.

A SOLICITOR SUSPENDED FROM PRACTICE

A meeting of the Committee of the Law Society constituted under the Solicitors Acts, 1888 and 1919, was held yesterday at the Society's Hall, Chancery-lane, W.C. Mr. Pinsent was in the chair, and the other members present were Mr. Carslake and Mr. Holme.

The committee found Mr. George Richard Brumfitt, of 1, Brearton-street, Bradford, guilty of professional misconduct in giving in connexion with certain mortgages reports as to title which he knew to be untrue, and in failing to disclose material documents of title. They ordered that Mr. Brumfitt should be suspended from practising as a solicitor for one year, and that he should pay the costs of the inquiry.

Law Report, Feb. 28

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
GIRL'S CLAIM FOR A MOTOR-CAR: VERDICT FOR £1,450

GAVIN v. TELEPHONE MOTOR WORKS, LIMITED (FOWLER, LEGG AND YOUNG, THIRD PARTIES)

(Before Mr. Justice Horridge *and a Special Jury)*

The jury found for the plaintiff and awarded her £1,450 in this action, in which Miss Mary Belle Gavin, of 25, Half Moon-street, W., claimed the return of a Minerva motor-car from the defendants, Telephone Motor Works, Limited, of Alisop-place, Upper Baker-street, N.W., which she alleged was detained by them, or £2,000, its value. Alternatively she claimed damages for the alleged unlawful detention of the car.

The plaintiff stated that the motor-car was given to her as a wedding present by Mr. John Graham, of Marryville, Aberdeen, to whom she became engaged to be married. The defendants denied that the plaintiff was the owner of the car or that they detained or converted it. They alleged that the plaintiff deposited the motor-car with them as security for a loan of £85, under an agreement in writing dated December 21, 1928. They admitted that they parted with the car to the trustee in bankruptcy of Mr. John Graham, on the instructions of Messrs. Fowler, Legg and Young, the third parties.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Cartwright Sharp appeared for the plaintiff; Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., and Mr. F. van den Berg for the defendants and the third parties.

A Visit to Aberdeen

The plaintiff, a young woman, was further cross-examined by Sir Patrick Hastings. She said that she thought that Mr. Graham was about 60, 65, or 70 years old, but she preferred not to know his age. She did not know that he now had a doctor and two nurses attending him. After depositing her motor-car with the defendants she went to Scotland in January, 1929, just after the New Year.

Sir Patrick Hastings.—So far as you know the marriage would take place?—Yes.

Had you any ideas when?—In January, Mr. Graham said.

Where?—In Aberdeen, I should think; the church was not discussed.

Was any date mentioned?—No; because he was doing a lot of business. We were going to Australia for our honeymoon.

Did he seem to be well enough to go to Australia?—He seemed to think that the trip would do him a lot of good.

The plaintiff said that she went to Aberdeen to prepare for the wedding, and when she arrived there she found Mr. Graham in bed. She thought that he must be ill, because he acted so peculiarly in not sending her money after he had put her to so much expense.

Sir Patrick Hastings.—Being engaged to be married, he wanted you to stay with him; now, and not bring my cousin from Peterhead to stay with me. I stayed in the house quite a week and Mr. Graham let me have a car every day to motor to Peterhead to see my aunt.

And did you ask him for the money to take the car out of pledge?—I did not exactly ask him for the money, because I understood that he would arrange it for me as his future wife.

Do you realise that, from the account of the cross-examination of Mr. Graham [whose evidence was taken on commission] by your counsel, there was not a suggestion put to him that you had a discussion about this car, and that you had pledged it? Can you give me the name of any living person to whom, when you were in Scotland with Mr. Graham, you spoke about this car?—I spoke to Mr. Graham about it when his housekeeper, Duncan, was in the room.

Is there anybody in this Court who was present when Mr. Graham at any time said that he had given you the car?—Yes; Mr. Tocker, his manager. That was before I had seen the car.

At the Motor Show [in 1928] he told you that it was a wedding present?—Yes; he talked about nothing else.

Did you know that Mr. Graham was the owner of a business which owned motor-cars at Stonehaven?—I did not understand that he was the owner of a motor-car business, but that he was a director.

Did you know that this particular motor-car was intended for you to go to Stonehaven?—No; I was told that the car was mine.

On what date were you engaged to be married?—I accepted Mr. Graham on the Thursday night of the Motor Show week, and we went to the Show on the following Saturday.

"Saw Him Almost Every Day"

Were you going about with him a good deal?—I saw him almost every day. If I did not meet him he came to my place of business.

His Lordship.—What were you?—I was a mannequin at a dressmaker's.

Serjeant Sullivan.—Lady Angela Forbes was her employer.

In answer to further questions by Sir Patrick Hastings, the plaintiff said that she had dinner with two of Mr. Graham's friends, a Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, in their flat at Holland-road or Holland Park, and Mr. Graham introduced her to them as his future wife.

Sir Patrick Hastings.—You know that Mr. Strachan is dead?—I did not know that.

Can you give me the name of anyone in whose presence you said to Mr. Graham, or he said to you, that he had given you a motor-car?—Yes; one day I introduced another mannequin to Mr. Graham, and, as it was pouring with rain, I drove two of the work-room girls home.

Counsel repeated his question, and Miss Gavin replied that a Miss Ducker and another girl were present when Mr. Graham told them that he was going to marry her. He asked them if they would go with her to Scotland in her new car.

Sir Patrick Hastings.—Did Mr. Graham ever say that he would not marry you?—No; he was always very anxious that he should. He seemed delighted at the idea and spoke of it as much as he did about the car.

When you left Aberdeen, did you leave him on the best of terms?—On the very best of terms.

Did he give you the £80 to get the car out of pawn?—No.

From that date is there anywhere in existence a letter written by you in which you either asked him when he was going to marry you or when he was going to take your car out of pawn?—No; but I had a telephone conversation with him. I asked if he were better, and he said, Not much."

Miss Gavin added that she called to see Mr. Graham and heard that the trustee in bankruptcy had just been in to pay the servants their wages, that Mr. Graham had signed a trust deed, and that Wishart, her chauffeur, had been sent to London to fetch her car. She told the trustee that the car belonged to her and that she had letters to prove it. He seemed very much upset and said that Mr. Graham had told him that the car was only lent to her. She was much annoyed.

The plaintiff said that after that there was no communication between her and Mr. Graham.

Miss Gavin said that she had taken the car to the defendants' works solely to raise money on it. There was nothing else on which she could raise money.

Sir Patrick Hastings.—You had the fur coat?—Well, the coat was warm and the car was of no use in winter. (Laughter.)

His Lordship.—You preferred to do without the car?—Yes.

Mr. Graham's Evidence

At the close of the case for the plaintiff the evidence of Mr. John Graham, taken on commission on December 16, 1929, when he was in hospital in Aberdeen, was read by Mr. van den Berg.

Mr. Graham said that he would be 75 years of age on August 25, 1930. For 25 years he had been managing director of Campbells, Limited, of Aberdeen, but had resigned that position a year ago. In 1927 he bought a business at Stonehaven which ran a motor-omnibus service to Aberdeen, and remained the owner until the business was sold by his trustee. He had known Miss Gavin and her family for many years; her father being a contractor at Peterhead. He saw her when he came to London for the Motor Show in 1928, but he was not in love with her.

Asked whether he had invited Miss Gavin to marry him, Mr. Graham replied: "No; I have not much sense, but I know that no one could take the place of my deceased wife. She (the plaintiff) used to call me grandfather. Do you think I should want to marry a girl who called me that?"

In cross-examination, Mr. Graham said that he burned all Miss Gavin's letters as he received them. He had written her some silly stuff, he declared, when questioned concerning a letter which began:—

I am sure we will have a good time and I will get to know you better and love you more if this

Sporting News

RACING

GATWICK MEETING

REES'S TWO WINNERS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Racing under National Hunt Rules seems to be increasing in general interest as the season draws to a close. Yesterday's racing at Gatwick was always interesting and was watched by quite a satisfactory attendance of visitors. The hand-worked totalisator was in use and, on the whole, was well patronized, the odds returned by the machine for some of the winners being far more generous than the odds returned from the Ring. For instance, the Ring starting price about Gladsmuir, who won the Tantivy Steeplechase, was 100 to 7, but the totalisator returned just over 45½ to 1. Yet in the Ring, Gladsmuir was not among "the others," but had a starting price of his own.

The afternoon's racing was begun with the usual selling plate, this time the Rostrum Steeplechase, run over three miles. As is almost invariably his custom, Court Scandal II. early came down, falling this time at the first fence, and a little later Royal Stingo and Tiber refused. The early running was made by Slieve Grien, who remained in front until reaching the last fence, when he was headed by Always Blue, who, however, came down at that fence, leaving Slieve Grien to win with ease from Keep Cool, with Roman Hackle third. The winner, who is now owned by Mrs. Boswall-Preston and trained by her husband, used to be considered well above plating form, and only a year ago was well backed over this course to beat so useful a steeplechaser as Castletown. He was bought in yesterday for 140 guineas, and should win again in even slightly better company for his enthusiastic owner and trainer.

Selling hurdlers seem even less consistent than selling steeplechasers. Last week at Kempton Park Miscou had been beaten easily by Grandene. They met again yesterday in the Ewell Selling Hurdle at almost the same weights as they had carried before, and this time Miscou finished five lengths in front of Grandene, but even then was not able to win, being beaten for first place by Spectroscope by a neck. Early in the race Spectroscope was in front, but he was then passed by Zarane, who, however, gave way to him again before the Straight was reached. Miscou, who this time was waited with, whereas at Kempton Park he had been in front a long way from the finish, challenged at the last hurdles, but just failed to get up.

F. B. Rees was seen at his best on this winner. Then he was beaten by a neck in the Tantivy Steeplechase, only to ride the winner of the next event, the International Hurdle, so that he narrowly missed riding three winners in succession. His mount in the Tantivy Steeplechase, a race worth £500 for horses which at the time of closing had never won over fences, was Phaeton, who before falling at Manchester had won over fences at Kempton Park in December, early in which month the entries for this race had closed. He was a well-backed favourite, starting at 2 to 1 against, with Gainsharp second favourite at 11 to 4. Early in the Straight both Gainsharp and Phaeton were prominent with good chances of success, being led by only Vinicole. Vinicole was then beaten and Phaeton came to the last fence in front of Gainsharp, who then fell, leaving Phaeton apparently with a good chance of success, but he was caught and beaten on the run-in by Gladsmuir, who beat him by a neck. Mountoi was third and Vinicole, who is trained in the same stables as the winner, fourth. Vinicole was a much better backed candidate than the winner. On their previous form together Gainsharp should have beaten Gladsmuir, and he might well have done so if he had not fallen yesterday. He still has much to learn about jumping fences.

The International Hurdle attracted quite an interesting field of hurdlers, of whom the best backed was the Hurst Park winner Go Easy. I was always under the impression that that winning form rather flattered his prospects, so his being beaten was not a surprise. He did not run badly, but at the same time he never promised to win. Rubicon II., the second favourite, ran better, but he also was quite unable to win, being beaten with ease by West Indies by six lengths. As in a recent race at Newbury most of the running was made by Sky-writer, carrying bottom weight, but he was caught and beaten between the last two hurdles by West Indies and Rubicon II. West Indies drew out early on the Flat with the race won. The winner won with several pounds in hand, and if he retains the form which he showed yesterday he should win many more hurdle races.

Early Surprise took the proper advantage of some rather kind handicapping to win the Box Hill Steeplechase, in which for most of the way he was led by Word of Honour. He challenged the leader close home and won with ease. Golden Rain must have been what is known in racing as "a good thing" when he won last week at Kempton Park. In spite of a penalty he followed up that success by another win yesterday in the Four-Year-Old Hurdle, which he won by a comfortable length from Orbril, with the favourite, Western Flier, third.

The meeting will be concluded this afternoon, when another interesting programme is down to be decided. Among the six events the most important is the National Trial Steeplechase, run over three-and-a-quarter miles. Gregalach is expected to be in the field, and on his running last week at Kempton Park he should win.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

CHEQUERS SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Word of Honour seems to me to have been given quite enough weight. Redshank fell last time out at Hurst Park, but before that had won several races similar to this, including one over this course. He is, however, not nearly so well handicapped this afternoon as he was then. Newtown Wonder and Ground Scout have been backed a number of times to win this season, but they generally fail. Old Hickory won at the last meeting at Newbury when Porphyrion was fourth. The latter can meet Old Hickory on 11lb. better terms this afternoon and has since run very well at Kempton Park against Magic Bard. Largie has to carry a penalty for his win this week at Plumpton. Pine Bluff is another not without a fair chance. The market may be a useful guide here. I like best the chance of OLD HICKORY.

COTTHORNE SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Puttacota could not have won more easily than he did at the last meeting at Hurst Park, and even with 10st. 8lb. he appears to me kindly handicapped here. If he is risked in this race he would be my selection. In his absence the best might be Berkeley, who is more reasonably handicapped here than he was at the last meeting at Newbury, but who even then is not so well handicapped as Puttacota; Bill Sykes, who, however, on Hurst Park form, is badly handicapped with Puttacota, who has to give only 5lb. more for winning by a length and a half when he could, if ridden out, have won by 10 lengths; Alliteration and Dosanier, who have been running in better company; and Connie Duff, who, although a winner this season, has been given bottom weight here. Of them the best may be Dosanier, but he would be my selection only in the absence of PUTTACOTA.

NATIONAL TRIAL STEEPLECHASE (3¼m.).—Gregalach apparently is to be started, and seems to be an obvious selection after his performance at Kempton Park last week. Lordi never seems to run twice the same way, while Gate Book surely has been given enough weight. Great Span won luckily last time out at Derby, but should be improving as he gets fitter. Shaun Goilin will not beat Great Span on their running at Birmingham. Bovril III. is not so well handicapped with Great Span as he was at Birmingham, where, if he had stood up, he might have beaten the other, but there would not have been much in it either way, which suggests that at the altered weights Great Span has a better chance this afternoon than Mr. Pennington's good old horse. Gibus has broken down again, while Alike hardly seems so good as was thought. In any case, she does not seem to have so good a chance as Merrivale II., who ought to have finished in front of her at Kempton Park, and neither on form has any chance at all against GREGALACH, who must be my selection.

STAYERS' HURDLE (3m.).—These races are often very exciting to watch, but are difficult to deal with. This race contains many of the same horses who took part in a similar event at the last meeting at Kempton Park, which was won by LOYAL SCOT. Even with a penalty he has, on the handicap, the best chance of those horses, and if he is started he would have to be my selection. In his absence I should be inclined to give another chance to MASTER ORANGE, who was favourite then, but ran very badly indeed.

HORSE STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Several of those entered here ran yesterday. Of the others Ballasport may now have too much weight, and on known form a better selection seems to me to be SLATER, who won at Windsor after falling at Hurst Park. Before that, however, he had won at Sandown Park, and is a young steeplechaser of much promise.

RUSPER HURDLE (2m.).—No doubt Gleesome and Loughbrown are useful hurdlers, but I do not think that they can give weight with success to such as Ennis Bridge, who won at the last meeting at Kempton Park, or to Yellow Oriel, who has won his last two races. Each is trained by F. Hartigan, and I therefore have chosen Hartigan's Selected, which will, I believe, be ENNIS BRIDGE.

GATWICK RESULTS

2.0 (2.2).—The ROSTRUM SELLING STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Three miles.

SLIEVE GRIEN, by g. by By George—Broidery (Mrs. Boswall-Preston), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... C. Wenham 1
KEEP COOL, ch g. by Pam—Alexa (Mrs. B. Wilson), aged, 12st. ..... C. Wenham 2
ROMAN HACKLE, b g. by Kosmos Bey—Little Hark II. (Mr. A. S. Belville), aged, 12st. ..... Speck 3
Court Scandal II. (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... Mr. West 0
Rathory (Major H. E. Lyons), aged, 12st. ..... P. Prendergast 0
Royal Stingo (Mr. R. W. Buckingham), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... J. Williams 0
Tiber (Mr. T. Walton), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... J. Haney 0
Always Blue (Mr. C. S. Holton), 5 yrs., 11st. ..... J. Hogan 0

(Winner trained by Boswall-Preston, at Portslade).

STARTING PRICES.—100 to 30 agst Roman Hackle, 5 to 1 Rathory, 11 to 2 Slieve Grien, 6 to 1 Always Blue, 7 to 1 Keep Cool, 10 to 1 Tiber, 100 to 7 Court Scandal II., 50 to 1 agst Royal Stingo.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 9s. 2d.; places, 3s., 9d., 3s. Total win pool, 8,975 units; total place pool, 8,050 units. Won by 10 lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Rathory was the only other to finish. The winner was bought in for 140 guineas.

2.30 (2.32).—The EWELL SELLING HURDLE RACE of 250 sovs. Two miles.

SPECTROSCOPE, b g. by Blink—Silver Light (Mr. H. Collins), aged, 11st. 10lb. ..... F. Rees 1
MISCOU, br g. by Hainault—Volona (Lord Beaverbrook), 5 yrs., 10st. 10lb. ..... R. Nicholson 2
GRANDENE, b g. by Grand Parade—Cyrene (Mr. G. H. Rigg), 6 yrs., 11st. 10lb. ..... R. McCarthy 3
Zarane (Mr. G. A. Butchers), aged, 11st. 10lb. ..... D. Butchers 0
Santhone (Captain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 11st. ..... Owner 0
Blackmoor (Mrs. J. B. Joel), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... T. Cullinan 0
Mandelieu (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), aged, 11st. ..... W. Crump 0
Rocky Mountains (Sir C. Pulley), 6 yrs., 11st. 5lb. ..... W. Speck 0
Wild Scot (Mr. P. H. Rieg), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... G. Turner 0
Star Boy (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 5 yrs., 10st. 10lb. ..... W. Davies 0
Family Hope (Mrs. D. Rogers), 4 yrs., 10st. 10lb. ..... W. Stott 0

(Winner trained by G. Bennett, at Alfriston)

STARTING PRICES.—100 to 30 agst Grandene, 7 to 2 Blackmoor, 4 to 1 each Mandelieu and Miscou, 7 to 1 Spectroscope, 10 to 1 each Family Hope and Rocky Mountains, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 22s. 6d.; places, 6s., 3s., 9d. Total win pool, 5,327 units; total place pool, 6,001 units.

Won by a neck; five lengths separated second and third. Blackmoor was fourth and Star Boy last. The winner was bought in for 80 guineas.

3.0 (3.1).—The TANTIVY STEEPLECHASE of 500 sovs.; second to receive 75 sovs. and third 25 sovs. About 3½ miles.

GLADSMUIR, br m. by Moorside II.—Glad Joycie (Mr. W. A. Bankier), 5 yrs., 11st. 10lb. ..... D. Williams 1
PHAETON, b h. by King Sol—Asmactral (Mr. B. D. Davis), 5 yrs., 11st. 12lb. ..... J. Rees 2
MOUNTOI, b g. by Ashtoi—Mount Kisco (Mr. E. Robson), 4 yrs., 10st. ..... C. Rhodes 3
Clymping (Mr. C. Goad), aged, 12st. 2lb. ..... F. Brookes 0
Royal Tango (Mr. F. T. Hales), 6 yrs., 12st. 2lb. ..... E. Foster 0
Vinicole (Captain J. W. Bridges), 6 yrs., 11st. 12lb. ..... D. Morgan 0
Kloof (Mr. A. Donn), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... D. Payne 0
All Over (Lord Marchamley), 6 yrs., 11st. 12lb. ..... W. Parvin 0
Gainsharp (Baron F. de Turyll), 6 yrs., 11st. 12lb. ..... W. Stott 0
Jacob (Mr. A. Woolford), 6 yrs., 11st. 12lb. J. Haney 0
Observatory (Mr. D. Cressman), 5 yrs., 11st. 10lb. ..... J. Hogan 0
Pommelled (Mr. D. Faber), 5yrs., 11st. ..... L. Rees 0
Wretham (Mrs. Hanay), 5 yrs., 11st. (car., 11st. 9lb.) ..... Captain Wetherall 0

(Winner trained by I. Anthony, at Wrouxhton)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Phaeton, 11 to 4 Gainsharp, 7 to 1 Vinicole, 8 to 1 Royal Tango, 10 to 1 Observatory, 100 to 7 Gladsmuir, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 9d.; places, 4s. 6d., 3s., 5d. Total win pool, 7,785 units; total place pool, 7,014 units.

Won by a neck; four lengths separated second and third. Vinicole was fourth and Kloof last.

3.30 (3.31).—The INTERNATIONAL HURDLE (handicap) of 500 sovs.; second to receive 75 sovs. and third 25 sovs. About 2 miles.

WEST INDIES, b m. by Jackdaw—Isle of the Blessed (Mr. C. B. Rowe), 6 yrs., 11st. (car., 11st. 8lb.) ..... F. Rees 1
RUBICON II., b or br c. by Bachelor's Double—Rewdin (Mr. V. Emanuel), 4 yrs., 11st. 4lb. ..... C. Wenham 2
SKY-WRITER, b g. by Sky-rocket—Alphabetical (Mr. Foy), 5 yrs., 12st. 5lb. ..... R. Pigott 3
Promptitude (Mr. J. D. Robertson), 6 yrs., 12st. 1lb. ..... W. Stott 0
Michaelmas Day (Mr. C. M. Harmsworth), 5 yrs., 11st. 5lb. ..... A. Waadby 0
Tradescant (Mr. G. H. Drummond), 5 yrs., 11st. 5lb. ..... G. Hardy 0
Go Easy (Mrs. H. M. Hollins), 4 yrs., 11st. 2lb. ..... Mahoney 0
Ballyscanlon (Mr. H. Martin), 6 yrs., 10st. ..... G. Hardy 0
Prince Cherry (Captain R. Norman), 6 yrs., 10st. 7lb. ..... R. McCarthy 0
Sarong (Mr. H. B. Brandt), 6 yrs., 10st. 5lb. A. Lineaar 0

(Winner trained by C. Chapman, at Lavant).

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Go Easy, 4 to 1 Rubicon II., 9 to 2 Sky-writer, 7 to 1 Promptitude, 100 to 12 West Indies, 10 to 1 each Michaelmas Day and Prince Cherry, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 31s. 9d.; places, 9s., 3d., 4s. 9d., 5d. Total win pool, 7,971 units; total place pool, 6,447 units.

Won by six lengths; half a length separated second and third. Go Easy was fourth and Sarong last.

4.0 (4.1).—The BOX HILL HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 110 sovs. Two miles.

EARLY SURPRISE, b f. by Karla Mor—Little Ferina (Major C. H. Stevens), aged, 11st. ..... W. Payne 1
WORD OF HONOUR, b or br f. by Swynford—Assurance (Mr. C. A. Risewood), aged, 10st. 13lb. ..... G. Wilson 2
ST. ROY, b g. by Viceroy—St. Griselda (Major T. Setaz-Montefiore), 6 yrs., 10st. 8lb. (car., 10st. 7lb.) ..... Captain M. Dennis 3
Baronet II. (Mr. R. H. Whitehead), aged, 12st. 2lb. ..... Mr. S. White 0
Lewendon (Mr. MacMillan), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... J. Hogan 0
Ronald Fox (Mrs. H. M. Hollins), aged, 10st. 5lb. ..... W. Davies 0
Voice (Captain Harper), 5 yrs., 10st. 5lb. ..... T. Cullinan 0
Wild Rake (Mrs. J. de Sellincourt), 5 yrs., 10st. 5lb. ..... T. Cullinan 0
Pedro Ponce (Mr. M. C. Reddish), aged, 10st. 4lb. (car., 10st. 3lb.) ..... Owner 0
Birthday Pride (Mr. D. Faber), 4 yrs., 10st. 4lb. ..... C. Rhodes 0
Variety Star (Mr. F. Usher), 5 yrs., 9st. 12lb. ..... C. Hanks 0

(Winner trained by Stevens, at Windsor)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Early Surprise, 11 to 4 Lewendon, 5 to 1 Wild Rake, 10 to 1 each agst Voice and Word of Honour, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 9d.; places, 2s. 9d., 6s., 10s. Total win pool, 7,291 units; total place pool, 6,138 units.

Won by three lengths; eight lengths separated second and third. Birthday Pride was fourth and Variety Star the only other to finish.

4.30 (4.31).—The FOUR-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP HURDLE of 500 sovs. Two miles.

GOLDEN RAIN, ch c. by Lemonora—Golden Pie (Sir M. Wilson), 11st. 4lb. ..... G. Pellerin 1
OBRIL, br g. by Orb—Avril (Mr. T. R. Rimell), 12st. 11lb. ..... W. Speck 2
WESTERN FLIER, b g. by Westward Ho—Grand Flirt (Lord Cassel), 11st. 9lb. ..... P. Donoghue 3
Filibuster (Mr. W. Bullen), 10st. 9lb. ..... W. Payne 0
Quick Service (Mrs. Bancroft), 10st. 9lb. F. Maxwell 0
Sunny Jane (Lady Warrender), 10st. 5lb. ..... Mahoney 0
The Torch (Mr. T. F. Thompson), 11st. 4lb. ..... A. Waadby 0
Bachelor's Son (Mrs. N. Brownlee), 10st. 9lb. ..... C. Southey 0
Persian Prince (Mr. H. E. Lawrence), 10st. 12lb. ..... W. Stott 0

(Winner trained by W. Nightingall, at Epsom).

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Western Flier, 9 to 4 Golden Rain, 7 to 1 each Persian Prince and The Torch, 10 to 1 each Orbril and Persian Prince, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 6d.; places, 2s., 3d., 3s., 6d., 3s. Total win pool, 7,036 units; total place pool, 6,049 units.

Won by a length; three lengths separated second and third. The Torch was fourth and Filibuster last.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

2.0.—Slieve Grien, Win 70s. 6d., Place 9s.; Keep Cool, Place 5s. 6d.; Roman Hackle, Place 3s. 9d.

2.30.—Spectroscope, Win 85s. 6d., Place 10s. 3d.; Miscou, Place 4s.; Grandene, Place 4s. 6d.

3.0.—Gladsmuir, Win 60s. 3d., Place 16s. 6d.; Phaeton, Place 5s. 6d.; Mountoi, Place 15s. 6d.

3.30.—West Indies, Win 25s. 3d., Place 8s. 6d.; Rubicon II., Place 3s. 6d.; Sky-writer, Place 12s.

4.0.—Early Surprise, Win 9s. 9d., Place 3s. 3d.; Word of Honour, Place 6s. 3d.; St. Roy, Place 10s.

4.30.—Golden Rain, Win 11s. 9d., Place 3s.; Orbril, Place 2s. 9d.; Western Flier, Place 2s. 6d.

GATWICK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a," is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

1.30.—The CHEQUERS SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
aLARGIE (7lb. ex.) (Mr. W. Harris), C. Young	a 12 5
aSWORD OF HONOUR (Mr. C. A. Ringwood), Ringwood	a 12 4
COURT SCANDAL II. (Mr. W. Hutchinson), Hedges	a 12 2
RESHSHANK (Mr. W. Hutchinson), Hedges	a 12 2
NEWTOWN WONDER (Mr. C. S. Langdale), G. Langdale	a 12 6
HUGH O'NEILL (3y.) (Mr. J. Pendarvis), Pendarves	a 12 0
aOLD HICKORY (Mr. F. F. Ambrose Clark), J. Anthony	a 11 13
aAPRIL FOOL (Mr. R. Wigram), S. Barnes	a 11 12
PRIORITY (Mr. J. Pendarves), Pendarves	a 11 12
aMERRIE MEMORIES (Mr. J. F. Hackett), Hackett	a 11 11
SQUIRE MARTEN (Mr. R. Pritchard-Gordon), Powell	a 11 11
aSYLVANITY (Mr. S. Bennett), S. Bennett	a 11 10
LITTLE WAVERLEY (Mr. J. S. Pendarves), Pendarves	a 11 9
PINE BLUFF (Mr. A. Law), Law	a 11 8
PRINCE REBENT (Mr. G. W. Pennington), Cockton	a 11 7
aGROUND SCOUT (Mr. J. M. Clayton), H. Brown	a 11 6
QUITE ALONE (Mr. R. F. Good), J. Nightingall	a 11 6
aVIBA (Mr. C. E. Hackett), Hackett	a 11 5
WHITE BUSHES (Mrs. Clark), Thrale	a 11 3
VESOT (Mr. F. N. Willett), Willett	a 11 2
aARMAND (Colonel A. C. Little), Little	a 11 1
aLOCHINVAR (Mr. A. Jadis), Bannister	a 10 13
aMASSEY'S PRIDE (Mrs. Nancie Cole), Woodland	a 10 11
aNURSEMAID (Mrs. Petre-Dunscombe), Powell	a 10 11
PITZAURARI (Lord Lovat), W. Nicholson	a 10 10
aPORPHYRION (Mr. J. Sloy), Private	a 10 6
ARSINOE (Mr. W. Hutchinson), Hedges	a 10 5
HACKDENE (Mrs. Leslie Wilson), J. Anthony	a 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LARGIE, E. Vinall; NEWTOWN WONDER, Owner; OLD HICKORY, Mr. A. C. Rostwick; APRIL FOOL OF CYLEBARN, Mr. J. James; MERRIE MEMORIES, L. Rees; PINE BLUFF, G. Turner; GROUND SCOUT, H. Stott; VIBA, —; WHITE BUSHES, R. McCarthy; LOCHINVAR, Wilson; MASSEY'S PRIDE, G. Goswell; NURSEMAID, W. Parvin; PORPHYRION, Owner.

2.30.—The COPTHORNE SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
GAWLADOUN (Mr. M. Dollar), Thrale	5 12 7
ACHROY (Mr. W. Hutchinson), Hedges	6 11 15
BREWSTER (Mr. W. J. Hutchinson), Hedges	6 11 13
JOHN HADI (Mrs. L. Rhll), Hackett	5 11 9
DOUGLETEE (Mr. P. A. T. Harmsworth), Poole	6 11 8
RED CONRAD (Mr. J. F. Soltman), Pendarves	6 11 8
ALTITUDE (Mr. H. Escott), T. E. Leader	6 11 5
aALLITERATION (Mrs. C. Evans), Turner	a 11 7
aTARQUIN (Mr. Bilson), Briscoe	6 11 5
CLONLARA (Mr. A. E. Berry), F. Hartigan	6 11 5
bVENETIAN STAR (11b ex.) (Mr. W. Hutchinson), Hedges	a 11 5
WADI HALFA (Mr. B. Warner), O. Anthony	a 11 5
BORROW (Mr. G. A. Butchers), Butchers	6 11 2
BERKELEY (Mr. E. de Mestre), De Mestre	a 11 2
aHAMPLING (Lord Londesborough), H. A. Brown	6 11 1
ARTABANUS (Mr. C. S. Green), Thrale	a 11 1
aLADESMAN (Mr. F. Hands), Thrale	a 11 1
PETER PAN (Mr. A. Mendoza), Pendarves	a 11 1
aVIRA (Mr. P. Hands), Thrale	a 11 1
CHELSONS (Mr. S. Savile), J. Beary	6 10 12
aDARBY (Mr. J. W. Hedges), H. Hedges	6 10 12
aPATSY (Mr. Sale), Hackett	6 10 12
aNURSEMAID (Mrs. Petre-Dunscombe), Powell	5 10 10
MONK'S DREAM (Miss Williams-Bulkeley), Gore	6 10 9
PUTTAPUTTA (Mr. R. Wootton), Wootton	6 10 7
LYRA (Mr. A. Bassett), Hammond	6 10 7
MORAY (Mr. W. Hutchinson), A. Law	4 10 7
BONANZA (Mr. R. Wootton), F. Wootton	4 10 7
BILL MOKES (Mr. H. R. Lawrence), Poole	4 10 5
aLYTHMOOR (Mr. Richardson Sowerby), Hedges	5 10 4
DARK EAGLE (Mr. F. Pollitt), Lowther	4 10 4
aFOR SIX HEAT (Captain J. R. Powell), Powell	4 10 0
aMAJANO (Mr. G. H. Rigby), Gore	5 10 0
TIMOTHY (Mr. J. Sloy), Private	5 10 0
PINTUM (Mr. W. Scott), Killaloe	5 10 0
aPAT (Mr. T. Bell), Mr. T. Willett	5 10 0
aWINNIE (Mr. F. N. Willett), Willett	5 10 0
HATH CHAP (Mrs. J. Woodman), R. Mitchell	a 10 0
DESKRIE (Mr. J. A. Newman), Geering	a 10 0
aSERVANT (Mrs. Pendarves), Pendarves	a 10 0
CONNIE DUFF (Mr. H. A. Brown), H. A. Brown	a 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

JOHN HAIG, W. Speck; DOUANIER, Scott; RED CONRAD, Owner; ALLITERATION, J. Haney; VENETIAN STAR, —; BORROW, D. Butchers; BANTLING, J. Mahoney; VIBA, Leader; LADESMAN, —; PATSY, —; NURSEMAID, —; LYRA, L. Rees; TARQUIN, —; BROOKS; PRICKLY HEAT, W. Parvin; GRANGE VIEW, H. McCarthy; FISHERMAN BOY, Prendergast; BATH CHAP, K. Piggott; SIGNET, W. Redmond; TARBUS, —.

2.55.—The NATIONAL TRIAL STEEPLECHASE (handicap) of 1,000 sovs.; second to receive 150 sovs. and third 50 sovs. Three miles and a half.

	Yrs st lb
aGREGALACH (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), T. E. Leader	a 12 7
aLORDI (7lb. ex.) (Mr. A. M. Jones), Taylor	a 12 7
GATE BOOK (Marquis de San Miguel), F. Barrett	a 12 0
GREAT SPAN (Mr. W. R. Duckworth), J. Anthony	a 11 13
KILBUCK (Mr. E. R. Hartley), T. E. Leader	a 12 0
SHAUN GOILIN (Mr. W. H. Midwood), F. Hartigan	a 11 10
aBRAVE CITY (Mr. W. Parsonage), Rimell	a 11 8
BOVRIL III. (Mr. G. W. Pennington), Cockton	a 11 5
aSAVENGARDE (Mr. J. Nicholson), W. Nicholson	a 11 4
aBOOBIET (Mr. E. E. Lane), Thrale	a 11 4
TRUMP CARD (Lord Stalbridge), O. Anthony	a 11 4
aREVENGER (Mr. J. Sloy), G. Duller	a 11 3
GUIDING LIGHT (Mr. J. E. D'Ardenne), D'Ardenne	a 11 1
aFAST VIRTUE (Mr. W. P. Tyser), H. A. Brown	a 11 1
PEGGIE'S PRIDE (Mr. H. R. Bissill), Jadis	a 11 1
aALIKE (Lady Helen McClamont), Gore	a 11 1
TIPPERTIPPER (Mr. A. Gwyer), F. Barrett	a 11 0
ARUNTIUS (Mr. M. D. Hill), Bissett	a 10 12
ARDEEN (Sir Keith Fraser), Private	a 10 10
aCORAL REEF II. (Major Ian Straker), Woodland	a 10 10
aGLANGORSIA (Mr. R. K. Mellon), Woodland	a 10 10
aMAY CRESCENT (Mr. D. Faber), Payson	a 10 7
aSTRATHSANT (Mr. C. Eades), Lightfoot	a 10 7
aMERRIVALE II. (Lord Woolavington), Thrale	a 10 0
aWOOD OWL (Mr. G. Bates), Thrale	a 10 0
IRISH TEMPEST (Mr. H. G. Bisgrave), Bisgrave	a 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GREGALACH, T. Leader; LORDI, W. Stott; BRAVE CITY, —; SAVENGARDE, K. McCarthy; BOOBIET, —; BOVRIL III., —; TRUMP CARD, Sheppard; GUIDING LIGHT, D'Ardenne; FAST VIRTUE, —; PEGGIE'S PRIDE, —; ALIKE, —; ARUNTIUS, —; ARDEEN, —; CORAL REEF II., Goswell; GLANGORSIA, —; MAY CRESCENT, —; STRATHSANT, —; MERRIVALE II., F. Rookes; WOOD OWL, R. Thrale; IRISH TEMPEST, D. Morgan.

3.30.—The STAYERS' HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs st lb
ABADIE (Mr. S. Woolton), F. Wootton	a 12 7
KILBRIDE (Colonel H. A. Samson), Martin	a 12 5
SORRIKO (Mr. S. Wootton), Martin	a 12 5
MASTER ORANGE (Mr. C. Harmsworth), Poole	6 12 1
aFAIR WEATHER JACK (Mr. A. E. Berry), F. Hartigan	6 11 12
aLOYAL SCOT (5lb. ex.) (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), T. E. Leader	a 11 12
aSONOUS (Mr. T. B. Ellis), Gore	6 11 10
ROYAL TAXCO (Mr. F. T. Hales), W. Nightingall	6 11 10
CATHALAN (Mr. T. Mott), Thrale	a 11 7
DANDY DREAMS (Mr. T. Walton), Butchers	5 11 7
BURWARTON (Captain A. S. Wilson), Hackett	5 11 7
aMONTPELIER (Mr. G. Bates), Thrale	a 11 2
aLANDING LIGHT (Lord Woolavington), Thrale	a 11 2
aPARADISION (Mr. A. Mendoza), Pendarves	a 11 2
aCLASH MORGAN (Mr. W. Hutchinson), Hedges	a 11 1
aMOOR (Mr. W. Hutchinson), Hedges	a 11 1
aVALLOP (Mr. C. P. Elliott), Beaton	a 10 13
LLANDYRAMER (Mr. V. Stapleton-Brethenton), Fitton	a 10 12
aTAN GIRL (Lady H. McClamont), Gore	a 10 12
aCARAMOND (Mrs. C. A. Greensdale), J. Hall	a 10 12
DOUANIER (Mr. P. Harmsworth), Poole	6 10 11
aROYAL ROWLAND (Mr. T. B. Kimbell), Chapman	6 10 9
SILVER GRAIL (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne), Powell	4 10 9
IRISH LORD (Mr. C. Stephens), Blair	5 10 2
SILVER WILLOW (Miss Vivian-Thomas), Powell	4 10 1
aCARITE (Mr. R. Lax), Powell	4 10 1
MORAY (Mr. W. Hutchinson), A. Law	4 10 0
aFRECKLY HEAT (Captain J. R. Powell), Powell	4 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LOYAL SCOT, T. Leader; FAIR WEATHER JACK, T. F. Morgan; SONNOUS OF TAN GIRL, R. McCarthy; DANDY DENIS, D. Butchers; MONTPELIER, R. Thrale; LANDING LIGHT, Sheppard; PARADISION, H. Haddrell; LLANDYRAMER, —; CARAMOND, Mr. R. Whitfield; DOUANIER, Scott; ROYAL ROWLAND, Mr. L. Whitfield; IRISH LORD, E. Foster; CARITE, —; PRICKLY HEAT, —; MORGAN, Prendergast.

4.0.—The HORNE STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
BALLASPORT (Colonel H. A. Warnher), Anthony	6 12 10
ST. GERMAINE (Sir L. Goulding), Woodland	a 12 7
SLATER (Mr. F. E. Whitney), Anthony	5 12 5
TEME SALMON (Mr. F. Greenwood-Williams), T. Rimell	5 12 0
SULTAN OF WICKEN (Dowager Lady Penrhyn), W. Scott	5 12 0
aCORAL REEF II. (Major I. Straker), Woodland	a 12 0
aOBSERVATORY (Mr. J. Bosanman), Whitaker	a 12 0
aRIDGE LANCER (Lord Aberavenny), Whitaker	a 12 0
aSPECTROSCOPE (Mr. H. Collins), G. Bennett	a 11 7
aTAN TUPP (Mr. C. Courage), S. Bennett	a 11 7
JOKER XII. (Lady Courage), S. Bennett	a 11 7
HAWCO DRAUGE (Mr. C. Goad), Pendarves	a 11 7
aTRIAL DANCE (Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Jerdine), Gore	a 11 7
aCAPRIZANT (Lady H. McClamont), Gore	6 11 7
aSQUARE ARMLESS (Miss R. Murray), Pendarves	a 11 7
aGLASSHARP (Baron F. de Turyll), F. Barrett	a 11 7
aBRELLSHAM'S JOY (Major P. Bonner), Bonner	a 11 7
aLOUGHDERG (Mrs. E. Evans), Turner	a 11 7
GALINDARE (Colonel J. A. Fairburn), Poole	5 11 0
AFRANIUM (Mr. R. Platt), I. Anthony	5 11 0
PRIMROSE KNIGHT (Captain R. E. Sassoon), Martin	5 11 0
JACK KETCH (Captain R. E. Sassoon), Martin	5 11 0
HERDSMAN (Mr. R. St. G. Stedall), Powell	5 11 0
FUSEE (Miss F. Watts), Powell	5 11 0
ZEPHYRUS (Mr. C. Bennett), G. Bennett	4 10 0
ASHLOUM (Mr. F. E. Chapman), J. Chapman	4 10 0
aTETRARCH (Mr. D. Faber), O. Anthony	4 10 0
CLANCHY (Major A. W. Huntington), G. Duller	a 11 3
aLIGHTERMAN (Mr. G. H. Rigby), Gore	6 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ST. GERMAINE, C. Goswell; SLATER, T. Cullinan; IRISH LANCER, J. Hogan; JOKER XII., Captain H. Nelson; TAN TUPP, Bennett; HAWCO, Lyall; CAPRIZANT, R. McCarthy; SIDE GARA, J. Haney; AURANIUM, Stott; TETRARANT, C. Rhodes; LIGHTERMAN, —.

4.30.—The RUSPER HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
GLEESOME (Sir P. Emaks), T. Rimell	5 11 10
LOUGHBROWN (Captain M. Wardell), F. Wootton	5 11 10
aPEGGY STOTE (Mrs. A. Gemmell), Bullock	a 11 7
ECHO (Mr. C. Bullock), Cox	6 11 6
TYLAVIE (Mr. J. Pendarves), Pendarves	6 11 6
MOUNT HAWKE (Mr. H. Simmonds), Dick	6 11 6
BARBARA KRONY (Mr. R. St. G. Stedall), Stedall	6 11 6
SPIRADONIS (Major J. B. Baker), Whitaker	6 11 6
aLYONS BRIDGE (Major A. Bonsor), F. Hartigan	6 11 6
aYELLOW ORIEL (Sir David Llewellyn), F. Hartigan	4 11 0
aFLYING

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

TEAM FOR NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

The following British team has been chosen to tour New Zealand and Australia under the management of Mr. James Baxter, the chairman of the Rugby Union Selection Committee, during the summer:—

BACKS.—J. Bassett (Penarth and Wales) and G. M. Benner (Bradford and Yorkshire).

THREE-QUARTER BACKS.—C. D. Aarvold (Headingley and England), J. C. Morley (Newport and Wales), A. L. Novis (The Army and England), T. P. Murray (Wanderers and Ireland), M. P. Crowe (Lansdowne and Ireland), R. Jennings (Redruth and Cornwall), and T. E. Jones-Davies (London Welsh and Wales).

HALF-BACKS.—T. C. Knowles (Birkenhead Park and Cheshire), R. S. Spong (Old Millhillians and England), W. H. Sobey (Old Millhillians and England), and H. Poole (Cardiff).

FORWARDS.—W. W. Wakefield (captain) (Harlequins and England), H. Rew (The Army, Exeter, and England), D. Parker (Swansea and Wales), W. B. Welsh (Hawick and Scotland), B. H. Black (Oxford University and England), P. D. Howard (Oxford University and England), M. J. Dunne (Lansdowne and Ireland), G. R. Beamish (Royal Air Force and Ireland), J. L. Farrell (Bective Rangers and Ireland), J. McD. Hodgson (Northern and Northumberland), H. O'H. O'Neill (Queen's University, Belfast, and Ireland), I. Jones (Llanelly and Wales), H. Wilkinson (Halifax and England), P. D. Prentice (Leicester and England), and S. A. Martindale (Kendal and England).

The team will leave London for Southampton on April 11 and embark in the New Zealand Shipping Company's ss. Rangitata. The vessel will travel *via* the Panama Canal to Wellington, where the team will land. They will return by the Suez Canal in October. As at present arranged, 19 matches will be played in New Zealand and five in Australia.

ROYAL NAVY v. THE ARMY

The 19th annual match between the Royal Navy and the Army will be played at Twickenham this afternoon. The Navy beat the Royal Air Force three weeks ago and there will remain the match between the Army and the Air Force, at Twickenham, on March 22.

If the matches that were played before 1920 and designated "Officers of the Royal Navy and Officers of the Army" be included, the Navy have won 11 times and the Army seven. Such an unsatisfactory thing as a drawn battle has yet to be fought. The Army in recent years have had players of the first class and they have beaten the Navy for two years in succession, but that does not imply a victory for them to-day. E. W. F. de V. Hunt, an Irish international player, will be at full back and Sir T. G. Devitt, a former international player, and A. L. Novis, who played for England last week, will be in the Army three-quarter line, with J. R. Cole and C. C. McCreight, an England and Irish trial match player, at half-back. At forward, in addition to H. Rew and K. M. Wright, each an international player, there will be such experienced men as Captain Rodham, Corporal Townend, H. H. C. Withers, and R. G. S. Hobbs. The players mentioned ought to form the nucleus of a powerful side, but a good team and a list of good players are two very different things, and the Army in that respect have shown less satisfactory form so far than the Navy, whose record also is not so convincing as it should be.

Nor have the Army any advantage in actual *personnel*. C. G. Gosling, at full back, is not an international player, but he has improved so much in a year that he is certain to become a serious claimant for a place in the English team soon. The three-quarter backs also can compare favourably with the Army's. D. St. Clair Ford played for Scotland against Ireland at Murrayfield last Saturday and did well enough in his first international match, G. M. Sladen played for England last season, and T. S. Lee might have gained a cap if he had not gone to sea. Sladen, perhaps, has lost some of the form that gained his place in the English team, but Lee has shown signs of being as fast and strong as he ever was, with a steadily improving sense of the duties of a centre. He and Sladen are well-built men and are not easy to pass. At half-back, the Navy may not have such an experienced man as Cole in the stand-off position, but A. E. Hargrave can be quick off the mark and the probabilities are that G. Webster, as a scrum-mage half-back, can throw a longer and more accurate pass than McCreight, whose best accomplishment would seem to be a quick slip-away.

The situation at forward finds the Navy with a remarkable mixture of veterans and new men. Luddington, in the front row, can scarcely be the great sturdy man of a few years ago, but his experience and leadership may still be invaluable in a match of this sort. T. G. P. Crick and J. W. Linton are other forwards of the right pattern and spirit, and no one will require to be told that J. W. Forrest, in the second row, is one of the formidable English pack that helped to beat France at Twickenham last Saturday. It is not easy to forecast the result of a meeting of two such teams, but it is certain that the nineteenth will not be the easiest and least exciting of the series.

TEAMS AND FIXTURES

ROYAL NAVY.—Sub-Lieutenant C. G. Codling (R.N.C., Dartmouth); Sub-Lieutenant D. St. Clair Ford (H.M.S. Dolphin), Lieutenant T. S. Lee (H.M.S. Medway), Lieutenant G. Sladen (H.M.S. Repulse), and Lieutenant W. H. Wood (H.M.S. Erebus), three-quarter backs; Lieutenant A. E. Hargrave (R.N.E. College, Devonport) and Sub-Lieutenant G. Webster (R.N.E. College, Devonport), half-backs; Lieutenant-Commander (E.) M. P. Bowman, M.A.A. W. G. A. Luddington (H.M.S. Vivid), Lieutenant J. W. Linton (H.M.S. Dolphin), Lieutenant J. W. Forrest (H.M.S. Excellent), Lieutenant C. G. Webb, M.B.E. (R.M. Depot, Plymouth), Lieutenant-Commander D. Orr-Ewing (H.M.S. Victory), M.B.E. F. H. Harding (R.N. Barracks, Devonport) and Sub-Lieutenant R. K. Hodgkin (R.N.E. College, Devonport), forwards.

THE ARMY.—Second Lieutenant E. W. F. de V. Hunt (Royal Artillery), Second Lieutenant G. Ward (2nd Seaforth Highlanders), Second Lieutenant J. A. R. Rice Evans (2nd Royal Welch Fusiliers), Second Lieutenant C. D. Norris (2nd Leicestershire), and Lieutenant A. D. Preddie (Royal Artillery), three-quarter backs; Second Lieutenant J. R. Cole (2nd Loyal Regt), and Second Lieutenant C. C. McCreight (Royal Artillery), half-backs; Corporal Townend (1st Duke of Wellington's Regt.), Lieutenant H. R. C. Withers (Royal Engineers), Lieutenant H. Rew (Royal Tank Corps), Captain C. H. Rodham (Indian Army), Second Lieutenant C. G. Hobbs (Royal Artillery), Second Lieutenant D. R. Knott (2nd Worcestershire Regt.), Second Lieutenant R. Middleton (Royal Tank Corps), and Lieutenant K. M. Wright (Royal Artillery), forwards.

OXFORD.—OXFORD UNIVERSITY v. BLACKHEATH.

BLACKHEATH.—A. N. Giles, back; J. Preston, M. Robson, A. V. Hamilton-Smyth, and C. Hamilton-Saunders, three-quarter backs; G. Lund and J. T. Kemp, half-backs; T. W. Cutts, C. C. Ashford, M. S. Bonaventura, W. E. Pratten, R. H. Black, R. K. Tucker, G. B. Bailey, and J. W. Manchester, forwards.

BLACKHEATH v. MANCHESTER (2.0)

BLACKHEATH.—S. T. A. Ratcliffe, back; D. E. Morris, J. A. Talbot, R. G. Hopkins, and J. H. Dalrymple, three-quarter backs; C. Smith and J. Poole, half-backs; A. Bradnick, A. Rendal, J. B. Worley, H. A. Blanchard, M. H. Carpmael, G. Muirhead, V. J. Flynn, and J. W. Kenrick, forwards.

MANCHESTER.—H. Hurd, back; D. P. Hickey, C. T. B. Leigh, L. J. O'Reilly, and D. Peak, three-quarter backs; J. Smith and R. H. Pope, half-backs; R. A. Brashier, A. Rendal, J. B. Worley, H. A. Blanchard, G. Muirhead, V. J. Flynn, J. W. Kenrick, and K. Bradley, forwards.

LEICESTER.—LEICESTER v. HARLEQUINS

HARLEQUINS.—J. C. Hubbard, back; J. S. R. Reeve, K. H. Chapman, G. C. A. Adams, and H. C. Pattisson, three-quarter backs; H. C. C. Laird and D. S. Phillips, half-backs; P. W. Adams, E. C. Prescott, G. B. Cochlan, M. L. P. Jackson, D. H. Dudley, R. H. Corker, P. E. Dunkley, and T. Hammond, forwards.

LIVERPOOL.—LIVERPOOL v. SALE (2.45)

LIVERPOOL.—D. R. Mutter, back; H. R. L. Prothero, J. M. Bryce-Smith, G. S. Easton, and J. M. Russell, three-quarter backs; R. L. Prothero and G. H. Pearce, half-backs; E. Henshaw, L. G. Ludlow, W. K. Vyvyan-Jones, R. N. Bryce-Smith, J. R. Townley, J. S. Ross, T. B. Roberts, and W. R. Formby, forwards.

BECKENHAM HILL.—OLD DUNSTONIANS v. ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL (3)

OLD DUNSTONIANS.—F. J. Edwards, back; C. W. Rayner, A. G. Green, J. W. Womack, and L. J. C. Whisker, three-quarter backs; T. Womack and J. D. Sheridan, half-backs; C. W. Hetherington, L. F. Morris, H. Greenacre, E. D. Murrell, F. Newman, T. Leveritt, F. C. Muir, and F. A. Boston, forwards.

SIDCUP.—SIDCUP v. OLD SPORTSMEN (2.45)

OLD SPORTSMEN.—G. C. Chamberlain, back; R. Collett, H. E. Wall (captain), C. I. Bonnar, and M. A. Pearce, three-quarter backs; M. C. F. Hall and R. N. Bernard, half-backs; J. Hartley-Smith, H. E. Erith, D. M. C. Barr, W. S. Palmer, A. R. Johnstone, A. N. Todd, R. H. M. McKechnie, and G. B. Knight, forwards.

TONBRIDGE.—TONBRIDGE v. K.C.S. OLD BOYS (2.45)

K.C.S. OLD BOYS.—D. W. W. Horne, back; W. E. Pollard, J. J. Eldgrsy, J. L. B. Hardwicke, and J. M. Nuthall, three-quarter backs; N. W. Heeley and M. V. Finnis, half-backs; D. A. Collier (captain), R. H. Owen, W. R. Taylor, L. M. Sivers, J. F. Piper, J. A. B. Powell, R. Coe, and A. D. Mercer, forwards.

MOTSPUR PARK.—LONDON IRISH v. CIVIL SERVICE (2.0)

LONDON IRISH.—G. MacMahon, back; J. Gummer, J. Buckler, J. F. Shackleton, and L. G. Chance, three-quarter backs; L. Reed and G. Barry, half-backs; W. Morgan, R. Whittaker, G. R. Coles, I. M. B. Stuart, O. M. Williams, H. L. Dixon, V. Smyth, and S. McLean, forwards.

CIVIL SERVICE.—I. John, back; H. W. Charman, G. S. Duasett, F. D. Hopkins, and G. A. Groom, three-quarter backs; A. G. Lewis and J. T. Davies, half-backs; A. Beard, P. S. Grethe, M. G. Kirk, H. R. Wright, A. E. Kerns, J. Vaughan, J. R. Patterson, and T. A. Forse, forwards.

NORTHAMPTON.—NORTHAMPTON v. WESTMINSTER BANK

WESTMINSTER BANK.—R. C. Thompson, back; H. L. Skinner, R. J. Coomber, S. F. Edenborough, and F. J. Lawes, three-quarter backs; G. F. Nichols and N. E. Fisher, half-backs; G. Stokes, H. W. Gilbert, F. Bradford, F. B. Heider, M. B. Holder, J. B. Mills, J. M. Bradley, and D. J. Innes, forwards.

WANDSWORTH COMMON.—OLD LEYSIANS v. LONDON HOSPITAL (3.0)

OLD LEYSIANS.—E. S. Morris, back; K. B. Kilner, C. E. R. Taylor, C. M. Wales, and G. M. Philp (captain), three-quarter backs; T. D. Page and H. G. Sanderson, half-backs; C. N. H. Boston, R. H. Boston, H. S. Hargreaves, J. T. Allston, F. W. E. Holloway, D. R. Macpherson, A. Lumsden, and A. N. Other, forwards.

RUGBY.—RUGBY v. OLD CRANLEIGHANS (3.30)

OLD CRANLEIGHANS.—R. H. Lee, back; A. M. Richardson, G. R. K. Lee, H. A. Richardson, and H. H. Lambert, three-quarter backs; C. E. J. Lambert and A. Key, half-backs; J. R. Head, J. H. Holford, J. H. Beynon, D. H. Morrison-Jones, R. H. Martin, E. W. Hall, D. H. Roberts, and D. C. Shuter, forwards.

DEVONPORT.—DEVONPORT SERVICES v. EDWARE

EDWARE.—T. J. Davies, back; L. Scully, E. H. R. Tribby, R. Mahony (or J. R. Mitchell), and R. W. O. Evans, three-quarter backs; W. Edwards and O. Williams, half-backs; W. H. Hicks, T. W. Daniel, E. Oliver, J. E. Monk, H. G. Winstone, S. C. Howard, C. Brownlie, and E. D. Bowes, forwards.

CREAL.—SUTTON v. BARCLAYS BANK (2.15)

SUTTON.—W. B. Nell, back; F. A. Ford, R. H. Letts, C. Clark, and B. Stevens, three-quarter backs; F. G. H. Chalk and M. W. Philips, half-backs; F. G. Hope, F. C. Mann, H. S. Hope, H. S. Wronker, J. Potter, F. O. Robson, C. J. Carr, and B. W. B. Sharpe, forwards.

EALING.—OLD PAULINES v. OLD WHITGIFTIANS (3.0)

OLD PAULINES.—R. F. Wise, back; A. Jaskel, G. L. Olliff, J. Farrell, and R. A. Low, three-quarter backs; R. W. Baily and S. M. Mischler, half-backs; C. C. H. Dixon, G. A. Embleton, D. Klemke, L. Higgens, J. S. H. King, E. G. H. Thompson, W. R. Scott, and R. H. B. Nicholls, forwards.

LOWER SYDENHAM.—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK v. ARTISTS' RIFLES (2.45)

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK.—G. L. Gough, back; H. S. J. Lewis, C. F. Culley, L. W. Thomson, and H. Cleveland, three-quarter backs; G. E. Taylor and L. T. S. King, half-backs; V. C. H. Major, G. J. B. Grimley, W. R. F. Madge, C. E. Bootman, G. Stannard, C. Phillips, F. N. S. Evans, and A. C. Shaw, forwards.

MOTTINGHAM.—OLD BEKKHAMSTEDIANS v. OLD ELTHAMIANS (2.45)

OLD BEKKHAMSTEDIANS.—G. R. Haines, back; H. E. Wentherill, A. F. Mayl, V. A. Aeratopolo, and F. H. F. Beckett, three-quarter backs; J. M. Watt and A. F. Cater, half-backs; A. G. Skeet, E. G. Miller, K. J. Timberlake, W. J. B. Cater, D. S. McKinnell, C. B. Gower, N. McKinnell (captain), and W. E. W. Jennings, forwards.

HARPENDEN.—HARPENDEN v. MID-HERTS

HARPENDEN.—A. N. Other, back; R. W. Pellant, G. P. Aldwell, D. R. Green, and F. Whitmore, three-quarter backs; F. C. Salford and F. T. Salford, half-backs; C. S. E. Vine, T. V. Notts, T. P. Raban, R. C. Elliott, J. H. Vine, E. A. Williams, J. N. Hannan, and C. W. Cox, forwards.

KIDBROOKE.—1ST BATTALION COLDSTREAM GUARDS v. CHARLTON PARK (2.45)

CHARLTON PARK.—F. A. T. Jones, back; F. R. Bailey, S. G. Westhorpe, W. H. Graham, and R. R. Hervey, three-quarter backs; A. Hillkr and G. L. Pearce, half-backs; E. E. Quaterman, R. H. Plummer, F. W. Roper, I. S. Campbell, W. H. Western, I. D. Green, J. H. Gillies, and C. E. Stewart, forwards.

WELLINGTON.—WELLINGTON v. KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL (3.0)

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—V. F. Hall, back; A. Gilpin, F. C. Mayo, T. K. Lyle, and E. Lassen, three-quarter backs; J. H. Easton and R. B. Stokes, half-backs; J. Mashyn, M. B. Saunders, G. A. Darby, and E. D. Harding, J. V. Sutton, G. H. Livingstone, M. L. Bince, and J. D. Moore, forwards.

TWICKENHAM.—L.C.C. v. SOUTH AMERICAN BANK (2.45)

L.C.C.—J. O. Findlay, back; J. D. Harries, J. Phillips, C. Thompson, and K. W. Hunn, three-quarter backs; J. G. Turner and W. J. Dixon (captain), half-backs; F. C. Cole, E. G. Thorpe, W. G. Webb, E. Jarman, H. Whittaker, J. M. Miller, R. C. Gell, and A. Coates, forwards.

MILL HILL.—OLD HABERDASHERS v. LLOYDS BANK (3.30)

LLOYDS BANK.—A. S. Judd, back; E. J. Stanley, A. R. Taylor, G. A. Jones, and F. J. Hodges, three-quarter backs; R. L. Ellis and R. F. Cockerill, half-backs; L. W. Dingley, L. C. Ritchie, M. C. R. White, C. Fielding, E. C. Monkhouse, E. G. Emerson, H. G. Barr (captain), and P. H. Stacey, forwards.

OLD HABERDASHERS.—A. Welch, back; D. A. Bleasby, G. W. Boden, S. Gaywood, and G. Manton, three-quarter backs; C. A. Hirch and D. S. Baker, half-backs; F. G. Hails, S. Phillips, F. L. Green, E. Treacy, A. Martyn-Johns, L. G. Flake, D. G. Knowles, and J. Henry, forwards.

PRESTON-ROAD.—POLYTECHNIC v. WINDSOR

POLYTECHNIC.—H. C. H. Wall, back; G. Eatcknah, W. N. Bailey, M. Frost, and F. H. Douglas, three-quarter backs; K. A. Hume and W. R. Johnson, half-backs; W. G. Foster, E. H. Cozens, N. Clarke, L. C. Oliver, J. E. Monk, H. G. Winstone, S. C. Howard, C. Brownlie, and E. D. Bowes, forwards.

SEVENOAKS.—MAIDSTONE v. SEVENOAKS

MAIDSTONE.—J. Fesver, back; P. Lane, R. D. J. Wild, L. R. Adams, and C. Andor, three-quarter backs; J. Smith and W. Wainwright, half-backs; J. Bentley, E. A. Craven, H. O. Johnson, W. Steer, M. P. Johnson, J. White, D. F. Grant, and E. J. W. Fatmer, forwards.

BECKENHAM.—BECKENHAM v. HARROW (3.0)

BECKENHAM.—A. E. Girard, back; P. Withers, J. I. Davis, M. F. Percy, and H. J. Combe, three-quarter backs; I. B. Wilson and F. A. Peery, half-backs; W. Robertson, L. D'Elbourg, W. M. Downie, G. S. Crick, G. C. Sumner, P. J. Fuller, J. B. Forster, and W. M. Denham, forwards.

SHOOTERS HILL.—WESTCOMBE PARK v. ESHER

ESHER.—T. Dee, back; P. J. Woollatt, T. E. Carter, A. G. Cattell, and L. O. Weedward, three-quarter backs; L. C. Dorman and E. Hunter, half-backs; R. Usher, H. L. Hunter, T. R. Green, O. Isaac, A. E. Nicol, F. Weller-Morgan, and V. F. Brooks, forwards.

ROSSLYN PARK.—BANK OF ENGLAND v. WASPS

WASPS.—J. Saunders, back; D. C. Meadows, G. S. Airey, J. W. Bruford, and E. C. E. Hoskins or H. G. L. Harvey, three-quarter backs; J. W. Burton and R. H. Jewell, half-backs; C. Compton, J. V. Webb, R. Jarrett, A. E. Maddocks, P. S. Morris, O. S. Ruane, R. M. Swyer, and D. S. Valentine, forwards.

FINCHLEY.—FINCHLEY v. OLD BRIGHTONIANS (2.45)

OLD BRIGHTONIANS.—J. W. Thompson, back; A. H. P. Rickett, H. Hubbard, and C. Dibley, and S. Fisher, three-quarter backs; C. de B. Barnard and R. I. P. Shankey, half-backs; D. H. Foulds, S. Jenning, T. Stenning, G. T. B. Manting, E. E. Nye, Woolfrin, J. Dawis, D. P. Bailey, and R. Hedderwick, forwards.

FINSBURY.—H.A.C. v. NOTTINGHAM

H.A.C.—G. P. Smith, back; A. J. Nathan, R. Talbot, T. L. Hutchinson, and J. C. Stott, three-quarter backs; G. Griffiths and R. E. Carey, half-backs; R. Sherrard (captain), D. K. Risby, J. McDermid, T. Lobbin, R. P. Evans, G. V. Stevens, C. F. Schooling, and J. E. Maw, forwards.

NEW BARNET.—TOC H v. STAINES (2.45)

TOC H.—C. Oesler, back; H. K. Hill, E. Grose, W. T. Irish, and T. H. Rae, three-quarter backs; G. W. Rowland and R. S. Paterson, half-backs; R. T. A. Falls, J. C. Turner, G. F. Goodwin, R. A. Wills, and C. Mashyn, M. B. Saunders, G. A. Darby, and E. D. Harding, J. V. Sutton, G. H. Livingstone, M. L. Bince, and J. D. Moore, forwards.

TWICKENHAM.—L.C.C. v. SOUTH AMERICAN BANK (2.45)

L.C.C.—J. O. Findlay, back; J. D. Harries, J. Phillips, C. Thompson, and K. W. Hunn, three-quarter backs; J. G. Turner and W. J. Dixon (captain), half-backs; F. C. Cole, E. G. Thorpe, W. G. Webb, E. Jarman, H. Whittaker, J. M. Miller, R. C. Gell, and A. Coates, forwards.

MILL HILL.—OLD HABERDASHERS v. LLOYDS BANK (3.30)

LLOYDS BANK.—A. S. Judd, back; E. J. Stanley, A. R. Taylor, G. A. Jones, and F. J. Hodges, three-quarter backs; R. L. Ellis and R. F. Cockerill, half-backs; L. W. Dingley, L. C. Ritchie, M. C. R. White, C. Fielding, E. C. Monkhouse, E. G. Emerson, H. G. Barr (captain), and P. H. Stacey, forwards.

OLD HABERDASHERS.—A. Welch, back; D. A. Bleasby, G. W. Boden, S. Gaywood, and G. Manton, three-quarter backs; C. A. Hirch and D. S. Baker, half-backs; F. G. Hails, S. Phillips, F. L. Green, E. Treacy, A. Martyn-Johns, L. G. Flake, D. G. Knowles, and J. Henry, forwards.

DEVONPORT.—DEVONPORT SERVICES v. EDWARE

EDWARE.—T. J. Davies, back; L. Scully, E. H. R. Tribby, R. Mahony (or J. R. Mitchell), and R. W. O. Evans, three-quarter backs; W. Edwards and O. Williams, half-backs; W. H. Hicks, T. W. Daniel, E. Oliver, J. E. Monk, H. G. Winstone, S. C. Howard, C. Brownlie, and E. D. Bowes, forwards.

CREAL.—SUTTON v. BARCLAYS BANK (2.15)

SUTTON.—W. B. Nell, back; F. A. Ford, R. H. Letts, C. Clark, and B. Stevens, three-quarter backs; F. G. H. Chalk and M. W. Philips, half-backs; F. G. Hope, F. C. Mann, H. S. Hope, H. S. Wronker, J. Potter, F. O. Robson, C. J. Carr, and B. W. B. Sharpe, forwards.

EALING.—OLD PAULINES v. OLD WHITGIFTIANS (3.0)

OLD PAULINES.—R. F. Wise, back; A. Jaskel, G. L. Olliff, J. Farrell, and R. A. Low, three-quarter backs; R. W. Baily and S. M. Mischler, half-backs; C. C. H. Dixon, G. A. Embleton, D. Klemke, L. Higgens, J. S. H. King, E. G. H. Thompson, W. R. Scott, and R. H. B. Nicholls, forwards.

LOWER SYDENHAM.—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK v. ARTISTS' RIFLES (2.45)

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK.—G. L. Gough, back; H. S. J. Lewis, C. F. Culley, L. W. Thomson, and H. Cleveland, three-quarter backs; G. E. Taylor and L. T. S. King, half-backs; V. C. H. Major, G. J. B. Grimley, W. R. F. Madge, C. E. Bootman, G. Stannard, C. Phillips, F. N. S. Evans, and A. C. Shaw, forwards.

MOTTINGHAM.—OLD BEKKHAMSTEDIANS v. OLD ELTHAMIANS (2.45)

OLD BEKKHAMSTEDIANS.—G. R. Haines, back; H. E. Wentherill, A. F. Mayl, V. A. Aeratopolo, and F. H. F. Beckett, three-quarter backs; J. M. Watt and A. F. Cater, half-backs; A. G. Skeet, E. G. Miller, K. J. Timberlake, W. J. B. Cater, D. S. McKinnell, C. B. Gower, N. McKinnell (captain), and W. E. W. Jennings, forwards.

HARPENDEN.—HARPENDEN v. MID-HERTS

HARPENDEN.—A. N. Other, back; R. W. Pellant, G. P. Aldwell, D. R. Green, and F. Whitmore, three-quarter backs; F. C. Salford and F. T. Salford, half-backs; C. S. E. Vine, T. V. Notts, T. P. Raban, R. C. Elliott, J. H. Vine, E. A. Williams, J. N. Hannan, and C. W. Cox, forwards.

KIDBROOKE.—1ST BATTALION COLDSTREAM GUARDS v. CHARLTON PARK (2.45)

CHARLTON PARK.—F. A. T. Jones, back; F. R. Bailey, S. G. Westhorpe, W. H. Graham, and R. R. Hervey, three-quarter backs; A. Hillkr and G. L. Pearce, half-backs; E. E. Quaterman, R. H. Plummer, F. W. Roper, I. S. Campbell, W. H. Western, I. D. Green, J. H. Gillies, and C. E. Stewart, forwards.

WELLINGTON.—WELLINGTON v. KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL (3.0)

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—V. F. Hall, back; A. Gilpin, F. C. Mayo, T. K. Lyle, and E. Lassen, three-quarter backs; J. H. Easton and R. B. Stokes, half-backs; J. Mashyn, M. B. Saunders, G. A. Darby, and E. D. Harding, J. V. Sutton, G. H. Livingstone, M. L. Bince, and J. D. Moore, forwards.

TWICKENHAM.—L.C.C. v. SOUTH AMERICAN BANK (2.45)

L.C.C.—J. O. Findlay, back; J. D. Harries, J. Phillips, C. Thompson, and K. W. Hunn, three-quarter backs; J. G. Turner and W. J. Dixon (captain), half-backs; F. C. Cole, E. G. Thorpe, W. G. Webb, E. Jarman, H. Whittaker, J. M. Miller, R. C. Gell, and A. Coates, forwards.

MILL HILL.—OLD HABERDASHERS v. LLOYDS BANK (3.30)

LLOYDS BANK.—A. S. Judd, back; E. J. Stanley, A. R. Taylor, G. A. Jones, and F. J. Hodges, three-quarter backs; R. L. Ellis and R. F. Cockerill, half-backs; L. W. Dingley, L. C. Ritchie, M. C. R. White, C. Fielding, E. C. Monkhouse, E. G. Emerson, H. G. Barr (captain), and P. H. Stacey, forwards.

OLD HABERDASHERS.—A. Welch, back; D. A. Bleasby, G. W. Boden, S. Gaywood, and G. Manton, three-quarter backs; C. A. Hirch and D. S. Baker, half-backs; F. G. Hails, S. Phillips, F. L. Green, E. Treacy, A. Martyn-Johns, L. G. Flake, D. G. Knowles, and J. Henry, forwards.

RUGBY.—RUGBY v. OLD CRANLEIGHANS (3.30)

OLD CRANLEIGHANS.—R. H. Lee, back; A. M. Richardson, G. R. K. Lee, H. A. Richardson, and H. H. Lambert, three-quarter backs; C. E. J. Lambert and A. Key, half-backs; J. R. Head, J. H. Holford, J. H. Beynon, D. H. Morrison-Jones, R. H. Martin, E. W. Hall, D. H. Roberts, and D. C. Shuter, forwards.

DEVONPORT.—DEVONPORT SERVICES v. EDWARE

EDWARE.—T. J. Davies, back; L. Scully, E. H. R. Tribby, R. Mahony (or J. R. Mitchell), and R. W. O. Evans, three-quarter backs; W. Edwards and O. Williams, half-backs; W. H. Hicks, T. W. Daniel, E. Oliver, J. E. Monk, H. G. Winstone, S. C. Howard, C. Brownlie, and E. D. Bowes, forwards.

CREAL.—SUTTON v. BARCLAYS BANK (2.15)

SUTTON.—W. B. Nell, back; F. A. Ford, R. H. Letts, C. Clark, and B. Stevens, three-quarter backs; F. G. H. Chalk and M. W. Philips, half-backs; F. G. Hope, F. C. Mann, H. S. Hope, H. S. Wronker, J. Potter, F. O. Robson, C. J. Carr, and B. W. B. Sharpe, forwards.

EALING.—OLD PAULINES v. OLD WHITGIFTIANS (3.0)

OLD PAULINES.—R. F. Wise, back; A. Jaskel, G. L. Olliff, J. Farrell, and R. A. Low, three-quarter backs; R. W. Baily and S. M. Mischler, half-backs; C. C. H. Dixon, G. A. Embleton, D. Klemke, L. Higgens, J. S. H. King, E. G. H. Thompson, W. R. Scott, and R. H. B. Nicholls, forwards.

LOWER SYDENHAM.—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK v. ARTISTS' RIFLES (2.45)

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK.—G. L. Gough, back; H. S. J. Lewis, C. F. Culley, L. W. Thomson, and H. Cleveland, three-quarter backs; G. E. Taylor and L. T. S. King, half-backs; V. C. H. Major, G. J. B. Grimley, W. R. F. Madge, C. E. Bootman, G. Stannard, C. Phillips, F. N. S. Evans, and A. C. Shaw, forwards.

MOTTINGHAM.—OLD BEKKHAMSTEDIANS v. OLD ELTHAMIANS (2.45)

OLD BEKKHAMSTEDIANS.—G. R. Haines, back; H. E. Wentherill, A. F. Mayl, V. A. Aeratopolo, and F. H. F. Beckett, three-quarter backs; J. M. Watt and A. F. Cater, half-backs; A. G. Skeet, E. G. Miller, K. J. Timberlake, W. J. B. Cater, D. S. McKinnell, C. B. Gower, N. McKinnell (captain), and W. E. W. Jennings, forwards.

HARPENDEN.—HARPENDEN v. MID-HERTS

HARPENDEN.—A. N. Other, back; R. W. Pellant, G. P. Aldwell, D. R. Green, and F. Whitmore, three-quarter backs; F. C. Salford and F. T. Salford, half-backs; C. S. E. Vine, T. V. Notts, T. P. Raban, R. C. Elliott, J. H. Vine, E. A. Williams, J. N. Hannan, and C. W. Cox, forwards.

KIDBROOKE.—1ST BATTALION COLDSTREAM GUARDS v. CHARLTON PARK (2.45)

CHARLTON PARK.—F. A. T. Jones, back; F. R. Bailey, S. G. Westhorpe, W. H. Graham, and R. R. Hervey, three-quarter backs; A. Hillkr and G. L. Pearce, half-backs; E. E. Quaterman, R. H. Plummer, F. W. Roper, I. S. Campbell, W. H. Western, I. D. Green, J. H. Gillies, and C. E. Stewart, forwards.

WELLINGTON.—WELLINGTON v. KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL (3.0)

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—V. F. Hall, back; A. Gilpin, F. C. Mayo, T. K. Lyle, and E. Lassen, three-quarter backs; J. H. Easton and R. B. Stokes, half-backs; J. Mashyn, M. B. Saunders, G. A. Darby, and E. D. Harding, J. V. Sutton, G. H. Livingstone, M. L. Bince, and J. D. Moore, forwards.

TWICKENHAM.—L.C.C. v. SOUTH AMERICAN BANK (2.45)

L.C.C.—J. O. Findlay, back; J. D. Harries, J. Phillips, C. Thompson, and K. W. Hunn, three-quarter backs; J. G. Turner and W. J. Dixon (captain), half-backs; F. C. Cole, E. G. Thorpe, W. G. Webb, E. Jarman, H. Whittaker, J. M. Miller, R. C. Gell, and A. Coates, forwards.

MILL HILL.—OLD HABERDASHERS v. LLOYDS BANK (3.30)

LLOYDS BANK.—A. S. Judd, back; E. J. Stanley, A. R. Taylor, G. A. Jones, and F. J. Hodges, three-quarter backs; R. L. Ellis and R. F. Cockerill, half-backs; L. W. Dingley, L. C. Ritchie, M. C. R. White, C. Fielding, E. C. Monkhouse, E. G. Emerson, H. G. Barr (captain), and P. H. Stacey, forwards.

OLD HABERDASHERS.—A. Welch, back; D. A. Bleasby, G. W. Boden, S. Gaywood, and G. Manton, three-quarter backs; C. A. Hirch and D. S. Baker, half-backs; F. G. Hails, S. Phillips, F. L. Green, E. Treacy, A. Martyn-Johns, L. G. Flake, D. G. Knowles, and J. Henry, forwards.

DEVONPORT.—DEVONPORT SERVICES v. EDWARE

EDWARE.—T. J. Davies, back; L. Scully, E. H. R. Tribby, R. Mahony (or J. R. Mitchell), and R. W. O. Evans, three-quarter backs; W. Edwards and O. Williams, half-backs; W. H. Hicks, T. W. Daniel, E. Oliver, J. E. Monk, H. G. Winstone, S. C. Howard, C. Brownlie, and E. D. Bowes, forwards.

CREAL.—SUTTON v. BARCLAYS BANK (2.15)

SUTTON.—W. B. Nell, back; F. A. Ford, R. H. Letts, C. Clark, and B. Stevens, three-quarter backs; F. G. H. Chalk and M. W. Philips, half-backs; F. G. Hope, F. C. Mann, H. S. Hope, H. S. Wronker, J. Potter, F. O. Robson, C. J. Carr, and B. W. B. Sharpe, forwards.

EALING.—OLD PAULINES v. OLD WHITGIFTIANS (3.0)

OLD PAULINES.—R. F. Wise, back; A. Jaskel, G. L. Olliff, J. Farrell, and R. A. Low, three-quarter backs; R. W. Baily and S. M. Mischler, half-backs; C. C. H. Dixon, G. A. Embleton, D. Klemke, L. Higgens, J. S. H. King, E. G. H. Thompson, W. R. Scott, and R. H. B. Nicholls, forwards.

LOWER SYDENHAM.—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK v. ARTISTS' RIFLES (2.45)

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK.—G. L. Gough, back; H. S. J. Lewis, C. F. Culley, L. W. Thomson, and H. Cleveland, three-quarter backs; G. E. Taylor and L. T. S. King, half-backs; V. C. H. Major, G. J. B. Grimley, W. R. F. Madge, C. E. Bootman, G. Stannard, C. Phillips, F. N. S. Evans, and A. C. Shaw, forwards.

MOTTINGHAM.—OLD BEKKHAMSTEDIANS v. OLD ELTHAMIANS (2.45)

OLD BEKKHAMSTEDIANS.—G. R. Haines, back; H. E. Wentherill, A. F. Mayl, V. A. Aeratopolo, and F. H. F. Beckett, three-quarter backs; J. M. Watt and A. F. Cater, half-backs; A. G. Skeet, E. G. Miller, K. J. Timberlake, W. J. B. Cater, D. S. McKinnell, C. B. Gower, N. McKinnell (captain), and W. E. W. Jennings, forwards.

HARPENDEN.—HARPENDEN v. MID-HERTS

HARPENDEN.—A. N. Other, back; R. W. Pellant, G. P. Aldwell, D. R. Green, and F. Whitmore, three-quarter backs; F. C. Salford and F. T. Salford, half-backs; C. S. E. Vine, T. V. Notts, T. P. Raban, R. C. Elliott, J. H. Vine, E. A. Williams, J. N. Hannan, and C. W. Cox, forwards.

KIDBROOKE.—1ST BATTALION COLDSTREAM GUARDS v. CHARLTON PARK (2.45)

CHARLTON PARK.—F. A. T. Jones, back; F. R. Bailey, S. G. Westhorpe, W. H. Graham, and R. R. Hervey, three-quarter backs; A. Hillkr and G. L. Pearce, half-backs; E. E. Quaterman, R. H. Plummer, F. W. Roper, I. S. Campbell, W. H. Western, I. D. Green, J. H. Gillies, and C. E. Stewart, forwards.

WELLINGTON.—WELLINGTON v. KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL (3.0)

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—V. F. Hall, back; A. Gilpin, F. C. Mayo, T. K. Lyle, and E. Lassen, three-quarter backs; J. H. Easton and R. B. Stokes, half-backs; J. Mashyn, M. B. Saunders, G. A. Darby, and E. D. Harding, J. V. Sutton, G. H. Livingstone, M. L. Bince, and J. D. Moore, forwards.

TWICKENHAM.—L.C.C. v. SOUTH AMERICAN BANK (2.45)

L.C.C.—J. O. Findlay, back; J. D. Harries, J. Phillips, C. Thompson, and K. W. Hunn, three-quarter backs; J. G. Turner and W. J. Dixon (captain), half-backs; F. C. Cole, E. G. Thorpe, W. G. Webb, E. Jarman, H. Whittaker, J. M. Miller,

Parliament

POSTERS AND THE COUNTRYSIDE

A "COUNT OUT" IN THE COMMONS

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, FEB. 28

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

SIR A. KNOX (Wycombe, U.), moving the second reading of the Advertisements Regulation (Amendment) Bill, said that it provided that the powers of a local authority under the Advertisements Regulation Act, 1907, as amended by the Advertisements Regulation Act, 1925, should include power to make by-laws regulating or preventing within their district the exhibition of advertisements which disfigured or injuriously affected the appearance or amenities of such district. Under the Act of 1907 by-laws were authorized to be made for the regulation and control of hoardings and similar structures used for the purpose of advertising when they exceeded 12ft. in height, and for regulating, restricting, or preventing the exhibition of advertisements in such a place or manner as to affect injuriously the amenities of a public park or pleasure promenade, or to disfigure the natural beauty of the landscape. By the Act of 1925 the by-law making power was extended to prevent the disfigurement of rural scenery. Ever since those Acts had been passed the Urban District Councils Association had pressed strongly for extension of their powers; and the Bill, which gave that extension, had also the support of the Municipal Councils Association. The Bill, however, was opposed by the County Councils Association, chiefly on the ground of the provision giving power to all urban district councils, irrespective of population, and the association pointed out that of the urban districts with populations over 10,000 which had those powers, only 18 per cent. exercised them.

He believed that public opinion was rising on the subject. As *The Times* had recently announced, several important industrial corporations had voluntarily changed their policy in regard to outdoor advertisements. More and more people travelled by road, and he submitted that their enjoyment was marred by the continual disfigurement not only of the countryside, but of the towns, by advertising hoardings.

There was a strong organized opposition to the Bill on the part chiefly of interested parties. It was contended that the Bill, if passed, would cause a great deal of unemployment in the bill-posting trade. (Ministerial cheers.) According to the census of 1921, the total number of persons over 12 years of age employed in advertising and bill-posting agencies—both industries being combined—was, males, 7,424; females, 2,320—but these included commercial travellers, canvassers, advertising agents, authors, artists, and clerks. He therefore concluded that most of these people were really employed in advertising generally—which included advertising in newspapers—and not only in bill-posting and outside advertising. The question remained—was bill-posting to be permitted to disfigure the amenities of the countryside and towns? On the Bath road, which he had to go down about twice a week, he saw two advertisements. One was "Spend the Winter at Monte Carlo" and the other "Spend your Summer at Deauville." He did not think any hon. member would contend that if these advertisements were done away with unemployment would be increased. (Mr. FOOT (Bodmin, L.).—"What about Guinness—is good for you?") That remark reminded him that most of the advertisements were of articles of food and drink. Hon. members, even the most healthy, had only a certain capacity for eating chocolates or swallowing beer. If they were driving out to get a little pleasure in country districts, and they came across these advertisements of chocolates, were they going, on that account, to eat three times the amount of chocolate they otherwise would eat? If that were the effect, he thought that in the interest of their own health those advertisements should be prohibited. Whether the Bill went any further or not it would have done a public service by obtaining a public discussion on the question whether there should be some further control over the bill-posting agencies of the country.

COLONEL HENEAGE (Louth, U.), in seconding the motion for the second reading, said the number of those engaged in the bill-posting and printing businesses was small compared with the 30,000,000 people represented by the borough and urban district councils in this country. Those councils were unanimously in favour of the Bill. There might be some county councils who objected to it, but the rural district councils were supporting it. The reason why urban councils had not made more by-laws was mainly because the previous Acts were principally concerned with the protection of rural amenities and rural scenery. Such amenities and scenery had often a distinct cash value.

MOTION FOR REJECTION

Mr. ALLEN (Belfast, W., U.) moved the rejection of the Bill. He said that the bill-posting industry employed a very large number of working bill-posters, who were highly skilled. It was estimated that the Bill, if it became law, would reduce the number of hoardings by from 25 to 40 per cent. There had not been time to see the full effect of the 1925 Act, and it was unreasonable to legislate further until that Act had been tried out. The Bill had been prepared without proper knowledge of the problems involved. The industrial interests concerned had not been consulted by the promoters. The Bill would have a gradual but increasingly serious effect in the matter of unemployment.

Mr. NAYLOR (Southwark, S.E., Lab.) said the Bill would undoubtedly affect the employment of large numbers of men and women. There were 200,000 persons, possibly 250,000 persons, employed in the printing industry of this country, and he estimated roughly that from 25,000 to 30,000 were engaged exclusively upon the production of the class of work which the Bill proposed to limit.

SIR C. OMAN (Oxford University, U.), supporting the Bill, asked if anyone would believe that local authorities, which lived on rates, would, if the Bill became law, start a crusade against posters, which were one of the sources of their revenue. Whenever monopoly was attacked the cry was raised that people would be thrown out of work. Advertisements were admirable in their proper place, and some of those on the hoardings were extremely pretty. The existing law was not sufficient to cover the case, and the Bill would make it possible to deal with the selfish greed of intrusive persons in the proper way.

Mr. BLINDELL (Holland-with-Boston, L.) opposed the Bill.

Mr. ISAACS (Southwark, N., Lab.) said that the Bill would go far beyond the restriction of poster advertising.

Shortly after 1 o'clock attention was called to the fact that there were not 40 members present, and the requisite number not having entered the Chamber, the House stood adjourned at seven minutes past 1 o'clock.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY.—Resignation announced of Sir Arthur Thring, the Clerk of the Parliaments.

Fife Electric Power, Lochaber Water Power, and Scottish Central Electric Power Bills read first time.

Debate on Housing Conditions—adjourned.

THURSDAY.—Motion relating to Sir Arthur Thring agreed to.

Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill read first time.

Middlesex County Council, Llanelly District Traction, and Bromborough Dock Bills read second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY.—Supplementary Votes for Sundry Colonial and Middle Eastern Services and Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens agreed to in Committee.

TUESDAY.—Nationality of Married Women (No. 2) Bill read first time.

Leave to introduce Cooperative Societies (Emancipation) Bill refused by 265 votes to 191.

Coal Mines Bill: Committee.

Road Traffic Bill Money Resolution agreed to on Report.

WEDNESDAY.—Matrimonial Causes and Police (Widows' Pension Amendment) Bills read first time.

Coal Mines Bill: Committee.

Poor Law Bill passed through Committee.

THURSDAY.—Coal Mines Bill: Committee. Liberal Amendment on the quota rejected by 280 votes to 271.

Poor Law Bill read third time.

FRIDAY. — Advertisements Regulation (Amendment) Bill discussed on second reading; House "counted out."

BRITISH TRADE

MR. J. H. THOMAS ON HIS TASK

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, was the chief guest of the British Export Society at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. Sir Arthur Duckham, president of the society, was in the chair.

SIR ARTHUR DUCKHAM, proposing "Our Guests," said the Export Society was endeavouring to bring together all interested in the export trade in order that the problems of export might be studied. The British justly enjoyed primary advantages over their competitors. They had earned the highest reputation for decency in business; they were pioneers in industrial development, and so created a world-wide system of merchanting before other nations started. To-day they were being met by competition on every side, and, although their reputation stood as high as ever, it would not sell the goods where competitors offered lower prices and often better suitability. In the future the success or failure of many an industrial undertaking would depend largely on the capacity of its export management and salesmanship. He paid a tribute to Mr. Thomas, who, he said, had been given the hardest job that any politician could be given at the present time. Mr. Thomas was tackling the job with the minimum of politics, yet he was cramped by political exigencies. He had to make bricks without straw; to succeed in his difficult job he had almost to lift himself up by his own boot straps.

Mr. THOMAS, responding, said there was no other gathering than that to which he could speak more conscientiously and say that the solution of his problem—the unemployed problem—rested mainly with them. Under a form of government and in the world's position as it was to-day, those who believed in democracy, who realized the power of democracy, should say quite clearly and definitely that their duty and obligation to democracy were not to look for a temporary or personal triumph, but to tread a path, however unpopular it might be temporarily, so long as they were satisfied that they would ultimately triumph. It was in that light that statesmen, politicians, and all who were responsible for the moulding and influencing of public opinion must direct their attention to the problems before them. Nothing disturbed him more than the tendency to look for quick remedies. Quick remedies were often quack remedies. No business man with an experience of difficulties in the most difficult times assumed that there was some short cut to success.

The first duty was to ascertain the facts, and the facts to-day were not only peculiar to this country, but were such that this country would be always compelled to face. It was idle for a man to say, "Look at America!" and to compare that country with ours, forgetting that outside rubber and tea, America was a self-supporting nation; or to point to Germany, or to conscript France, with her methods of meeting national obligations as compared with ours; or to talk glibly and say "Look here and look there" and point where they ought to follow. That would not do. They had to face certain fundamental facts. We were the one country in the world whose standard of living, whose standard of morality, whose human obligation to mankind stood higher than any other nation's. The majority of the people of this country, whether Capital or Labour, would hate to feel that the social standards of other countries were to be the standards applicable in this country. Those social services and standards of living were something that must of necessity be a factor in the competition of the world. There was no country that approached the dependency of this country on the things that the world could give. No matter what Government was in power, every year £800,000,000 must be found to pay for the imports that came into this country. They could only pay in gold or by exports.

NOT "DOWN AND OUT"

There was a tendency to assume that this country was obsolete, that we were "down and out," and that everybody else was better off. They knew in their heart of hearts that that was not true. Anyone in the position he was in of meeting representatives of trade and industry knew that we had still the skill, technique, and that "something" that had made us a predominant people, and that our workers still possessed the grit, skill, and determination that had made them proud of the British race. He joined issue with the Jeremiahs and pessimists who assumed that we were "down and out." The history of the country falsified such a statement. There was far more cause for optimism in this country than there was in many other countries. He urged them not to get into a pessimistic mood and magnify difficulties. If they had done that from 1914 to 1918 the results would have been different. The industrial relations between Capital and Labour were never better than they were to-day. He refused to be a pessimist, although he admitted that there was much to be done. Each industry had its peculiar difficulty and had to be met in a different way from the other. They might disagree with the Government's policy, but he asked them to believe that, if disaster came to this country, the first people to feel the effects of it would be those whom the Labour Party claimed to represent. The figures of unemployment might demonstrate to the ignorant that he had been a complete failure. No one knew the difficulties of his task more than he did, and he was satisfied that cheap, artificial, or spectacular methods were no solution of the problem.

Among those present were:—

Mr. G. M. Gillett, M.P., Sir Alan Anderson, Mr. F. W. Goodenough, Sir Malcolm Robertson, Sir Edward Crowe, Mr. Arthur Pugh, Mr. Lennox B. Lee, Mr. W. Wesser (Lord Mayor of Nottingham), Sir Gilbert Vyle, Sir Samuel Instone, Sir Henry Fountain, Sir John Beale, Sir Gilbert Garnsey, Mr. Julian L. Piggott, Sir William Tarks, Sir Ernest Clark, Mr. Arthur Dorman, and Colonel A. C. Hacking.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

MR. McCURDY ON DOWNHEARTED PARTIES

Mr. C. A. McCURDY, speaking on Empire free trade at the Westminster Club yesterday, said that the Conservative Party seemed to be suffering from an inferiority complex which they should get rid of as soon as possible. They should realize that the causes for which they had been working so long could now be won. He wished at the next election that we could put an end to this infernal policy by which every Government that came into power pledged to give the country what it needed did nothing when it got in.

Obviously the one thing that would give immediate confidence and security to British capital and enterprise to open up new factories and to expand old ones would be to have free trade within the Empire and complete protection against foreigners seeking to come into Empire markets.

He did not know any basis for the statement that the British working man or woman would worry about their food costing them more. The whole industrial population had migrated from the countryside, where food and house rent were cheap, to the towns, where they had to pay more for everything. The policy to develop the wealth of the Empire must, of necessity, make things cheaper.

All the political parties seemed to be dreadfully overcheered. The Socialists did not dream of putting forward Socialist doctrines as a remedy for our bad trade. The Liberals were so nervous about free trade that they scoffed at the mere idea that anyone should be asked, outside these islands, to abandon protective tariffs.

He was receiving every day letters from old Liberal friends who had been forced by the stern logic of facts to abandon their free trade views. They were satisfied also that we need not be afraid that we should lose our export trade by developing our home trade within the Empire. They had been forced to the conclusion that the United States was right in adopting a fiscal system which gave it a large protected home market and was now giving the American worker double the wages we could afford to pay in this country.

When all the country was swinging round to the idea of developing the Empire, he was still more astonished that the predominant mood of the Conservative Party should not be enthusiasm but caution, not confidence but distrust.

MAJOR HILLS AND NEW PARTY

Major Hills, M.P. for Ripon, has sent to Captain Whitworth, chairman of the Divisional Conservative Association, a letter stating: "I do not believe the new party will win many elections, but they can undoubtedly cause the Conservative Party to lose many." He says that the crusade of Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere is no longer the pursuit of an ideal; it is a political campaign. Major Hills does not believe that the new party would attain its objects, and since he regards it as likely to defeat its own ends he cannot give it his adherence.

GUARANTEED PRICE FOR WHEAT

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL'S CRITICISM

Sir Herbert Samuel, speaking at Haverhill, in the Sudbury Division, last night, said that there was a considerable measure of public interest in the new protectionist policy which had made its appearance disguised under the name of Empire free trade. It involved, in Lord Beaverbrook's words, the erection of a tariff wall around the Empire.

Tariffs must mean higher prices to the consumer. If that was denied then the policy was of no use to the farmer. If by natural causes the prices of foodstuffs were raised the public must endure it, but deliberately by Act of Parliament to increase the cost of living to the masses of the population was a course which no democratic legislature could for a moment consider.

Not one statesman of national repute supported the United Empire Party. So far as he had seen, only one of the 615 members of Parliament adhered to it. Not one British Dominion, not one Colony or Territory, had expressed its approval of the principle or its willingness to adopt the measures that were proposed. Plausible as it was as presented, it was seen on examination to be impracticable. Happily, it was the people, not the papers, the electors, not the editors, who determined national policy, and he had not the least doubt that this new protectionism would be defeated at the polls like all its predecessors.

The launching of the new party had, however, stirred Mr. Baldwin into unusual activity. He announced that day that he would support a policy of securing to British farmers a guaranteed price for all home-grown wheat of milling quality offered for sale. The farmers would ask what was the figure at which the price was to be guaranteed. If it was at present rates their gratitude would be small. If at higher rates who was to make good the difference? There would be an immense loss on the transaction undertaken by the State, and that must be paid either by the consumer in the form of an increase in the price of his food or else by the taxpayer, who was usually the sufferer in the long run.

If there was to be a guaranteed high price for wheat why should all the farmers who produced other commodities needed by the nation not be granted the same privilege? The farmers who produced potatoes or other vegetables or live stock would see the nation at large burdened for the benefit of one small section of agriculturists.

Of the whole value of the produce from the farms of Great Britain 96 per cent. represented commodities other than wheat. Yet Mr. Baldwin proposed to subsidize the 4 per cent. and to leave the 96 per cent. unaided. The only result could be to tempt the agriculturist at the cost of the nation at large, to produce things which were less profitable to grow in Great Britain, instead of things which were more profitable.

Referring to the close division on the Liberal Party's amendment to the Coal Mines Bill, Sir Herbert said that no party in Parliament desired a General Election, and if the vote had gone against the Government the House of Commons would not have expected their resignation. The Liberal Party cast its vote with regard solely to the particular provision in the Bill which was under debate. A measure which would take all the collieries, good and bad, as the standard, and would fix prices and output so as to treat on the same footing both the inefficient pits and the efficient ones, must hinder the proper reorganization of the industry and must add seriously to the cost of coal to the industries and homes of the nation.

MR. MORRISON ON LIBERAL TACTICS

Mr. HERBERT MORRISON, speaking at Deptford last night, said that the two Oppositions in their attitude towards the Coal Mines Bill had placed party tactics before the country's welfare. In the past Mr. Lloyd George, with his uncontrolled instinct to rush in where angels fear to tread when some superficial tactical advantage was apparent to his ever active mind, had landed into embarrassing situations friends with whom he was working. Just as he precipitated his party into what was for them the disastrous election of 1924, so surely, if his followers in the House allowed him to do what he liked with them on his present line of action he would lead the Liberals to practical extermination at the next General Election.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

DR. NORWOOD'S EVIDENCE

Dr. Norwood, Headmaster of Harrow, and Mr. S. Leeson, Headmaster of the Merchant Taylors' School, gave evidence before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service yesterday.

In reply to the DUCHESS of ATHOLL, Dr. Norwood said that the Civil Service was not getting the cream of our public schools.

LORD TOMLIN asked what views were held in the industrial and commercial world as to the age at which a boy should enter business. Dr. Norwood replied that it would be about 17, when a boy had got his school certificate.

LORD TOMLIN.—Would you regard the 16 to 17 age as suitable for entrance in order to secure a proper type of recruit for the general work of the Civil Service?—Ideally it should be 18.

The Headmasters' Conference, on whose behalf Dr. Norwood and Mr. Leeson gave evidence, submitted a statement expressing the view that any proposal which would compel candidates for the Civil Service to leave school at 16 if they were not good enough to go to the University and compete for the administrative class must be injurious to the boy, the school, and the Civil Service. It would supply the Service with recruits of an immature type, and would widen the gap between the administrative class and the clerical class by removing the intermediate stage. Probably fewer would qualify for promotion from the latter to the former because of their defective mental equipment.

Business firms were against boys entering their service before 17, and there was a tendency to raise the age still farther. For the State to adopt a contrary policy would, it was submitted, puzzle the big employers and encourage the now rapidly diminishing number of those who did not believe in education after 16.

LORD TOMLIN said that the age of entry into the administrative class of the Civil Service was between 22 and 24. He asked if Dr. Norwood thought that those ages were a little too high. Dr. Norwood replied that he did not wish to suggest that the age should be lowered.

The Commission adjourned until March 24.

The membership of the Association of ex-Service Civil Servants is 7,437, not 4,737 as stated in our report of last Monday's sitting of the Commission.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

FRANCO-BRITISH COOPERATION IN COLONIAL POLICY

A private meeting of the Committee of the Empire Parliamentary Association, which is specially studying the "Affairs of the Colonies and Mandated Territories," was held in the Rooms of the Association, Westminster Hall, on Thursday, when M. Pierre Lyautey (who has held the offices of Commissioner of Native Affairs in Morocco, Chef de Cabinet of the Governor of Syria, and is now Directeur Général of the Association de l'Industrie et de l'Agriculture Françaises) delivered a short address upon "Co-operation between England and France in the Economic Development of their Colonies." Lord Burnham was in the chair.

The meeting, though not dealing as usual with the affairs of the British Colonies and Mandated Territories, was arranged in order that information and suggestions might be placed before the Committee regarding points of contact and possible cooperation between the British and the French in Colonial affairs. A committee has been formed in France entitled the Comité Franco-Britannique d'Etudes Coloniales, and an exchange of ideas will take place from time to time so that first hand information may be given to members upon questions affecting French and British interests in the Colonies.

After M. Lyautey's address, Mr. F. B. McCURDY, ex-Minister of Public Works, Canada, and Canadian delegate to the recent Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto, spoke of French and British cooperation in Canada and also of international cooperation in the Pacific as considered at the Kyoto Conference.

OVERSEA WIRELESS TELEPHONY

COMPANY'S REPLY TO GOVERNMENT

APPEAL FOR PUBLIC INQUIRY

The following letter has been sent to the Prime Minister by Imperial and International Communications, Limited, in reply to the statement by the Postmaster-General which was published in full in *The Times* on Thursday.—

Electra House,
Moorgate,
London, E.C.2
February 28, 1930.

Sir,—Imperial and International Communications, Limited, has heard with profound regret that his Majesty's Government has decided not to use the company's wireless stations for overseas telephony purposes. The reasons for this decision are presumably those set out in the long statement issued by the Postmaster-General to the Press on February 26 and in his shorter statement to the House of Commons on the same date.

In justice to 35,000 shareholders of Cables and Wireless, Limited, and, as the company believes, in the interests of the efficiency of Imperial communications, the company feels itself compelled to address an appeal to his Majesty's Government, to allow the whole question to be re-examined by an authoritative body, such as a Select Committee of the House, whose proceedings shall be public.

The company makes this appeal for the following reasons:—

Imperial and International Communications, Limited, was established as a result of the recommendations of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference, 1928, that the communications services of the Empire should be rationalized and brought under the control of one operating authority.

This Conference, which was representative of the Dominions and India, was called at the instance of the Governments of Australia and Canada, and, while it is true that its main concern was with Imperial wireless and cable telegraphy, the Conference made the following recommendation in regard to oversea telephony:—"The Post Office in London will reserve the right to conduct the external telephonic services of Great Britain, but will agree with the company the terms on which it will have the right to use the company's wireless stations or portions thereof for telephonic purposes."

OPPOSITION SERVICES

In this connexion the Conference report went on to say: "The full benefits of the scheme can only be secured by the wholehearted cooperation on the part of all the Governments concerned and of the undertakings conducting the telegraphic communications throughout the Empire. The establishment or authorization of services within the Empire, which work in opposition to, or indeed out of harmony with, the above scheme would deprive it of much of its value and would militate against the objects which we have endeavoured to attain."

The company submits that there should be no misunderstanding as to the plain meaning and intent of this language. Indeed, the scheme recommended by the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference was accepted by the Cable and Wireless Companies in the belief that the Post Office would not establish competing telephonic services, working in opposition to, and out of harmony with, the company's telegraphic services.

The company desires to make it clear that it has never asked that it should be allowed to interfere, in any way, with the Postmaster-General's monopoly of internal and external telephonic services. What it has asked, and what it was entitled to assume on the plain meaning of the language of the Conference report, was that it should be employed by the Post Office, on agreed terms, in the transmission of the overseas telephonic traffic.

The company would remind the Government that it is under an obligation to pay to the Post Office for the privilege of exploiting the system of Beam telegraphy which the Marconi Company invented and installed, a rental of £250,000 a year, 12 per cent. on any increase above a standard revenue on its communication profits from April 1, 1931, and a lump sum of £80,000; and that these payments are made in respect of the transfer of services operated by the Beam stations for which the total capital payment made by the Post Office to the company was only £161,744.

If, as a consequence of agreeing to the recommendation of the Conference that the Imperial services should be rationalized, the company is to be exposed to the competition of oversea telephony services, in which it is not even to be allowed to take part through its stations on agreed terms, then the company submits that a blow will be struck at the whole process of rationalization of industry, whether national or Imperial.

THE CABINET COMMITTEE

The company does not propose to follow the Postmaster-General through all the statements on matters of detail contained in his communication to the Press, but there are two or three points to which reference must be made.

The Cabinet Committee, on whose recommendation the Government has decided to refuse the company's request, was composed of four members of the Government, one of whom was the Postmaster-General.

The proceedings of the committee were held in private; the evidence has not been made public, and the Communications Company has no knowledge of what took place, apart from that limited portion of the two sessions which its witnesses attended.

The company asked that it might be allowed to examine the evidence submitted. It has not been given this opportunity, and is, therefore, completely in the dark on the questions which were put to the two wireless experts called in by the committee, and the basis employed in arriving at the financial calculations of the Post Office resulting in the opinion of the committee that the Post Office system would be as efficient as the company's, and would involve a lower annual cost.

On the question of the comparative efficiency of the two methods, no reference is made in the Postmaster-General's statement to the fact that the company submitted to the committee written and incontrovertible evidence from the experts of the Radio Corporation of America, the Compagnie Générale de Télégraphie sans fil of France, and the Telefunken Company of Germany, all of whom emphatically confirmed the evidence of the Marchese Marconi.

Nor does the Postmaster-General make any reference to the fact that the company offered to abide by a comparison of working, under identical conditions, of its own system and that of the Post Office. The company is still willing to abide by such a comparison, and if the Government feels that a test between this country and South Africa would be unduly favourable to the company, it is prepared to abide by the result of a test of the two systems between this country and Canada, where such a test could take place at once, or with India and Australia as soon as the necessary equipment can be provided.

The Postmaster-General complains of the company's criticism that he is employing American equipment in preference to British. The company thinks that the Postmaster-General has not appreciated the real point of the criticism. It is not merely that an injury is done to British technical prestige and British industry when foreigners visiting the Rugby station find that a large part of the equipment there is American. The criticism is that this policy puts the whole weight of a great British Government Department behind the technical resources of an American organization to the detriment of British wireless research and technique. It is not surprising that the Americans make great use of this fact in competition for business throughout the world.

It is no answer to this criticism to say that the Postmaster-General requires the American firm in question to manufacture its plant in this country.

FOREIGN COMPANIES EMPLOYED

As an example of the lack of cooperation in overseas telephony, it may be mentioned that while the Communications Company has long been in a position immediately to conduct for the Post Office a Beam wireless telephony service direct with Buenos Aires, the Post Office passes its calls *via* Paris and Berlin and employs the French and German wireless companies to the detriment of the communications of Great Britain.

The fact that the complete and most beneficent revolution in wireless communication which has taken place since the Marconi Company supplied the Beam stations to the Government was entirely the work of the company's technicians should of itself have led the Post Office to invite the cooperation of the company in its overseas wireless telephony services.

It must be within the knowledge of the Postmaster-General that the essential features

(Continued at foot of next column)

MARCH REVIEWS

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

The Naval Conference continues to provide the chief subject of discussion in reviews of this month. Comments are also made on the Imperial Free Trade campaign.

The *Nineteenth Century*, now under new editorship, is a good number. It begins with an up-to-date review of the Naval Conference by Rear-Admiral K. G. B. Dewar. Lord Lytton on "The Indian Scene" follows; he prepares the mind for the Simon Commission Report and for the conference after it. Sir Richard Redmayne criticizes the Coal Mines Bill: the world demand for coal is constantly going up, but the artificial quota increases costs of production and fixed selling prices lower demand: hence how are costs to be reduced so as to make coal cheaper and therefore more in demand? By organizing from the source is his answer. Mr. E. D. Simon, M.P., writes on slum clearance, insisting on the great need for many more houses at, say, 10s. a week rental: this, however, is still some 3s. more than the poorer tenants can afford; the difference should be found in family subsidies. In "Retrenchment and Prosperity" Sir Charles Harris draws attention to the nature of the country's financial commitments and to the outworn financial methods of Parliament; he also gives a forcible reminder of the effects on industry and employment of habitual neglect of or interference with the law of supply and demand in industry. Alderman Culpin, L.C.C., strongly condemns the L.C.C. Charing Cross Bridge scheme; Mr. E. H. Davenport reads the several morals of the Hatry case; Mr. G. G. Coulton writes of the "New Roman Index"; and Sir Percy Sykes relates the episode of the Sarscens in Switzerland. Writing on Unionist Party Policy, Mr. Hugh Molson declines to go farther afield for a programme than that of Mr. Baldwin's speech on February 5.

FORTNIGHTLY

The *Fortnightly Review* begins with three articles on the Naval Conference: Rear-Admiral Arnold Forster illustrates the difficulties, not solved by the War, of comparing the values of different naval units; "Nauticus" argues that three distinct standpoints are represented at the Conference—America wanting more than adequate armaments, France and Italy wanting security, and ourselves thinking that inadequacy is sufficient: "the result is seen in the working"; "Augur" adds his reasons for the belief that the Conference cannot reduce, but may augment, fleets. "Massaryk and the New Europe," by Mr. R. Machray, and the "Palestine Conundrum," by Mr. Owen Tweedy are the two other political articles; among the others must be mentioned Mr. G. R. Stirling Taylor's acute analysis of "new" historians and the "new" history, and Mr. P. Swinnerton's picture of a publisher's reader's daily labours.

NATIONAL

The *National Review*, in its editorial notes, regards the question of a tax on foodstuffs as vital to Conservative policy; but it wishes that Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere had supported Mr. Baldwin in 1923; now they are trying to cut him out, but they should abandon the attempt to split the Conservative vote and concentrate on propaganda. "Our Moral Decrepitude" is contrasted by Sir Frank Fox with the renovation of Italy since the War. "M.F." writes of the hunting season, Mr. R. E. Holland of his first year's experiences in Canada, and "An Exile" of the expenses and defects of public school education. Lord Dunboyne foretells a decidedly dry March.

In the *Empire Review* Mr. Amery takes Mr. Baldwin's speech of February 5 as a "clear and unmistakable declaration of war on the whole antiquated free trade system"; safeguarding is now a positive general policy for the maintenance of the British standard of living; but personally Mr. Amery regrets that Mr. Baldwin was less dynamic in regard to the Imperial aspect; and he devotes much of his article to showing how the "dear food bogy" can be dispelled. Vice-Admiral Taylor, writing on the Naval Conference, regards the cruisers as its crux: he cannot see how they can be safely reduced to 50. Mr. H. Mond, M.P., shows by practical examples how the Empire can be developed as an economic unity.

The *English Review* fears that the Naval Conference, on which it comments briefly, may result in increasing the size of the American Navy, when American naval and military establishments are already more than double those of 1914. Imperial Free Trade it regards as an ideal which should not, except as an ideal, enter the field of practical politics; but safeguarding is the right policy for the present and the near future; Mr. Baldwin has shown that he understands the essentials of the case: our own industrial supremacy must be recreated first. Dr. W. J. O'Donovan, as a prospective Conservative candidate, writes of the Conservative prospects in the towns; candidates known locally, not necessarily rich men, are wanted. Dr. Haden Guest writes with apprehension of the prospects in Egypt, and the paradox of dryness in the United States is trenchantly set forth by Mr. F. H. Shaw.

LITERARY

The *Cornhill* piously celebrates, through Mr. Leonard Huxley, the centenary of James Payn, one of its former editors; in the course of this article Payn's rejection of "John Inglesant," when he was Messrs. Smith's reader, is mentioned; this links the article unexpectedly with another—the late Mr. C. H. P. Mayo's on Birmingham 40 and 50 years ago. These articles are full, as are also Professor O. L. Richmond's reminiscences of the War in Italy, 1917-18, and Miss Ashworth's on "Living in Lincoln's Inn," of that humanism which has always been a mark of the *Cornhill*.

In *Blackwood's* Mr. Ronald Muir-Ferguson recalls the romance of President Kruger's buried (and still missing) treasure; Mr. David Hannay writes with his usual ease of 17th-century Spain as its state is revealed in Jesuit letters covering the years 1632-47; Mr. F. S. Smythe relates a climbing adventure in the Dolomites; Mr. A. L. Maycock muses over Merton College; and Mr. F. R. Bagley, who was 3½ years old when the Indian Mutiny broke out, has clear reminiscences of what he went through.

Memories of a famous mystery—the death of Richard Hunne—are revived in *Chambers's* by Mr. R. B. Lloyd. The number is rich in natural observations, as the Rev. J. Adams writes of the "Flashing of the May," Mr. D. Macintyre of the "Wisdom of the Wild," and Mr. H. Mortimer Batten of the condor. Mr. F. A. Hadland explains concisely the history and sources of the London water supply.

ILLUSTRATED

Discovery reveals Reading University as photographed from the air; the article on it is by Dr. Childs. The *Strand* has an interview with Walter Lindrum. In the *World To-day* Mr. G. A. Greenwood prepares us for the Budget with an article about Mr. Snowden. The *Windsor* treats of Rugby School through Mr. F. A. M. Webster. The psychology of sleeplessness is discussed by Professor J. G. Mackenzie in the *Sunday at Home*. *My Magazine* describes Yugoslavia, "the most remarkable new nation in Europe." *Nash's* has some surprising photographs of Piccadilly Tube station, and in the *Royal* Mr. W. J. Seymour tells how tunnels for tubes are made. The *London*, through Mr. G. Godwin, describes the work of Sir Bernard Spilsbury. "Training a Policeman" is an illustrated article in the *B.O.P.* In *Good Housekeeping* English hotels are discussed by Alice Baines. The beauties of Baden-Baden are described by Mrs. Gordon-Stables in the *Woman's Magazine*. *Town and Country Homes* is rich in hints on furnishing and decoration. *Great Thoughts* recalls the career of Colonel Ormond Barnes—perhaps its oldest reader. Duckings, Withyham, is the historic house described in the *Sussex County Magazine*. In the *Landmark* appears in part the Rev. Dr. Lyttelton's recent address on "Muddled Schoolboys." "An Able-bodied Seaman's Diary" for June-December, 1830, appears in *Blue Peter*. The mysteries of the Metropolitan Police Minstrel Troupe are revealed in *Pearson's*.

LAST YEAR'S COAL OUTPUT

INCREASE IN EXPORTS

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

In 1929 the output of saleable coal in Great Britain was 256¼ million tons, an increase of 19,250,000 tons as compared with 1928. Output in the exporting districts was increased by over 12,000,000 tons, or nearly 10 per cent.; and in other districts the increase was 6 per cent. The shipments, including bunkers, amounted to 82,250,000 tons, over 10,000,000 more than in 1928, 1927, or 1925. The year 1926 was the year of the stoppage. For consumption at home in 1929, 172½ million tons was available, an increase of 8,500,000 tons as compared with 1928. The average declared value of coal exported as cargo rose from 15s. 7d. for 1928 to 16s. 3d. for 1929, but between December, 1928, and December, 1929, the increase was 1s. 1d. a ton. There was an increase in the number of workpeople employed. At the beginning of the year the number was 898,500, and it rose to 941,300 in May, but declined to 925,200 in August. At the end of the year it had risen again to 949,400. Employment was also more regular than in 1928, coal being wound on 256½ days as compared with 240½ days in 1928.

These figures are taken from an article in the *Board of Trade Journal*, which is mainly a review of the state of the coal trade in the December quarter. The increase of output in the last quarter of the year, as compared with the output of the corresponding quarter of 1928, was 5,385,000 tons. All districts shared in the improvement, which was greatest in South Wales and Monmouth (nearly 1½ million tons), in Durham (nearly 1¼ million tons), and in Yorkshire and in Scotland (nearly three-quarters of a million tons each).

Shipping was disorganized to some extent by the exceptionally stormy weather, but exports of coal were rather greater than in the preceding quarter and were the highest recorded in any quarter since 1923. Owing to a decrease in the shipment of bunkers for foreign-going vessels, the total foreign shipments of coal (including the equivalent of coke and patent fuel) were, however, slightly below those for the third quarter. Coal available for the home market showed a seasonal increase, and was nearly 3,000,000 tons in excess of the amount available in the fourth quarter of 1928, but was not substantially different in amount from what was available in the corresponding periods of 1927, 1925, and 1924.

SHIPMENTS TO RUSSIA

Altogether 21,700,000 tons of coal (including the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel) were shipped abroad, or 2,800,000 tons more than in the corresponding quarter of 1928. There was a notable expansion in the exports to some of "the nearer traditional markets" for British coal, more than 2,000,000 additional tons going to France, Belgium, and Italy, and 656,000 additional tons to Scandinavia. There were considerable increases in the shipments to Russia and the Succession States, Germany and Holland, South America, and "other distinations." There were decreases in exports to Egypt, Algeria, &c., Malta, Gibraltar, and the Channel Islands, and Northern and Central America. As compared with the preceding quarter there were only slight changes in the shipments from the various districts, but as compared with the fourth quarter of 1928, out of the increase of 2,800,000 tons, the Bristol Channel ports claimed about 1,000,000 tons, the North-East Coast ports over 800,000 tons, and the Humber ports nearly 700,000 tons. The average declared value of all coal exported was 6d. a ton higher than in the preceding quarter.

The rate of output in the December quarter of last year was 21¾cwt. per man shift, which was about the same as in the corresponding quarter of 1928, but 3¼cwt. more than in the first four months of 1926, when the length of the legal working day was seven hours. Out of a possible working period of 75½ days, on the average 8¼ days were lost through want of trade and transport difficulties at the mines, as compared with 9¼ days in the preceding quarter and 11 days in the corresponding quarter of 1928. About four-fifths of all the time so lost occurred in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the Midland Counties, where it amounted on the average to 1¼ days a week. In the remaining districts the loss amounted to less than one-fifth day a week.

From The Times of 1830

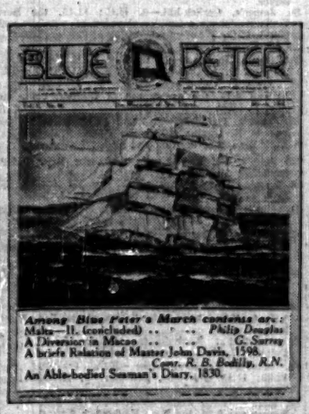
TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1830. Price 7d.

The Duke of Newcastle, when he defended the tyranny exercised over the unfortunate inhabitants of Newark by the celebrated declaration that "he had a right to do what he pleased with his own," was not aware that the time might come when people would say that his Grace had "caught a Tartar."

Mr. Poulett Thomson introduced last night to the House of Commons a petition from a body of the inhabitants of that town. The prayer of which went to take away from the enlightened and liberal Duke the power of continuing to torment them.

In enumerating their grievances, as a preliminary to the prayer of the petition, the applicants for justice, or rather for mercy, state that the very origin of the Newcastle interest in the borough was branded with a gross and sordid maladministration of a public trust. It appears that the buffoon Minister of George II. and George III., the Duke of Newcastle, of the year 1760, had the effrontery to advise his sovereign to grant a lease of the Crown rights and property, in and about Newark, to the Earl of Lincoln, who had married his Grace's sister . . . that the consequence of such a property being let, from mere favouritism, to one political individual . . . has been the *conversion* of the lease to political uses on behalf of the favoured tenant, the extreme inconvenience and oppression of the people of Newark, and the absolute frustration of every improvement which might, under a proper system, have been bestowed by men of capital and independence upon the landed property of the Crown.

3 per Cent. Cons. 91¼ to ¼.



Among Blue Peter's March contents are:
Mails—II. (concluded) .. .. .. *Philip Douglas*
A Diversion in Macao .. .. .. *C. Sarrey*
A brief Rel

Letters to the Editor

THE PACT AND THE COVENANT

APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Austen Chamberlain in his letter of February 26 has adduced substantial reasons for holding that the Covenant should not be amended in order to apply its sanctions to infringements of the Kellogg Pact.

There is a further reason which seems to render it impossible in practice to apply the economic boycott of Article 16 to a breach of the Pact. It is this: That the Pact does not provide for any consultation between its signatories as to the rights and wrongs of a dispute, still less for a decision thereon. How then can the League decide who is the aggressor and, therefore, against which party the economic boycott is to be put in force? It is surely not contended that the boycott is to be applied to both parties when one may be entirely innocent.

Yours obediently,
SELWYN H. FREMANTLE.
Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, Feb. 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I do not understand why Mr. Philip Kerr, with the apparent approval of Sir Austen Chamberlain, speaks of the members of the League "placing the sanctions prescribed under Article XVI. of the Covenant behind the Peace Pact," still less why he speaks of "putting the British Navy behind the Peace Pact," or why he and Sir Austen, while insisting rightly on the desirability of relegating sanctions to the background, do everything possible by their letters to press them into the foreground.

What, after all, is happening at Geneva? There is no proposal on foot to put anything behind the Peace Pact at all. Measures under the Pact could obviously not be discussed in the absence of the United States, Soviet Russia, and others of its signatories who are not members of the League of Nations. Neither is there any proposal to change the sanctions Article (Article XVI.) of the Covenant in any way. But it is surely permissible for members of the League to amend their own Covenant if they think it can be amended for the better, even with a view to prohibiting war as an instrument of national policy as completely as the Peace Pact prohibits it.

Such a process creates no new situation whatever in relation to the United States. Any danger there may be of a clash with the United States over the application of League sanctions under Article XVI. exists to-day and always has done. The only difference the adoption of the new proposal would make would be that the number of wars which might potentially involve the application of Article XVI. might be slightly increased; for whereas, as things stand, war is on certain rare cases licit, though extremely improbable (as Sir Austen in his appreciation of the League's preventive work shows) under the Peace Pact and the amended Covenant all war would be illicit.

But the crux of the whole matter is the danger, real or imaginary, of the British Navy involving this country in complications with the United States if engaged in cooperation with other navies in executing a League of Nations blockade under Article XVI. But is not this danger in fact exaggerated? It is quite true that what are colloquially sanctions under Article XVI. are not voluntary but obligatory on members of the League. But what does that mean? Clearly, in the first instance, the promulgation by each country of an order prohibiting all trading with the offending State. Secondly, the prohibition by each country of all transit through its territories of goods, of whatever origin, consigned to the offending State—the stoppage of goods by land. Thirdly comes the question of blockade—the stoppage of goods by sea. "The prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nations of the Covenant-breaking State and the nations of any other State, whether a member of the League or not," does clearly imply a blockade, but the collective responsibility for executing it cannot empower the League to require automatically the cooperation of the armed forces of any individual State. The second paragraph of Article XVI., which expressly authorizes the Council to do no more than "recommend" the contribution of military, naval, or air forces by members of the League, leaves that beyond question. Only the British Government of the day can assign a role to the British Navy.

The position, therefore, that would arise in a given case is surely fairly clear. Once a State was condemned by the Council as aggressor (and let it not be forgotten that under the Peace Pact, existing side by side with the Covenant, there would certainly be consultation also with the United States and other signatories of the Pact, acting most probably through the League Council), each League State would cut off economic relations with the offender and prevent the transit of goods for the offender through its territories. As to transit by sea, the United States would undoubtedly make it clear what its own attitude was. If it agreed to refrain from giving aid and comfort to the offender, no possible difficulty could arise. If, on the other hand, it gave indications that it intended to maintain relations with the offending State when every one else was breaking them off, then a League blockade by sea might break down, at any rate so far as it affected American ships—though there is in fact, no reason why the ordinary rules of blockade, which America has always recognized, should fail to apply.

This, I suggest, is the danger that impends, not any question of a possible clash between the British Navy and the United States. That surely every one would agree to rule out altogether.

Yours, &c.,
H. WILSON HARRIS.
Reform Club, Feb. 28.

A ZOO FOR OXFORD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is good to know that those who are in charge of the project to form a zoological collection at Oxford, on land to the north of the city beyond Summertown, will not set out to make the largest possible collection of caged animals.

The spectacle of cramped captivity is one in which fewer and fewer people find it possible to take unmixed pleasure. The movement for founding Zoos began long before the camera and the film, and the opening up of the wild places of the earth, had made wild animals as well known as they are to-day to every child in the country. The great central collection in Regent's Park, which legitimately seeks a completeness to which local Zoos have no occasion to aspire, is engaged in a progressive amelioration of the conditions under which the animals are kept. The promoters of the Oxford Zoo, which is part of a wider scheme for pleasure gardens exhibiting the flora of the Empire, have a special opportunity of showing how much animals can add to the attractions of such gardens when they are selected not for their fame as terrifiers behind strong bars, like lions or tigers or wolves, but for their aptitude for a relatively unrestrained life in human society. The animal kingdom is so vast and varied, and so many of its most striking figures take kindly to social life with men, that there is no need to look beyond the easily domesticated elephant or camel, the spectacular peacock or equable kangaroo.

I am, &c.,
SILVICOLA.

IDLE TONNAGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with interest your report of the annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping and the remarks made by the President, Sir A. Sunderland, on the low freights now ruling, especially in the coal trade, and the figures he gives for loading and dock charges generally. I think, however, he has missed one very important point—that is, the practice of shipowners generally of selling to foreigners old and out-of-date ships. I am much interested in the shipment of coal, and from observations I have taken in one of the South Wales ports, which is probably a fair sample of what is taking place in other coal ports, I give you the following particulars:—

There are at present eight to 10 steamers, all British, laid up in the dock, as it does not pay them to take coal at the present freights; on the other hand there were the other day 12 foreign steamers, most of them from 5,000 to 7,000 tons, loading coal, and of these the majority were at one time British but were sold to Greeks, Italians, Portuguese, &c. In the last two months I have loaded six of these steamers and from investigations made I find the reason why they are able to accept these low freights are:—(1) Low first cost of steamer; (2) crews receive less pay; (3) crews work longer hours, enabling smaller number of men to be engaged; (4) cheaper food. It seems to me that shipowners at home are presenting the foreigner with the means of putting them out of the market and should go into the whole question as to the possibility of forming some association whose function would be to buy all ships offered for sale, to break them up, and to deal with the amount thus realized in some way for the benefit of the shipowners. I am very strongly of opinion that the present slump in freights would not have occurred but for this large number of English ships in foreign hands.

I am, &c.,
COAL INSPECTOR.

OFFERS OF PREFERENCE

BARGAINING WITH THE DOMINIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Robert Horne asks: "Why should we go into an election . . . pledged to taxes on foreign food until it is known that the Dominions are ready to meet us with some suitable arrangement as to our manufactures?" History can answer that.

When Chamberlain launched his movement in 1903 he was at once challenged to produce his "Colonial offer," i.e., a definite official offer from one or more of the Dominions to do something for our manufactures if and when we put duties on foreign food. He always hoped to procure such an offer; but he failed. Later on the Unionist Party sought to solve its fiscal difficulty by suggesting that before we did anything a special Imperial Conference should be held, in order to negotiate a bargain with the Dominions, which could then be submitted to the electors for approval or rejection. But the Dominions never liked this proposal, being always averse from being drawn into our political squabbles. Their Governments did not want to make hypothetical offers, contingent on the victory of a particular party here over opponents who would denounce the "food duties" as a "sacrifice" of our poor. Moreover, any Government making such a contingent offer would be inviting trouble at home. Its opponents would say the bargain was not good enough. If the offer were turned down in Britain the Dominion party would have incurred the risk for nothing. Laurier always flatly rejected any procedure of the sort, and Mr. Mackenzie King has been his faithful disciple in most things. Nor do I recollect that even Seddon, or Deakin, or Jameson ever gave the idea much support. At the Conference of 1923 our own Government made an offer which it failed to implement, being defeated at the ensuing election. When the Conservatives got another chance they felt obliged to compensate the Dominions by putting a direct charge of £1,000,000 a year on our taxpayers for their benefit (Empire Marketing Board). There seems nothing in all this experience to commend Sir Robert Horne's idea, which is really a very old one.

The procedure favoured and practised by the Dominions has always been that each country should settle its own tariff first, in accordance with its domestic needs of revenue or protection or both, granting an instalment of Empire preference wherever that can be done without detriment to the primary object. To this extent we are already in line. The next step, as often suggested by Laurier, would be a reciprocal extension of preference under existing tariffs by "concession for concession," as has already been done in several cases between some of the Dominions.

Had we not better keep to the recognized path? Admittedly we are overburdened with direct taxation, both national and local. We require alternative modes less burdensome to industry and encouraging to agriculture. Designing a tariff for domestic needs, we might expect a revenue of some £30,000,000 from a range of low duties on imported food, allowing for preference by not exemption to the Dominions. With such a tariff actually in force we could negotiate towards Empire free trade; and probably not otherwise. But to remit wholly the duties on Empire produce would dishearten our farmers and destroy the tariff as a permanent source of non-onerous revenue. That would be the real "sacrifice," and it should not be made except in return for free entry overseas of our goods in the Dominions.

But it is not quite true that Chamberlain never had an offer. In 1902 we had in force the shilling duty on imported corn from *all* sources. Laurier came to the Conference of that year most anxious to get it remitted on Canadian corn. Chamberlain afterwards was able to state that the Canadian Ministers had said to him: "If you are willing to reciprocate in any way we are prepared to reconsider our tariff." But the duty was hastily repealed, and so the means of reciprocating lapsed. Let us now revive this means in the only practical way, by establishing duties on all competitive imports excepting raw materials. The latter, as it still happens, are of small account as a basis of closer settlement in the Dominions, for which purpose the most important industry is probably dairying.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD JEBB.
The Lyth, Ellesmere, Feb. 27.

Professor Julian Huxley, who has recently returned from a tour of scientific investigation in Africa, will deliver his presidential address to the Social and Political Education League on Monday, March 10, at 8.30 p.m., at University College, Gower-street. His subject will be "Scientific Humanism and the New Social Outlook." Mr. J. W. Baggally, 4, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, will send tickets free on application.

SAFETY ON THE ROAD

RULES FOR DRIVERS AND PEDESTRIANS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The toll of the road increases, and why should it not? Nor can a Road Traffic Bill which fails to provide for orderliness of all traffic units reduce the ghastly rate of increase. I propose a policy of no speed limits, which will diminish dangerous top speeds, improve all traffic flow, and reduce accidents.

(1) First, and in no other place than first. The custom of walkers must be to keep to the left of the available footway space.

(2) Highway authorities must be pilloried after a fixed date for every defect of road layout and marking which impedes the observance by drivers of the custom next set out, and which deflects their attention from their job.

(3) The habit of all traffic units on the carriage way must be to keep to the left of the available road space and to signal effectively every intended change of movement.

(4) The Transport Minister must authenticate these (and a few other) customs at once, not only by advising them (which advice can be given without any Act of Parliament), but by promulgating them with (*a*) Press, poster, pavement, and picture house publicity; (*b*) by paying for the cost attendant on the change from "keep right" to "keep left" notices in all shops, stations, and stores whose owners are willing, and in public passages, stairs, and lavatories, &c.; (*c*) by instituting swift mobile traffic wardens. These wardens need have no power of arrest, but only power to warn road users, instil the agreed codes of customs, take note of dangerous drivers in the act, and warn them.

There is no space here to defend these proposals; I have explained them in "Road Traffic—a Policy" in the current (January) *Quarterly Review*.

I am your obedient servant,
MERVYN O'GORMAN.
21, Embankment-gardens, Chelsea, S.W.3, Feb. 25.

SYMPATHY WITH PRISONERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I venture to comment on the interesting letter of Commissioner Lamb in *The Times* of February 22. The great reduction in the number of prisoners and in the actual closing of a number of prisons does not prove that crime—and especially serious crime—is declining. The fact that there are to-day fewer prisoners is due, in my opinion, to the increased use, with remarkably satisfactory results, of the Probation Act in the case of minor charges. Again, in England and Wales, for the offence of "drunk and disorderly" in 1913, 51,851 persons were received in prison, whereas in 1923 only 11,425 persons were so received. In view of these remarkable figures one may well ask why in these days of necessary economy a Royal Commission is sitting.

I considered the address of the ex-convict "on the wireless" a most fair review of prison life, with its dullness and monotony. After all, prisoners for reasons of health—and generally their health is remarkably good—should have a varied diet. I am not aware that anything in the nature of "sing-songs" is ever permitted in prison. True, there are occasional concerts, educational classes, lectures, &c. Why not, indeed? They are most valuable. The unofficial voluntary prison visitors, carefully appointed, of whom there are some 300 or 400 in this country, are doing most excellent work through their lectures. Recently an unofficial visitor had a debate attended by certain selected prisoners on "Character: how it can be improved." From my observations as a visiting justice of prisons and from personal interviews I have had with ex-prisoners who have served terms varying from one month to seven years I can assure your readers that prison is not—and rightly so—the delightful place depicted by those who happily have never been there.

Finally, Commissioner Lamb writes:—"Where society fails is in the treatment of men and women after they have 'done time.'" Discharged prisoners' aid societies assist prisoners financially, and especially in obtaining employment. Viscount Brentford said recently that "few people realize how much the nation owes to the devoted work of the prisoners' aid societies, without whose aid it would be hopeless to attempt to introduce reformative influences into prison administration." Any discharged prisoners' aid society in this country, doing a great Christian work, are sorely crippled through lack of funds.

Your obedient servant,
J. HERBERT TWAMLEY, Hon. Treasurer, Bedfordshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

"ONLY A TAXPAYER"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with interest Mr. Stephen Coleridge's letter, but it surprises me to see that he thinks anyone can hope for economy under existing conditions. Seeing that the proportion of those paying direct taxation is so minute as compared with the total electorate, no member of the House of Commons who really makes economy a point has the least chance of being elected, and with a body of men elected under these conditions economy is the very last thing we can expect, no matter which party is in power.

Were it possible to make those earning lower incomes than are taxable at present pay even a minute increase in direct taxation for every extravagant act of the administration, a most healthy change in the outlook would take place, and any loss on collection would be more than compensated for by sound finance. As taxation is now arranged it is quite useless for Mr. Coleridge to ask for any member of Parliament to put his hand to the task of economy, and consequent political extinction.

Yours faithfully,
HORACE FIELD.
5, Gower-street, W.C.1.

BOLSHEVISM AND THE TSARIST RULE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Every one having any acquaintance with the existing conditions will recognize the accuracy of the account of persecution in Russia given by Sir Bernard Pares in the letter which you published on February 22. But I would like to point out that—before Bolshevism at any rate—the Russian words for persecution and prosecution were not the same. The usual word for persecution is *gonenie*, whereas prosecution is *presledovanie*. And as it not time to cease making entirely misleading and unjustified comparisons of the present régime with the Imperial Government in Russia? The mendacity of Russian revolutionary propaganda is now generally recognised, but the legends of ruthless Tsarist tyranny which it fabricated are still accepted abroad. Nicholas I., whom Sir Bernard Pares mentions, was a most generous patron of Pushkin, despite the latter's association with the Decembrists; he gave financial assistance to Gogol, the author of "The Inspector-General," with whom he was personally unacquainted; and he was one of the first to recognise and encourage the genius of Tolstoy. To compare him in any way with the Bolshevists is to give an entirely false impression.

Yours, &c.,
A RUSSIAN.
February 24.

COAL BILL AND PRICE OF ELECTRICITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Much has been made of the effect of the Coal Bill on the price of electricity. Members have been inundated with documents proving that a heavy increase in charges must result consequent on the alleged rise in coal prices. This is a gross exaggeration, as the following figures demonstrate:—The average fuel costs of electricity generated are under ½d. per unit. Assuming the worst prophecies are realised, i.e., an increase of 40 per cent. in coal prices, it would mean an addition of one-tenth of 1d. to the price if the whole increase were passed on to the consumer.

One observation remains to be made. No such increase of coal prices will result; but, assuming the increase took place as has been suggested, the margin between costs of production and sale price is sufficiently wide to dispense with the need for higher charges even if the price of coal increased by 50 per cent.

Yours,
P. R. WEST, M.P. for North Kensington.

Points from Letters

APPEALS AGAINST THE CROWN

I suggest that where a taxpayer has been successful in an appeal heard before the Special Commissioners he should be allowed all his costs in defending any subsequent proceedings taken by the Inland Revenue authorities, or, alternatively, the Crown should not be allowed to commence further proceedings after an adverse decision has been given by that body without first obtaining sanction from a High Court Judge. A large number of appeals which present novel or intricate questions of the law and practice are heard before the Special Commissioners, who are salaried officials appointed by the Treasury and devote their whole time to income-tax administration.—Mr. J. PAXTON CLARKSON, F.S.A.A.

TRAINING OF MIDWIVES

The urgent need for trained nurses, and more especially for certified midwives, is widely known; yet I cannot but think the majority of the people are totally unaware that to be able to put C.M.B. after her name a girl has to give her time, about 11 hours a day, for 12 months with no pay, and pay for the training for a C.M.B. anything from £30 to £85. In addition to this she has to supply her own uniform and in some cases to pay her own laundry bills. Should the girl be a general trained nurse before trying for her C.M.B. the cost to her is half that of the unqualified pupil—which is often more than she can afford after having worked for a very low salary during her general training. Should she desire a further reduction in fees, she is obliged to sign an agreement that she will work for the State or the hospital for a year after the completion of her training for a very small remuneration. Should not something be done to help those who are willing to give their lives for the service of others by making it easier and certainly more reasonable for them to obtain their training, and thus to put it within the reach of those who would gladly take up the work but cannot under present conditions?—Miss M. ALICE WRIGHT, Bletchley, Bucks.

JUDICIAL LANGUAGE

May I direct your attention to what, in my view, is a very gross abuse of judicial privilege? At Whitechapel County Court on Wednesday his Honour Judge Cluer, in giving judgment in a case for recovery of possession of some rooms, described the defendant as "an ungrateful animal." Surely it is time that the Legislature or Executive took steps to prevent learned Judges from airing their personal views in language which can scarcely be described as gentlemanly and most certainly is not judicial.—Mr. WILFRID R. CARTER, 26, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

DRIVING IN DANGEROUS AREAS

In the many letters that have appeared in your columns on the new Road Traffic Bill I have seen very little referred to the effect of this Act on the inhabitants of towns and villages when the roads are narrow and footpaths often absent. Many of these dangerous areas have been protected up to the present by a speed limit of 10 miles an hour. As a motorist of many years' experience I know well that to keep strictly to this limit is not always possible, or even advisable, but the effect has been to slow down all traffic. If these speed limits are to be abolished they should be substituted by some form of warning. Would it not be a simple matter to schedule these areas as "dangerous" and place a standard warning sign at all approaches to them? This is done all over the Continent with good results. For driving recklessly through a dangerous area the maximum fines should be inflicted. In the event of a majority of the inhabitants petitioning for an area to be scheduled the petition should, after investigation, be granted.—Mr. F. J. WAYDELIN, Whitchurch, Hants.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

An old connexion of Tunbridge Wells with Royalty and with the oldest regiment on the British establishment exists from 1684. In June of that year four companies of Dumbarton's Regiment, as The Royal Scots were then called, were ordered to Tunbridge Wells as an escort to H.R.H. the Duchess of York, afterwards the Queen of James II. This mark of Royal favour was followed by King Charles II. conferring on this regiment, in September, 1684, the title of The Royal Regiment of Foot—a unique distinction, as those days regiments were known by their colonels' names only.—CAPTAIN H. M. MCCANCE, Hythe, Kent.

MENTAL ILLNESS

Professor G. M. Robertson does well to point out that "mental disease is regarded with dread because it is associated with certification, a procedure which is stupidly loathed by patients and their relations." The stigma of lunacy will not be removed until provision is made for cases of transient nervous disorder apart from lunacy control. This need was emphasized during the recent debate in the House. On July 16, 1914, a deputation, supported by half the members of the House of Commons, advocated the above step. The War prevented such a step being taken, but it is now as necessary as it was then.—Mr. F. J. WHITE, Secretary, National Society for Lunacy Law Reform, 60, Avenue-chambers, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

PRICE OF BREAD

Mr. H. J. Tunnicliff says "that the price of English wheat does not affect the price of bread materially, as it is not suitable for millers to use in large quantities." This, after a wet harvest, is correct, but after last season's dry harvest a sack of strong English wheat, 13 score to the sack, will make the best of bread. English wheat is quoted at from 36s. to 40s. a quarter and foreign from 33s. 6d. to 45s. 3d. a quarter, and as it takes only five bushels of dry wheat to make a sack of flour (280lb.), which will make from 94 to 100 loaves, these at 4½d. show a very good profit to the baker. The miller has about 30lb. of offal to pay him for his grinding.—Mr. DOUGLAS VANDERSTEGEN, Cane End House, Oxon.

THE COCKNEY'S R

Mr. R. Grant Brown's attempt to justify the dropping of the letter r in educated speech, when it is not followed by a vowel, is specious but unconvincing. He says it is customary in standard Southern English, but I imagine he means south-eastern—the r is certainly sounded west of Hampshire. The growing tendency in the Home Counties to pronounce r and ah identically can only be deplored, for it is seriously impoverishing our speech. Moreover, it leads to endless confusion by creating new and inexcusable homophones. To take the two examples Mr. Brown has given, how, if the r is ignored, does sore differ phonetically from saw, or sort from sought?—Mr. JOHN H. BROOKS, 48, Beresford-road, Hornsey, N.8.

THE LATE LORD WESTBURY

It may be interesting to mention Lord Westbury's great kindness on the occasion of the death of my friend the late Sir J. Henniker Heaton, at Carlsbad, during the War. Lord Westbury, with some other friends, accompanied the body of Sir J. Henniker Heaton to Geneva, where the burial and memorial service took place. I was then at Chaumont, near Neuchâtel, and went to Geneva to assist at the funeral of the eminent pioneer of Imperial Penny Postage.—Mr. JOHN JAFFÉ, Villa Jaffé, Nice.

COLTSFOOT

At this time of the year botanists keep keen observance for the little coltsfoot, which is generally regarded as one of the sure harbingers of spring. I found a coltsfoot in full bloom on February 24. On comparing notes in my diary, I observe that last year I did not find the coltsfoot until March 7, the lateness on that occasion being due to the exceptionally severe weather which we experienced. It is possible that other of your readers in warmer parts of the country may have found this little flower earlier in the year, and if so, I should be very interested to learn of this for record.—Mr. D. L. MILN, honorary general secretary, Chester Society of Natural Science, Literature, and Art, Grosvenor Museum, Chester.

THE QUESTION MARK

Your entertaining account of the calling within the Bar of the newly appointed King's Counsel describes how the judicial command, "You will please take your seat within the Bar," became at times, "Will you, please?"—rightly termed a request. The question mark is nearly always used with such requests, frequently with a slight change in meaning. It is not until the snail "said he thanked the whiting kindly" that the reader is sure that "Will you, won't you, will you, won't you, will you join the dance?" is an invitation, to be read with more feeling than a mere request for information. Should not the question mark precede the question? In prose the reader is frequently surprised by an apparent statement turning out to be a question, and the frequent inversions in poetry often lead to statements being at first read as questions.—Mr. RADCLIFFE CARTER, 64, Torrington-square, Bloomsbury.

BROAD-GAUGE LOCOMOTIVES

Mr. E. H. Blakeney inquires whether it would be possible to make a "lifesize" model of the last of these celebrated engines. It would be quite easy, given the answer to the question, "Who will pay for it?" After that, it would merely have to be decided whether a dummy or an exact working model was made, which would materially affect the cost.—Mr. C. F. DENDY MARSHALL, 36, Wilton-crescent, S.W.

LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, FEB. 28

ADMIRALTY, FEB. 22

R.N.V.R.

Lieut.-Comdr. N. E. J. Wells placed on Retd. List with rank of Comdr. (Feb. 8).

FEBRUARY 25

R.N.

Lieut. (Retd.) S. Edwards to be Lieut.-Comdr. (Retd.) (Feb. 20).

FEBRUARY 26

R.N.

Cd. Engr. H. Richards to be Lieut. (E.) (Feb. 26); Engr. Lieut. & C. Smith placed on Retd. List (Feb. 26); Sub-Lieut. J. S. M. Richardson to be Lieut. (Feb. 16).

SHORT SERVICE.

Senr. Ch. Officer A. E. Mayhew placed on Retd. List with rank of Lieut. (Feb. 20). (In substitution for previous notice.)

FEBRUARY 28

R.N.

Surg. Comdr. J. McA. Holmes, D.S.O., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.U.S., placed on Retd. List with rank of Surg. Capt. (Feby 28); Lieut. G. E. Smith placed on Retd. List (Feb. 28).

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 28

Col. C. L. Isaac, T.D., M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.) Asst. Dir. of Med. Servs., 53rd (Welsh) Div., T.A., is appointed Hon. Surg. to the King, vice Col. F. G. Pronhood, T.D., M.C. (ret.) (Feb. 16).

REGULAR ARMY

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The following relinquish their appts.:—Col. W. J. Dugan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. to the King, A.A.G., Southern Comd. (Feb. 29); Lt.-Col. F. de Fontaugave, D.S.O., M.B., D.A.Q.M.G., War Office (Feb. 23); Maj. T. H. Mand-Ietley, O.B.E., Wilts R., Supp. or Ptys. Trg., Eastern Comd. (Nov. 1, 1929); Maj. J. L. Garstin, R.A.S.C., Dep. Asst. Dir. of Supplies and Trans., Northern Comd. (Jan. 18); Maj. E. H. L. Peake, M.C., R.E., G.S.O., 2nd Grade, War Office (Feb. 1).

Maj. C. Le B. Goldney, M.C., R.A.S.C., is appt. Dep. Asst. Dir. of Supplies and Trans., Northern Comd. (Feb. 17).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

The following are secd.:—Capt. P. B. Lewsdale, M.C., for serv. on the Staff (Feb. 7); Lt. F. H. B. Jenkin whilst holding the appt. of Expnl. Offr., Expnl. Establt. (Feb. 6).

The following are restd. to the establt.:—Lt. R. D. Nightingale, M.C. (Feb. 6); Lt. G. E. Laing, M.M. (Feb. 26).

The following Lts. to be Capts. (Feb. 26):—H. F. L. Trowell, M.C., J. M. Kiriaman, E. Jones, W. H. Sordass, M.C., G. R. Bradshaw and remains secd., S. J. Martin and remains secd., R. C. V. Swindell, A. H. Mockridge and remains secd., A. G. Miller and remains secd., C. F. S. Wilson, R. C. Becher and remains secd., J. Garratt and remains secd., W. A. Steen, D.S.O., Regtnl. Adjt., A. E. Hirst, with seniority as Sec. Lt. (Feb. 28, 1917) and as Lt. (Aug. 28, 1918), J. I. Vallance, T. S. Rennie, W. F. C. Masefield, D.S.O., M.C., Regtnl. Adjt., M.V.O., and remains secd., G. C. Pawne, J. S. Wilkins, M.C., W. E. G. Hemming, A. D. Pulling, J. Roser, K. E. French, M.C., E. S. Morley, M. A. Pyne, M.C., G. Powell, M.C., and remains secd., C. H. Ellease, F. W. Lewis, M.M., E. J. Buisseret and remains secd., E. K. Crockett and remains secd., T. F. Hardy, M.C., and remains secd., J. Jackson and remains secd., D. V. Hill, G. S. Maiden.

INFANTRY

R. Scots.—Capt. and Bt. Maj. R. H. L. Fisk, O.B.E., M.C., from Cheshire R., to be Maj. (Jan. 13).

R. Ysgs. R.—Lt. C. K. King resigns his comms. (March 1).

S. Wales Bord.—Maj. J. Bradstock, M.C., is placed on the h.p. list (Feb. 28).

R. Berks R.—Capt. A. J. K. Pigott is secd. for serv. on the Staff (Feb. 13).

Wilts R.—Capt. J. Dodington retires on ret. pay (Feb. 28).

Glosters.—The follg. are restd. to the establt.:—Capt. and Bt. Maj. J. R. C. G. M. Bruce, M.B.E. (Jan. 14); Capt. B. F. Ramsay-Fairfax-Lucy (Jan. 31).

Lt.-Col. R. C. D. Graham, D.S.O., on completion of four years' serv. as Regtl. Lt.-Col., is placed on the h.p. list (March 1); Maj. and Bt. Col. P. C. S. Hobart, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., to be Lt.-Col. (March 1); Maj. W. P. C. Rolls, D.S.O., M.C., is restd. to the establt. (March 1); Capt. and Bt. Maj. R. Nasmith, D.S.O., M.C., retires on ret. pay (Feb. 28), and is granted the rank of Lt.-Col.

The follg. Lts. to be Capts.:—J. W. Bingham and remains secd. (Dec. 7, 1929); L. M. Jones and remains secd. (Dec. 7, 1929); G. R. McCormick (Dec. 7, 1929); W. Bagnall (Dec. 7, 1929).

Sec. Lt. R. N. Wilson, from Supp. Res. of Offr., R. Tank Corps, to be sec. Lt. (Feb. 22).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Capt. W. H. Williams, M.C., retires on ret. pay (Feb. 27); Lt. C. K. S. Hewett, from E. Lan. R., to be Lt. (March 1, 1929), retaining his Army seny.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

The follg. Capts. to be Majs. (Feb. 26):—G. E. Calvey, M.C. (prov.), and remains secd.; C. P. Chambers, M.B.

The follg. Lts. to be Capts. (March 1):—F. M. Collins, M.B., F.R.C.S. (prov.), J. A. Chapel, M.B.

The follg. to be Lts. (on prob.) (Feb. 15):—W. A. Y. Knight, M.B., and remains secd. under the provisions of Art. 205, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1926; A. F. Kennedy, M.B.

ESTABLISHMENTS

The follg. appts. are made:—Maj. J. S. O. Playfair, D.S.O., M.C., R.E., to be Chief Instr. (Cl. V), Field Works and Bridging Sch. of Mil. Eng. (Feb. 20); Col. H. C. Priestley, D.S.O., from Chief Sig. Offr. (Cl. I), Aldershot Comd., to be Consult., Sig. Trg. Centre, and is granted the temp. rank of Brigadier (Feb. 11).

MEMORANDA

Lt.-Col. (Qrmr.) J. N. Macrae, D.S.O., Extra Regtly. Empld. List, retires on ret. pay on attaining the age limit for retirement (March 1); Maj. E. R. L. Peake, M.C., R.E., is granted the temp. rank of Lt.-Col., whilst empld. with the N. Rhodesia Belgian Congo Boundary Commission (April 9, 1929); Maj. (Qrmr.) S. Byrne, O.B.E., M.C., Extra Regtly. Empld. List (R. Mils. I. of Jersey), to be Lt.-Col. (Qrmr.) (March 1).

Maj. H. E. Cheesman, M.C. (Res. Army Res. of Offr., M.A.), on conviction by the Civil Power is deprived of the rank of Maj., and removed from the Army (Jan. 4).

Lt. J. H. Skinner (late temp. Lt., R.F.A. Spec. Res.), on conviction by the Civil Power is deprived of the rank of Lt. (Oct. 21, 1920).

Lt. A. L. Vesey, h.p. list, late 4th/7th D.G., resigns his comms. (March 1).

GENERAL LIST

G. T. Drummond is granted a temp. commn. in the rank of Lt. whilst empld. as a Dental Surgn. (Feb. 27).

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

GENERAL LIST

Col. R. H. Lloyd, late R.A.M.C., having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Offr. (Feb. 22).

REGIMENTAL LIST

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Lt. R. C. Smith, from Supp. Res. of Offr., to be Lt. (Jan. 30), with seniority Jan. 30, 1929.

INFANTRY

NORTH'N R.—Capt. A. W. Kinsley, M.C. (ret. pay), to be Capt. (Feb. 26), with seniority July 26, 1925; Capt. (Qr.-Mr.) G. Lee, M.C., D.C.M., having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Offr. (Feb. 28).

WILTS R.—Capt. J. Dodington (ret. pay), to be Capt. (Feb. 28), with seniority Aug. 4, 1924.

ROYAL TANK CORPS

Lt.-Col. H. G. R. Burges-Short, D.S.O., having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Offr. (Feb. 14); Lt.-Col. R. Nasmith, D.S.O., M.C. (Capt., ret. pay), to be Lt.-Col. (Feb. 28), with seniority May 27, 1928.

ROYAL ARMY VETERINARY CORPS

Maj. P. D. Daly (ret. pay), to be Maj. (Feb. 1), with seniority Jan. 21, 1923 (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Jan. 31).

SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

The follg. to be Lts.:—

CAVALRY

3rd D.G.—Sec. Lt. J. P. Thompson (Jan. 19).

ROYAL ENGINEERS

Sec. Lt. L. Scoby-Smith (Feb. 5); Sec. Lt. S. W. Green (Feb. 23).

The follg. to be Sec. Lts. (March 1):—

FOOT GUARDS

W. G'ds.—T. de V. Pomeroy (late Cadet, Eton Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.).

INFANTRY

Suffolk R.—F. L. Billows (late Cadet Sergt., Monkton Combe Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.).

Wore. R.—H. H. Boyd, D.C.M., resigns his comms. (March 1), and retains the rank of Lt.

K.S.L.I.—M. E. O. Lambart (late Cadet Lce.-Corpl., Radley Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (March 1).

ROYAL TANK CORPS

Sec. Lt. W. E. K. Worsfold to be Lt. (Feb. 9).

TERRITORIAL ARMY

Lt.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) W. Lister, T.D., from Gen. List, R.A.M.C., to be Col., with seniority Sept. 14, 1926, and to be A.D.M.S. 49th (W. Rid.) Div., vice Col. F. Whalley, D.S.O., T.D., resigned (Feb. 14). Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) A. K. Reid, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., from T.A. Res. of Offr. (9th Bn. H.L.I.), to be Col., with seniority April 7, 1927 (March 1). Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) A. R. Buist, M.C., from T.A. Res. of Off. (7th Bn. A. and S.H.), to be Col., with seniority Nov. 19, 1929 (March 1).

COMMANDS AND STAFF

Maj. W. H. Parkinson, Glester R., relinquishes the appt. of Staff Capt., 46th (N. Midland) Div. (Jan. 1).

YEOMANRY

N. Somerset.—Capt. C. L. Wyne-Jones (Capt., Res. of Offr.) to be Maj. (Jan. 16). Lt. E. R. Davey to be Capt. (Jan. 16).

Notts.—Lt. E. O. Kellett, Res. of Off., to be Lt. (March 1).

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY

Artillery.—Sec. Lt. G. F. Wright to be Lt. (Dec. 2, 1929).

ROYAL ARTILLERY

54th (7th Lond.) Fd. Bde.—Hon. Col. O. C. Magniac resigns the appt. of Hon. Col. and retains his rank with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (March 1).

85th (5th Lond.) Fd. Bde.—Sec. Lt. I. A. Cathie to be Lt. (Feb. 9). Sec. Lt. D. M. R. Eyeott to be Lt. (Feb. 10).

57th (S. Midland) Fd. Bde.—Maj. H. B. Sankey, M.C., to be Lt.-Col. (Feb. 16).

72nd (Lowland) Fd. Bde.—Maj. R. P. F. C. R. Gibb, T.D., to be Lt.-Col. (Feb. 16).

89th (3rd W. Lan.) Fd. Bde.—Lt. E. S. Dane, from 71st (W. Rid.) Fd. Bde., R.A., to be Lt. (Feb. 1).

90th (Bucks and Berks Yeo.) Fd. Bde.—Lt. A. G. Clifton-Brown to be Capt. (Jan. 16).

55th (Northumbrian) Med. Bde.—Sec. Lt. J. S. Nicholson to be Lt. (Nov. 12, 1929).

Durham Heavy Bde.—Maj. L. Rogner, M.C., T.A. Res. of Offr., to be Hon. Col. (Jan. 1). Maj. H. H. Ryan, T.D., having attained the age limit, retires and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (Jan. 1, 1930).

Essex Heavy Bde.—Sec. Lt. D. E. de Russett to be Lt. (Feb. 1).

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

44th (Home Counties) Divl. Sigs.—Sec. Lt. L. E. Lles to be Lt. (Feb. 10).

52nd (Lowland) Divl. Sigs.—Sec

COST OF THE ARMY

SURPLUS IN 1928-29

"AN EXPENSIVE MISTAKE"

The Appropriation Account of the sums granted by Parliament for Army services for the year ended March 31, 1929, showing the surpluses and deficits on the grants, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General on this and other Army accounts, was issued yesterday (Stationery Office, 68, price 2s. net).

The gross expenditure amounted to £48,897,741, as compared with estimates of £49,536,000. Receipts actually appropriated in aid of expenditure amounted to £7,821,816, against the estimate of £8,361,000. The surplus of £638,258 on gross expenditure and the deficit of £539,183 on applied appropriations in aid resulted, therefore, in a net surplus of £99,074, which, with £279,264 receipts in excess of authorized appropriations in aid on certain votes, gives a total surplus of £368,338 to be surrendered to the Exchequer.

The main causes contributing to the surplus were :—The lower strengths of the Reserves and Territorial Army (£145,000) ; waiver of charges for requisitioned services on the Rhine and the reductions in stores transported (£114,000) ; delays by contractors and the postponement of services (£275,000). These savings are partly offset by reductions in Indian contributions, Home effective (£200,000), and non-effective (£173,000), and non-payment of Egyptian contribution (£150,000).

The Comptroller comments on a number of items of expenditure. He says that in the course of local audits of soldiers' pay the records of work done by pioneers in a number of infantry units were called for in support of issues of pay at tradesmen's rates. None of the units concerned was able to produce adequate and up-to-date records justifying the payments, and it was clear that in numerous instances tradesmen's pay had, contrary to regulations, been issued for days on which the men had done no public work at their trades. He adds :—"I pointed out a number of irregularities to the War Office, and was informed in reply that, though it was clear that the regulations as to the maintenance of work records had not been properly observed, they had no reason to believe that irregularities of material extent had occurred, that the regulations were being reviewed, and that instructions would be issued with the object of preventing irregularities in future. I am still in communication with the War Office on the subject."

LOSS ON TERRITORIAL DRILL HALL

"A serious and expensive mistake" is described by the Comptroller. He says that in 1912 the Army Council sanctioned the erection of a drill hall for certain Territorial Army units, the cost of which, including site value, amounted ultimately to about £6,800. In 1921 the hall was declared to be unsuitable owing to the absence of stables, riding school, and permanent staff quarters, and the units, with certain others, were transferred to some vacant barracks which were brought up to the requirements of the incoming units by an expenditure of about £2,000, mainly on the provision of a new riding school. The drill hall was sold, and realized £8,600.

In 1924 and the following years the local military authorities reported that the barracks were unsuitable, and by 1927 their evacuation had become imperative. The main reasons were their unsuitable locality, the absence of amenities, the scattered nature of the buildings, and their bad state of repair ; indeed, owing to the age of the buildings and their exposed position, ordinary maintenance expenditure had proved quite inadequate and their condition was, it appears, deplorable. The alternatives were either to erect new premises altogether or to find some existing accommodation which could be adapted for the purposes of the Territorial Army. The only suitable premises proved to be the very hall which had been sold for £8,600 in 1921, and, after protracted negotiations, this property was repurchased for £13,000, this price being regarded as favourable in comparison with the alternative of new construction. Sanction to this repurchase was only given with reluctance by the Treasury, who had expressed the view that the decision to move in 1921 had been taken without sufficient consideration of the future cost.

The loss of stores and structural damage through the Thames flood in January, 1928, as ascertained to September, 1929, amounted to £25,239. This amount represents the value of stores rendered totally unfit for service and the cost of making good the damage to buildings at Millbank. It does not include depreciation in the value of stores which, though damaged, were capable of repair ; expenditure incurred in salvage and repair ; or supplies, chiefly tea and sugar, rendered unfit for consumption, to the value of £2,225, at the Supply Reserve Depôt, Deptford. The heaviest losses occurred at the Royal Army Ordnance Depôt, Woolwich, where the full extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained.

NAVY PERSONNEL

THE PROPORTION OF SEAMEN

(FROM OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENT)

Every two years, in connexion with the scheme for a Welfare Conference, the Admiralty issue a schedule of the numbers of men in the different branches, in order to show how the voting strength as between one group and another is reached. The table for 1930, which has just been issued with Fleet Orders, is of special interest as showing how the *personnel* on the lower deck of the Navy is made up at present. Somewhat similar information is given in the Estimates, but untrained men are there included.

The total number of men in all branches, from able seamen to chief petty officer, is 78,524, out of the total authorized *personnel* of all ranks and grades of 99,800. Eight years ago, when the schedule was first prepared for the Welfare Conference, the total was 94,350, so that there has been a decline of 17 per cent. Group I. of the schedule is made up of the seamen branch, that is, of ratings who have passed through boys' training ships, or entered as seamen, or who transferred from other branches and have qualified as A.B. or in an equivalent rank. The total is 37,166, representing 47 per cent. of the whole. As compared with 1922 this proportion has risen from two-fifths to nearly one-half, possibly on account of the additional equipment requiring seamen in a modern warship, coupled with a decline in the engineer *personnel* owing to improvements in mechanism and the more general use of oil fuel. Group I. includes 2,011 signalmen, 2,788 telegraphists, 106 sailmakers, and 441 men of the regulating branch (formerly ships' police). Omitting these, the number of seamen proper is 31,820, representing just 40 per cent. of the whole body of the *personnel*. Eight years ago it was only 34 per cent.

Naturally, the next largest group in the Navy is that in the engineering department. For welfare purposes, the mechanicians (327) and stokers (18,614) form a group by themselves, as do the engine-room artificers (2,129). The combined total of 22,069 represents 28 per cent. of the total strength, whereas in 1922 the engine-room ratings were 31 per cent. of the whole. In other words, there are 6 per cent. more seamen in the Fleet to-day, and 3 per cent. less engineers and stokers.

Next in point of strength come the Royal Marines, of whom 8,941 are allowed votes. This represents a big drop on the corresponding total of 14,510 in 1922, which is partly explained by the amalgamation which has since taken effect of the R.M.A. and R.M.L.I. There has been a reduction in the proportion of Marines from 15 per cent. eight years ago to 11 per cent. to-day.

Seamen, engineer, and Marine *personnel* between them account for nearly 87 per cent. of the total group power. The remaining 13 per cent. is divided under the welfare scheme into five groups. First come artificers (1,885), who work under the gunnery and torpedo officers. Then there are 1,758 artisans—joiners, blacksmiths, plumbers, painters, coopers, &c.—most of whom work under the warrant shipwrights. Artificers and artisans together represent just over 4½ per cent. The third of the miscellaneous groups is made up of men who work under the accountant officers—668 writers, 1,243 supply ratings, and 1,463 ships' cook ratings. The combined total of 3,374 accounts for another 4½ per cent. of the whole. Then come the sick berth staff, with a total of 1,095, or 1.39 per cent. ; and finally, officers' stewards and cooks, with 2,058, or 2.62 per cent. The most notable change since 1922 is the increased number of supply ratings, which has advanced the proportion of accountant *personnel* from 3.4 to 4.5 per cent.

AIR EXERCISES

PROPOSED NEW SCHEME THIS YEAR

A series of organized Air Exercises are to be held again this year based upon a comprehensive plan but, contrary to the general assumption, they will not be concerned with the defence of London as in former years. The exact scheme is in process of completion and is understood to be arranged more in the form of tactical exercises over some other part of England and designed to illustrate phases of the mobility of air power.

Squadrons will be exercised in conjunction with ground wireless, and the methods of rapidly passing information from units and headquarters may play an important part in a scheme in which fixed defences, as in the case of the air battles for London, will not figure so prominently. It is apt to be overlooked that for the full value of air power to be realized a very intricate and close-knit framework is needed, by which reconnaissance and subsequent air action can be dovetailed into one comprehensive plan. The key is a smooth-working signals system in which every form of communication fits into place, and orders and reports are rapidly passed to the appropriate units, centres, and commands. The Auxiliary Air Force Squadrons, as usual, are expected to take part, and some period in August is the probable date.

AIR SERVICES

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE OF £760,000

A Supplementary Estimate of £760,000 for the Air Services in the year now ending has just been issued (Stationery Office, 2d. net). This brings the Supplementary Estimates already announced for this year to £12,946,346. Nearly one-third of the additional sum needed by the Air Ministry is accounted for by an anticipated deficiency of £244,000 in respect of the contribution from the Indian Government for home effective services and an underestimate of the cost of technical equipment and works, buildings and lands.

The rise in the cost of petrol and oil and a higher consumption than was expected have added £54,000 to the estimate, and rewards to inventors which were not expected to fall due this year account for a further £90,000. The increased strength of establishments has added £39,000 to the estimate of pay and allowances. There has been a saving of a like amount on civil aviation which includes subsidies. A sum of £13,000 has been saved on subsidies, £8,000 on works and buildings, and £7,000 on air routes, surveys, &c.

The cost of aeroplanes, seaplanes, engines and spares is £250,000 less than was estimated ; £62,000 has been saved under the head of research and development ; £61,000 on mechanical and other transport ; and £39,000 on the estimate for airship development.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

The Air Services Appropriation Account for the year 1928-29, published yesterday (Stationery Office, 2s. net), shows a total surplus of £158,064. The chief savings were £151,024 on technical and warlike stores, due to the postponed formation of a new flight ; £52,854 on the maintenance of barrack equipment, stores and transport ; and £49,989 on civil aviation, accounted for chiefly by the delayed start of the London-India air route. Against these there was a deficit of £143,294 on works, buildings and lands, due to a deduction from the original estimate to allow for probable under-spending.

The Appropriation Account for the Army shows gross expenditure of £48,897,741, compared with the original and supplementary estimates of £49,536,000. Receipts appropriated amounted to £7,821,816, against the estimate of £8,361,000. There was therefore a net surplus of £89,074, which, with £279,264 receipts in excess of authorized appropriations in aid of certain votes, gave a total surplus of £368,338 to be surrendered to the Exchequer.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS

PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR MARCH

The Dorsetshire will leave Southampton to-day with drafts for Egypt and India, and on March 13 will take on board a draft of the Durham Light Infantry at Suez for the 2nd Battalion at Razmak, arriving at Bombay on March 24.

The Somersetshire will leave Port Sudan to-day and Port Said on March 5, calling at Malta and Gibraltar, and arriving at Southampton on March 18 with Army and Royal Air Force details for stations *en route* and home. This vessel will leave Southampton on March 27 with the 1st Battalion, The Wiltshire Regiment, for Egypt, and Army and R.A.F. drafts for Malta and Egypt.

The City of Marseilles, with the 2nd Battalion K.O.S.B. on board (from Hongkong for Poona), will call at Singapore on Sunday and will leave Bombay on March 14 with the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, for the Sudan, reaching Port Sudan on March 22. The married families will be sent to the United Kingdom. This vessel will leave the latter port on March 27 with the 2nd Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment, for Dover. A draft for the 1st Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment, will be landed at Gibraltar. Army and R.A.F. details will be carried home from China, Malaya and Gibraltar.

The Neuralia will leave Singapore on March 5, having on board the 2nd Battalion, The Wiltshire Regiment, for Plymouth, and land a draft for the 1st Battalion, The Wiltshire Regiment, at Suez on March 23. Details will be carried home from China, Malaya, Ceylon, Egypt, Malta and Gibraltar, and between ports. This vessel was to have called at Bombay on March 14 for homeward details, but will not now do so. In consequence the homeward dates are altered, so that she will leave Suez on March 23, Port Said on March 24, Malta on March 27, and Gibraltar on March 31.

The Nevasa, from Southampton with drafts for the Sudan and India, will arrive at Port Said on March 7, leave Suez on the following day, and Port Sudan on March 10, and arrive at Bombay on March 18. This vessel will leave the latter port on March 25 with details for home.

During March a draft for the 1st Battalion, The West Yorkshire Regiment, will leave by freighting for Bermuda and Jamaica, and will carry out West Indies reliefs.

The Khyber, which left London yesterday, carried troops and families for Far East stations.

HISTORY OF INDIAN COTTON DUTY

MANY LANCASHIRE PROTESTS

(FROM A TRADE CORRESPONDENT)

The question of duties on cotton goods entering India has been a subject of controversy between Lancashire and India for the last 35 years. History has on record numerous deputations of Lancashire cotton employers to the India Office in London protesting against the duties, and, on the other hand, the Bombay millowners have repeatedly made representations to the Indian Government for protection.

The duties were first imposed in 1895. Mr. Henry Fowler, who was later Lord Wolverhampton, was then Secretary of State for India, and he agreed to an import duty of 3½ per cent., but this was subject to a countervailing Excise duty. This arrangement meant that the millowners in India obtained no advantage over Lancashire. In 1917, however, the import duty was raised to 7½ per cent., without any increase in the Excise duty. Lancashire interests made strong representations to Sir Austen Chamberlain, who was then Secretary of State for India, but the reply was made that the whole of the fiscal arrangements of the Empire were to be reviewed and that no further alteration should take place.

A striking development occurred in 1916, as the Government of India Act gave India fiscal autonomy, and in 1921 the duty on imported cotton goods was increased from 7½ per cent. to 11 per cent., without any alteration in the Excise duty. This gave the Bombay millowners an advantage of 7½ per cent. At the end of 1925 the Excise duty of 3½ per cent. was abolished, so that since then the import duty has been a clear 11 per cent.

DUCHESS AND HER "[illegible]"

Sheriff Johnston continued at Dumfries yesterday the hearing of the action against Maxwelltown property owners by the Duchess of Norfolk, for "casually payments." The defenders denied that they were vassals of the Duchess. The Duchess's agent, however, lodged a new charter yesterday, and it was afterwards agreed that the case should be adjourned for a week with a view to a settlement.

LAND RECLAMATION IN GREECE

SHEFFIELD FIRM'S BIG CONTRACT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHEFFIELD, FEB. 28

The ratification of one of the biggest single contracts of the kind given by any Government is now believed to be only a matter of days. It is the £6,000,000 contract, mentioned in *The Times* on December 19, for irrigation and land reclamation in Greece, which the Sheffield firm of Henry Boot and Sons, Ltd., has made with the Government of Greece. The contract has been ratified by the Greek Chamber of Deputies, and now awaits the approval of the Senate. It is significant of the confidence which the Greek Government places in this firm that during the last few weeks an additional area of land has been included in the contract, which may involve the expenditure of another half-million of money.

The areas in which the firm will operate are now Thessaly, Epirus, Crete, and Boeotia, and provision is made for further extensions in the future. The work will be done by British engineers and native labour, and the first two engineering units are leaving England this week-end. The enormous size of the schemes will be realized when it is stated that the technical survey will occupy perhaps a couple of years. In Thessaly, however, the survey has been completed and work may begin in the area within the next six months.

Mr. Charles Boot, the chairman of the firm, stated to-day that when the works are in full swing about 6,000 workmen will be employed. He added : "Our irrigation and land reclamation contract will, of course, take years to complete, and while the expenditure at the moment cannot be accurately estimated it will probably be in the region of £6,500,000, and may be more."

The scope of the contract is defined as the elaboration of general preliminary studies and complete final studies for the construction of reclamation, anti-flood river and stream control, irrigation and hydro-electric works, and also the eventual construction of these works.

THE LICENSING LAWS

COMPLAINT OF POLICE ACTION

Mr. Walter H. Jones, chairman of the Licensed Victuallers' Defence League of England and Wales, continued his evidence yesterday before the Royal Commission on Licensing, at Broadway Buildings, Westminster. Lord Amulree presided.

Mr. Jones complained that the police frequently misinterpreted the law, causing inconvenience and doing an injustice to licensees of publichouses. In several parts of the country the police had entered publichouses at the end of the licensed hours and ordered the customers off the premises. In some cases they ordered the removal of a piano and in others they prohibited the playing of games. Last March the league issued a circular to its members drawing attention to the action of the police, and pointing out that they had a perfect right to remain open after licensed hours.

The CHAIRMAN.—If the police advise you not to allow the playing of games, although you may think you have a right to do so, you think it is a better policy to follow their advice ?—Yes, we feel bound to follow their advice. The position might be met by an instruction from the Home Office.

Replying to Sir JOHN PEDDER (Home Office representative on the Commission), the witness said he thought there was no doubt that there were no real closing hours for the premises. The licence holder had his remedy when he considered he had been unfairly treated, but it was very difficult for him to use anything like a remedy. He certainly thought that in ordering people off the premises the police were interpreting the law wrongly.

Mrs. SIMON asked whether tenants of tied houses were expected to make 100 pints go as far as 106 pints.

Mr. Jones.—If a tenant gives short measure he is certainly under a penalty, but I do not think it is done. I do not think any brewer would expect his tenant to do such a thing.

Mr. William J. Coates, chairman and past president of the Licensed Victuallers' Defence League of England and Wales, and ex-Mayor of West Hartlepool, supported the evidence given by Mr. Jones.

Replying to Lord AMULREE, Mr. Coates said that when games such as dominoes and darts were played on licensed premises for stakes the stake rarely exceeded the price of a drink. He did not advocate that children should be allowed in a public bar, but he thought they ought to be given accommodation in suitable rooms.

Mr. Hay Rogers, chairman of the Swansea and District Licensed Victuallers' Association, asked that Wales should be placed on the same footing as England with regard to Sunday opening. The number of persons using clubs on Sundays was sufficient indication that people wanted their refreshment on Sundays. Public opinion had very considerably changed since 1881, when the Welsh Sunday Closing Act was passed.

The Commission adjourned until March 13.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT

PLANS FOR MEMORIAL CHAPEL IN YORK MINSTER

The arrangements for the Duke of Wellington's Regimental memorial chapel in York Minster are now well advanced, and the committee is in a position to issue the scheme for the screens and gates. These are :—(a) West end section and gates ; (b) a screen on the north side between the Memorial Chapel and the Lady Chapel. An illustration from a plan supplied by the Minster Architect, Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., appears in the current issue of the *Iron Duke*, and shows the design approved by the Dean and Chapter for a screen to go right across the Minster, of which the screen across the regimental chapel in the south aisle will form part. It represents half of the west-end section, in which there will be 12 vertical panels of six squares. The north screen will be of the same size.

The committee have decided to proceed at once with the west-end part of the work, and to appeal to all members, past and present, as well as to all friends of the regiment, for the balance still required for this section (£350), and for funds to enable them to put the north screen in hand at an early date, so that the chapel may be completed. It is hoped that one or more "squares" will be given by families, or by individuals, in memory of some deceased member of the regiment, whose name would be suitably recorded in the chapel. The cost of one square is £21. The pre-War officers of the 3rd Battalion have given £560 towards the scheme, while the 1st and 2nd Battalions have made themselves responsible for the two central panels, which include the gates.

BOY EMIGRANTS FOR CANADA

Fifty boy emigrants from all parts of the British Isles are sailing for Canada this week-end. The Aurania, which left Southampton yesterday, carried 10 boys from the southern counties, and the Scythia, touching at Liverpool, Belfast, and Glasgow, is carrying a further 40 from Scotland, Ireland, and the north. The colonization department of the Canadian National Railways, which frees the boys for travel, has arranged for jobs for them on eastern Canadian farms. The boys have been guaranteed wages of not less than 100 a year with board, lodging, and mending, and until they come of age 25 of their wages will be banked for them. The present party is the first of many which will be sent out by the Canadian National Railways every week-end during the spring and early summer months.

[illegible]

[illegible] Yorkshire Assizes yesterday, Mr. Justice Branson sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude Frederick Reginald Jones, 26, labourer, who was found *Guilty* of wounding Alice Gertrude Williams, school teacher, with intent to murder her, near Walsall, in October. Miss Williams was attacked in Rushall churchyard, while tending the grave of a friend, and rendered unconscious. Jones admitted being in the churchyard at the time the assault was committed, and also passing later the same day, but denied being there at the time of the assault. It was stated that complaints had been received by the police of the prisoner loitering dressed in women's clothing, and chasing young women in the churchyard, but prosecutions had not followed because [illegible] could not be identified.

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE ZOO

JAGUARS, PUDU DEER, AND SCREAMERS

The Zoological Gardens have received some valuable additions from South America. The most striking are three adult male jaguars, the largest the Society has ever been able to exhibit. They were originally sent to Barcelona for the Exhibition, but there was no adequate accommodation and the owner offered them for sale to the London Zoological Society.

As there is often uncertainty about the Spanish designations for animals, Major Albert Pam, a member of the council, kindly had them inspected in Barcelona by a friend with zoological knowledge, and on his report they were accepted and shipped. Two of the males, from the state of their teeth, are clearly old, but are still in fine condition, and the third is a superb animal in the prime of life. They have been in separate cages for some time but two of them have been placed in the large outdoor east compartment of the Lion House, which is provided with high branches. They are being allowed to see each other through a wire partition, and it is hoped that they will agree. The Society has now four male jaguars and is endeavouring to procure a female.

Mr. Clarence Elliott, the well-known horticulturist, has returned from a collecting expedition in southern South America. On his last visit he obtained for the Society a very large giant tortoise, now known as "Sopa," because it was rescued when being used as an advertisement for turtle soup in a restaurant in Valparaiso. He has now brought back some smaller reptiles, two Pudu deer, two very young crab-eating dogs, and two screamers. Pudu deer are little larger than hares and are found in the Chilean Andes. They have very round heads and large ears. The females have no horns ; the males have a pair of small, slender spikes, set closely together on the forehead and never branched. The fur is reddish brown, paler below. In a number of anatomical characters these deer are sharply distinct from their nearest allies, the brockets. Crab-eating dogs are small fox-like animals, found over a large area of South America. They are variable in colour, but the most common tint is brownish grey with a black tip to the tail. They live on any small mammals or birds but also hunt along creeks and shores for crustaceans. Screamers are large South American birds often domesticated, when they display a protective benevolence to poultry. They have strong bony spurs on the wings and the skin is distended with air pouches. They fly well and swim well. Their systematic position is isolated ; in some characters they are associated with geese, in others with ostriches and rheas.

AMERICAN FACTORIES IN ENGLAND

NEW INDUSTRY AT WELWYN GARDEN CITY

A new industry is to be begun at Welwyn Garden City, which already has some 30 factories and workshops in its area—a number that is likely to be increased still further, as several firms are at present examining sites there.

The new factory will be built by the Norton Grinding Wheel Company, an American firm. It will occupy about 11 acres, and will employ from 250 to 300 persons, chiefly men. The company's decision to manufacture grinding wheels in England is an extension of the policy under which factories have already been opened in France, Germany, and Canada. Their products have been sold in Britain for the last 40 years, and the growth of trade makes it desirable to manufacture for the English market, and probably for the Empire, too, in this country. The building of the factory is expected to begin in May, and it may be finished by the end of the year.

Two other American firms, the Shredded Wheat Company and the Standard Corset Company, of Newark, have recently opened factories at Welwyn Garden City.

ANGLO-FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS

THE COMPANY'S INVESTMENTS

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Anglo-Foreign Newspapers, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

Sir ROBERT DONALD (chairman of the company) pointed out that the meeting had been called in order that the shareholders might receive a statement on the position of affairs. There was a rush for the shares when the issue took place, and in January, 1929, newspaper finance was booming. They lived in a different world to-day. In the early days investments were made in the shares of various newspapers, and by last April all the capital had been expended except £211,236. Negotiations were subsequently continued for acquiring publications, and the company bought newspaper properties, chiefly trade and technical papers, at a cost of £390,000. That was a highly profitable investment. The independent members of the board, however, became more and more dissatisfied, and their experience was that transactions on behalf of the company had not been brought so fully to their notice as they considered to be necessary. Those independent members were of the opinion that it was advisable to separate from the Horne group.

The secret and source of some of their troubles was the interlocking interests of groups under control assumed by certain individuals. It was alleged that certain members of the board in one capacity carried out transactions with themselves in another capacity without informing their colleagues on either side before the transactions were completed. Although the operations of the first year would show a considerable loss, due to forced realisation of part of the securities and to the heavy administrative expenses, the business was now by a substantial margin paying its way. The directors believed that a great deal of the present depreciation would disappear, although ultimately some deficiency might remain, which might have to be the subject of a rearrangement of the share capital.

A long discussion followed, during which a question was asked whether a committee might be appointed to represent the general body of shareholders, and the chairman said that the board would welcome such a suggestion.

A resolution was passed expressing confidence in the chairman.

CREASE IN POSTMEN'S TROUSERS

UNION COMPLAINT ABOUT UNIFORMS

The Union of Post Office Workers has taken up with the Department the question of telephone operators being allowed to wear sleeveless frocks at their work without overalls, and two grievances regarding the uniforms of postmen. A deputation from the union recently asked that the crease in postmen's trousers should be "in the normal position, the front," instead of down the sides, as at present. The reply was that the Post Office thought it understood from the manufacturers that no rise in cost would be involved. Consideration of the point was promised.

Other questions raised by the union were :—Pockets in postmen's waistcoats, outside pockets in the coats, and improvement in the style and quality of the overcoat. It has been urged that the present style is obsolete, and that the men particularly dislike the absence of lapel and buttons up to the chin. The union has asked that in districts where particularly bitter weather occurs at times there should be a detachable collar lining to the coat.

The Post Office has replied that the whole matter will be carefully considered.

[illegible] LOTTERY

Mr. Ellis Gaitham, Labour M.P. for the Ardwick Division of Liverpool, and 10 other directors of the Workers' Northern Publishing Company, Limited, were each fined 5s. yesterday at the Manchester Police Court on a charge of publishing a lottery in the form of Christmas draw on behalf of a publication called *Labour's Northern Voice*. The magistrates also ordered the defendants to pay jointly costs amounting to £5 5s. It was stated in Court that the prosecution had been instituted by the Home Office, the defendants having persisted in proceeding with the draw after having been warned by the police that it

TRADING FRAUDS

WOOLLEN MERCHANTS SENT TO PRISON

After a trial extending over nine days, Abraham Hildebrand, 48, and Morris Hildebrand, 45, merchant brothers, were found *Guilty* at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of conspiracy to cheat and defraud such persons as should be induced to deliver goods on credit to the firm of A. and M. Hildebrand. They were sentenced by the Common Serjeant (Sir Henry Dickens, K.C.) to 18 months' imprisonment in the second division.

Mr. Percival Clarke, Mr. G. D. Roberts, and Mr. H. Elam appeared for the prosecution ; Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. Eustace Fulton defended.

The defendants were woollen and silk merchants in Commercial-road, E. Mr. Percival Clarke, in opening the case for the prosecution, said they carried on an honest business for 20 years. In 1928 a receiving order was made against them. The statement of affairs disclosed a deficiency of £45,872, of which £41,000 was in respect of goods supplied on credit within a few months preceding the bankruptcy. The prosecution suggested that the defendants knew that they were practically insolvent, and Mr. Percival Clarke said they ought not to have gone on buying goods on credit for which they could not pay.

The defendants denied the allegations.

Abraham Hildebrand, in the witness-box, said he was a Pole by birth and came to this country in 1900. He was naturalized in 1913. The witness said that in 1920, which was a bad year, the firm lost £16,280. Through the confidence of their bank and their customers they were able in succeeding years to turn this loss into a profit. In his view their position in 1920 was worse than it was in 1927. In the latter year their business was put into bankruptcy on the petition of one creditor, but he believed that had they been able to continue trading they would have rectified the position, as 1928 was a good year in the trade.

The Common Serjeant, in summing up, said the gravamen of the charge was that although the defendants had for many years traded with perfect honesty when they felt that they were going downhill they piled on purchases knowing, it was alleged, that they could not pay for them, while the manufacturers lost their money. Of course, an honest trader might become bankrupt, and that fact cast no slur upon him unless he did acts in contravention of the bankruptcy law. As he understood the argument for the defence, so long as a business was carried on it did not matter if it were dishonest—the criminal law could not hit you. They knew it had been said, "The law is a hass," but he would be surprised if the Criminal Court of Appeal said the law was so asinine as that. It was suggested by the Crown that since July, 1927, the defendants were carrying on business dishonestly and fraudulently, although they had previously carried on business honestly. No one suggested that it was a bogus business in the sense that there was no business at all, but what the jury would have to consider was whether the defendants were carrying it on honestly or dishonestly.

The jury, after an absence of about 40 minutes, returned into Court, finding both the defendants *Guilty* on some of the counts but *Not Guilty* on others. A number of counts were withdrawn from the jury by the Common Serjeant.

The Common Serjeant, in passing sentence, said that had it not been for the defendants' 24 years of honest trading he would have sent them to penal servitude. He sentenced both the defendants to 18 months' imprisonment in the second division.

LUTON FIRE INQUEST OPENED

ANOTHER DEATH

The inquest was opened at Luton yesterday on seven victims of the fire at the hat factory of Messrs. Vyse, Sons and Co., Limited, on Tuesday.

After a search extending over a night and a day, police and firemen discovered among the tons of débris in the ruins the charred remains of three girls, an elderly woman, and two men. Of two other men who were seriously injured, one died on Thursday night, and the other, Arthur William Hare, a married man aged 42, of Langley-road, Luton, died yesterday, his death bringing the number of victims up to eight.

Those who died during the fire were identified by portions of clothing and other articles. They were :—Edward Hucklesby, 30, head clerk, of Havelock-road, Luton ; Kenneth Sowen, married, 26, felt finisher, of Ascott-road, Luton ; Mrs. Mary Jane Betts, widow, 74, machinist, of Aston-road, Luton ; Doris Maud Holt, 27, milliner, of Bigthan-road, Dunstable ; Elsie Grace Deller, 23, milliner, of Tower-road, Hart Hill, Luton ; and Phyllis Evelyn Emma Jones, 21, milliner, of Butlin-road, Luton. The man who died on Thursday was Amos Punter, 58, of Aston-road.

Mr. Whyley, the Bedford County Coroner, conducted the inquest. Messrs. Vyse were represented by Mr. F. W. F. Lathom, and Mr. W. B. Carnley appeared for the parents of Hucklesby and for Miss Blee, a sister of Mrs. Betts. One of the managing directors of the firm and another director were among those in court, and the local factory inspector was also present.

The Coroner referred to the fire as the greatest tragedy that had occurred in Luton, certainly during the 30 years in which he had officiated at inquests. He expressed his sympathy with the relatives of those who had lost their lives, and his condolence with the firm.

Mr. Lathom, on behalf of the firm, expressed their profound grief, and Mr. Carnley, for the relatives, said that they appreciated this sympathy, and they had also asked him to express their condolence with the firm.

After evidence of identification had been given, the Coroner adjourned the inquiry until 3 o'clock next Friday. He said that he would go into the case as far as possible on that day.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

POSTPONEMENT OF MEMORIAL CELEBRATIONS

Professor Macary, of the College of Falaise, who is secretary to the Committee "Guillaume le Conquérant," has recognized the force of the difficulties suggested by correspondents of *The Times* of recording the names of those who accompanied the Conqueror to England without some authentic genealogical record.

As the research work entailed is likely to be prolonged, it has now been decided by the committee to postpone until 1931 the celebrations in connexion with the unveiling of the tablet to the memory of William and his companions. The present members of the committee are as follows :—

The Comte d'Harcourt ; Lord Eustace Percy, M.P. ; Mr. Jackson Crispin, of New York ; M. Guilloteau, the Mayor of Falaise ; Councillor A. D. Thorne, of Hastings ; the Marquis d'Eyragues ; Professor Prentout, of the University of Caen ; Colonel F. G. Lanphan ; M. Duval, Deputy Mayor of Falaise (treasurer) ; the Duc d'Harcourt ; Baronne de la Grange ; and Professor Mabiry (secretary).

It is hoped to arrange the celebrations in 1931 to synchronize with the fêtes which are being organized to take place at Rouen in honour of Joan of Arc. M. Monticone, who has done so much for Normandy, is also proposing to organize a special tour to be known as the "Circuit des Pommiers fleuris."

Those who possess authentic records tracing their descent from the Conqueror are asked by Professor Macary to communicate with him at the Collège de Falaise, Calvados, France.

KENT BULL SHOW

The fourth annual Kent Bull Show at Ashford yesterday attracted 68 entries, made up of 28 pedigree Sussex, 30 pedigree Shorthorn, and 10 unregistered Shorthorns. The championship in Sussex classes was won by Dr. Menneer, of Hastingleigh, with Higham Arab, 22 months old, the reserve being Mr. Osborne Jan's Wateringbury Lad, which was first in the young class. Mr. J. Bainbridge, of Great Chart, was first, and Mr. J. Wanstall, of Aldington, second for young dairy Shorthorns : Mr. H. Wilthew, of Egerton, first, and Mr. Bainbridge second in the elder class ; Mr. Wilthew's exhibit also took the Shorthorn championship. Messrs. Bucknell and Sons, of Lenham, were first for young beef Shorthorns, and Mr. C. E. Gunther, of Hawkhurst, for elder. The first prize for unregistered Shorthorns went to Mr. H. Robson, of Gravesend.

In the sale ring Sussex beasts ranged from 16½ to 33 guineas ; dairy Shorthorns from 15½ to 41 ; beef Shorthorns from 17½ to 49 ; and unregistered Shorthorns from 12½ to 35 guineas. The highest price was the 49 guineas given for Mr. Gunther's first prize beef Shorthorn.

KENT SOLICITOR CHARGED

FORGERY AND CONVERSION ALLEGED

At New Romney, Kent, yesterday, George Gordon Henshall Witchell, a solicitor and the Coroner of the Liberty of Romney Marsh, formerly clerk to the magistrates at New Romney and Lydd, was charged with forging an endorsement on a bankers' cheque for £64, with intent to defraud, and with fraudulently converting the cheque to his own use. Mr. H. J. Parham appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions, and Mr. Christmas Humphreys defended.

Mr. Parham said that the case was a rather painful one. In August last Miss Florence Hammond bought some land at Dymchurch from Mr. Morris Wraight for £76. The defendant acted as her solicitor. He paid £6 on deposit. Later she was pressed by the defendant to pay the balance of £64. She did not do so, and shortly afterwards he wrote suggesting that she should get an overdraft. He also told her he had been able to defer payment, but asked for a cheque by return. On October 8 she sent the cheque, making it payable to Mr. Morris Wraight. The defendant endorsed Mr. Wraight's name on the back of the cheque, paid it into the bank, and started to draw upon it. The endorsing of the cheque gave rise to the charge of forgery.

When Miss Hammond wrote for the deeds, said counsel, he put her off for some days. She afterwards made inquiries and pressed the accused to return the money, as the deeds were not forthcoming, and wrote to his wife. The defendant replied by letter, stating, "We are doing everything possible to get the amount." Later she received a post-dated cheque from him, but she did not get payment by it.

Evidence in support of counsel's statement was given by Miss Hammond, Mr. Wraight, and Mr. Ellis.

The case was adjourned till next Wednesday, bail being granted.

CHANNEL MOTOR-CAR FERRY

RESUMPTION OF SERVICE ON APRIL 15

The Channel motor-car ferry service between Dover and Calais, which was discontinued in December, will be resumed on April 15. A new passenger steamer will make the journey once in each direction every day. Car owners will be able to accompany their cars and state rooms will also be available. Cars will be allowed to have two gallons of petrol in their tanks, so that the draining of tanks before embarcation will not be necessary on this service.

The ship will leave Dover at 11.30 a.m., and will reach Calais at 1 p.m. Except at the height of the season it is expected that cars will have been unshipped and passed through the Customs by 2.30, and several hours of daylight will be left for a run to some place of interest. On the return trip the ferry will leave Calais at 3 p.m., and will be due to arrive at Dover at 4.30. The freight rates for cars will be the same this year as last, ranging from £2 13s. 4d. to £8 for the single journey, and from £5 to £13 6s. 8d. for the return, according to the wheelbase. The single passenger fare will be 12s. The service is worked by Townsend Bros. Ferries, Limited, 101, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

News in Brief

Mr. John Smerdon, who has been church bell ringer in Newton Abbot, Devon, for 68 years, has died.

Mr. A. S. Bowlby succeeds the late Sir Edmund Barnard as Chairman of Bishop's Stortford magistrates.

The Kingston-on-Thames Corporation are considering the erection of two more swimming baths at a cost of £61,000.

The Lord Mayor will preside at the Church Lads' Brigade annual display and presentation of trophies at Guildhall on Monday.

A prisoner at Pentonville Prison who reached the roof in an attempt to escape was recaptured after a few minutes yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Thomas Fenner has died at Chichester in his 103rd year. He was recently made an honorary member of the Centenarians Club in London.

James Christie, 40, of Manchester-road, Cubitt Town, who fell 16ft. from a scaffold in Rotherhithe-street, Bermondsey, died yesterday in hospital.

When cottages 400 years old at Brantham, near Colchester, were demolished, 16th-century coins of silver and copper were found beneath the floors.

The Lord Mayor of London (Sir William Waterlow) visited Hendon Police Court on Thursday and sat on the Bench, to which he was elected 11 years ago.

On the arrival of the French liner Paris at Plymouth yesterday from New York an English passenger was arrested by Special Branch officers of Scotland Yard.

Sir Henry Walker, Chief Inspector of Mines, has been directed to investigate the explosion at Wath Main Colliery, Yorkshire, in which seven persons lost their lives last Monday.

A motor-car containing over 200 dresses, the property of Mr. J. Pacter, Oxford-street, was stolen at Brighton-terrace, Brixton, on Thursday. The dresses were missing when the car was found later at Islington.

The proposed visit to Vienna at Easter of the Sheffield Choir, under Sir Henry Coward, who has conducted the choir for over 50 years, has been cancelled because of a request from Vienna for £200 towards hotel expenses.

The Standing Conference of Metropolitan Borough Tuberculosis Care Committees have organized an exhibition and sale of handicrafts by tuberculosis patients to be held on March 13 at Carpenters' Hall. The Lord Mayor will open it

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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IRON SHIPS AND BRITISH OAK

By CALLISTHENES

We have sometimes wished that every year could see the production in London of a new play of the type of "Milestones." Its revival has probably been good for the playgoers of London; it certainly has been good for its business men.

For the theme is an excellent one. There are set before us those who are born with a bias against new ideas and those who, though passing carelessly into old age, acquire that bias. The play shows how obstinate are the forces arrayed against the new ideas in industry and commerce.

The story in "Milestones," as most people now know, is about the coming of steel ships. We hear about the experts of 1860 proving that the making of ships out of iron is impossible and ridiculous.

We see one partner in the old foundry scoffing at the idea while another commits his whole future to it. We see the familiar tendency to identify an adherence to old ideas with love of family and love of "Old England." The iron ship is somehow made to look the moral inferior of the ship of "British oak."

Of course, the new idea won. Ships of iron, then of steel, displaced ships of wood, and those who clung to the old ways were forced out of business. Any play, picture, book, or newspaper which presents this lesson to the commerce and industry of England is doing them a benefit.

Even those who are most careful to welcome the new idea are the better for seeing such a theme set before them on the stage. For it is easy to pass from being receptive to being hostile. There is nothing better in "Milestones" than the representation of John Rhead in the first act as passionately enthusiastic about iron for ships and in the second stolidly sceptical about steel.

Mr. Arnold Bennett, in so far as one may note in listening to the play, does not specifically make the point that an open mind to new ideas is better patriotism than the shut mind. Perhaps he is too good an artist. The moral pervades the play: it need not be appended to it.

But whether implicit or explicit its lesson is vital: the firm "which has its eyes on the past must give way to the one which has its eyes on the future," the greatest service which any firm can pay to an industry and to a nation is to be progressive.

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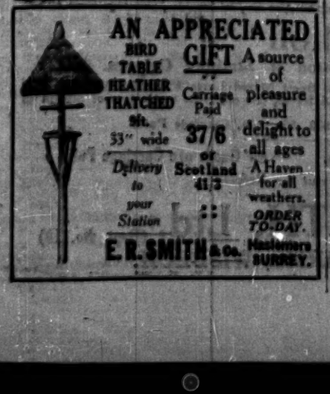


Entertainments

THE PIANO'S SECRET

MUSICIANS AND SPECIALISTS

"It is remarkable," declared a writer in these columns lately, "how much better the piano sounds, in the hands of musicians who are not professed pianists, than when it is played by piano specialists." The occasion was not a public concert, but a performance in a private house, and the writer's preference was qualified with the words "at any rate in chamber music." Nevertheless, the statement was sufficiently categorical to be worth a moment's consideration beyond the special case in point.

It expressed something which most music-lovers have felt at one time or another, something which they say to each other in confidence, but not quite out loud. Perhaps those who have said it may have felt it a little indecent when they read it in cold print. Public honours are due to the specialists, whether of the piano or anything else. We like to pay them even if in the seclusion of the club smoking-room or the drawing-room we confess to each other that So-and-so, who is no great executant, gives us more pleasure than the latest favourite of Queen's Hall. With the confession will generally go some reference to "a sympathetic touch" (whatever that may mean), and all that is certain is that the speaker means by "touch" something quite different from the specialist's meaning. To the specialist touch is the sole aim and object of technical exercise. Its processes have been analysed in learned treatises. It has been shown to be the result of muscular control on the attainment of which years of practice are expended. But the amateur's preference is bestowed on someone whose muscular control is manifestly imperfect; he regards the sympathetic touch as something that the performer has or has not, quite irrespective of technical attainment. He is inclined to allude to it as "a gift," and he discovers it impartially in children who have scarcely begun to learn, in grown-up people who notoriously never practice, and in musicians who are admittedly not pianists in the Queen's Hall sense of the word.

It is noteworthy that this distinction is drawn only with regard to pianists. It has no applicability to string players. We should never whisper, much less declare in print, that the violin sounds better in the hands of a friend who comes round to play through a sonata than in the hands of a Kreisler. Among children we find that one has an aptitude for fiddle playing and another with perhaps an equally good ear has none, but the hopes for the apt child are that his ability, guided by the right teaching, will lead him straight along the line which ends in Kreisler (or whoever our ideal in violin playing may be); there is no question of any different ideal, ready attained and giving an immediate pleasure, which may even be hurt by the attempt to reach towards that of the concert platform. Something of the sort may indeed be urged of singers, but a singer's music is actually a part of himself or herself. A preference for the untutored voice of a friend singing to us scarcely implies an artistic judgment at all, or if it implies any the art is too much bound up with personal considerations for us to be able to disentangle its qualities from them.

The piano is a mechanism, the most highly organized one ever devised for the making of music by one performer. Because of the high state of its organization it has brought about a corresponding development of capacity to handle it in human beings, a capacity which has only quite lately reached its height, if indeed it has done so yet. Paganini's command of the fiddle has not been surpassed in a hundred years, because he did all that it was possible to do with a fiddle, but even the student leaving his musical college with a gold medal can do things with a piano which make the "Etudes d'execution transcendante" of Liszt seem scarcely worthy of their name.

Our writer's contention, one which may well seem to the solo artist a stumbling-block and to the teacher of professional pupils foolishness, is that, when all is done, the piano is liable to sound better played by a musician who could not get through one of the "Etudes d'execution," much less carry off a gold medal, and that, not only because he may be a person who understands the music better than the gold medallist does, but because he can actually manipulate the mechanism more effectively to musical ends.

If the idea is tenable at all the reason for it is to be found in the difference between the purpose of the piano and that of other instruments. They, the strings, the wind, and the percussion of the orchestra, have been designed to do certain things in music perfectly; the piano is designed to give the illusion of doing them all. Its salient natural characteristic is its capacity, shared with its prototype the dulcimer, for giving an initial accent to a note. It cannot really sustain a note, or vary its volume after the moment of striking, or make a *portamento* between two notes, or even produce a true *legato* in a slow time. But a pianist can pretend to do all these things with such success that it is generally assumed that he really does them. Expressions such as "tone-colour," "a singing tone," and "accurate part-playing," are on every one's lips in speaking of the pianist's art, even though science may demonstrate that a string struck at one point must produce its series of overtones in a fixed relation, that every note begins to fade from the moment of striking, and that when two parts meet in a single note only one tone is heard. The following two motives from the slow movement of Brahms's piano Concerto in B flat exhibit nearly all the fictions of the piano at a glance.

But its fiction is not to be counted as the instrument's disadvantage; it is rather the pianist's unique opportunity. He begins to be an artist not by mastering the weightier matters of technique (though he will have to master them before he can play the Concerto in B flat), but by doing with quite simple phrases what Herr Schnabel's right hand does with these, that is, so disposing the inevitable accents that they seem not to be accents at all, but hint at a number of nuances which are actually impossible. A child playing "Ah, vous dirai-je, Maman," may do it though he could not compass the first of Dohnanyi's variations on that tune. Such a child keeps the piano's secret equally with those musicians who make the piano sound better than some specialists do, and those specialists who can do everything and still keep the secret. Unfortunately some specialists have concentrated on the horrid truth that the piano is a percussion instrument, and for them it can do nothing but continually peruse.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 4

B.B.C. CONCERT

HANDEL'S "SOLOMON"

For many years there was an assumption, not fully avowed but unquestioned among choral societies and their audiences, that the oratorios of Handel were edifying. Some of them quite frankly are not for edification but entertainment, and *Solomon* is one of these. When Sir Thomas Beecham revived this long neglected oratorio a little while ago, and again last night, when he gave it with the National Chorus at Queen's Hall for the B.B.C., he approached it from this angle, which was very much Handel's own, and not from that of more recent tradition. The result is a most enjoyable entertainment, and who shall say that music when allowed to speak with its own voice does not give an intrinsic value which is easily mistaken for moral edification? We do somehow feel better for it.

Solomon is impossibly long without cuts. Sir Thomas Beecham's performing edition restores those numbers which were (not altogether unnaturally) regarded as less edifying than was proper to oratorio, and sacrifices the section which offers proof of Solomon's wisdom in the episode of the two women and the baby. Musically this means an enormous gain in the love-music, some of which is not found in the usual editions. The soprano solos "Blest the day" and "With thee th' unsheltered moor I'd tread," and still more the duet "Welcome as the dawn of day" are delicious music, and throw a little light on Solomon's conquests of the female heart. If his wisdom is not emphasized in this selection from the complete work, his faith and his glory are exhibited in some effective and straightforward choruses, including the magnificent and more complex double chorus "Praise the Lord with harp and tongue." The Queen of Sheba, too, adds her tribute of praise, which was more than acceptable as sung by Miss Stiles-Allen.

The National Chorus acquitted itself well in giving to the conductor the animation, the precision, and the good articulation which he demanded. Mr. Keith Falkner sang the part of Solomon, Mr. Tudor Davies that of Zadok the priest, Miss Dora Labette that of the Queen: all appeared to revel in music so grateful to the voice as these solos. Sir Thomas's additional accompaniments were in good taste and included a harpsichord played by Mr. Hely-Hutchinson. *Solomon* was in fact a brilliant entertainment in the grand manner as Handel conceived it with the splendour of the subject-matter dramatically present to his mind, as in everything else that he wrote.

GARDEN CITIES

MR. GREENWOOD'S REPLY TO DEPUTATION

LORD LYTTON presided at the annual general meeting of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, held at the Royal Institute of British Architects last night. The annual report, presented by COLONEL T. E. FREMANTLE, M.P., stated that the two English garden cities during the last year had made progress. There were now over 100 factories and workshops established in Letchworth with a population of over 15,000, and about 4,000 persons coming in from surrounding villages daily. Letchworth, by its industries, had kept North Herts active when unemployment was experienced in all parts of the county. The population of Welwyn had increased to nearly 7,000, and there were between 30 and 40 industries and businesses there.

A letter was read from the Ministry of Health regarding the deputation that Mr. Greenwood had received on the subject of garden cities in relation to national housing policy and regional planning. It stated that the crux of establishing and extending garden cities was the attraction of industries to suitable sites. The Minister was not in favour of setting up a statutory body to encourage the promotion of garden cities, as he thought this would lead to duplication of machinery and that more harm than good might be done. The question was one of method.

MR. CECIL HARMSWORTH, chairman of the executive committee, said that over £1,000 had been collected for the memorial fund to Sir Ebenezer Howard, and that it was hoped to erect memorials at Letchworth and Welwyn, and possibly, if permission were granted, in Gray's Inn.

ACROBATS' FALL AT THE COLISEUM

While an acrobatic turn was in progress at the London Coliseum yesterday afternoon two of the Welthings Trio fell from a trapeze. M. Lambert Yori suffered injuries to the head and arms, and Mme. Purgeur Heleve had her head and ribs injured. They were taken to Charing Cross Hospital, but their condition is not serious.

Mr. Henry Crocker, stage manager at the Coliseum, stated that the man was hanging head downwards and was holding the woman when the accident happened. He appeared to slip on the trapeze, and both fell between 12ft. and 15ft. The curtain was at once lowered and the audience was told what had occurred. It was the first accident of the kind at the theatre in his 23 years' experience.

A LIFEBOAT'S 36 YEARS' SERVICE

Crowds at Fleetwood yesterday witnessed the departure of the lifeboat Maude Pickup, which has been withdrawn from service by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. This lifeboat was placed on the station in 1894, and has saved 128 lives. The Maude Pickup has been bought by Sir Walter Runciman, and, after a motor engine has been installed, will be used by a doctor and nurse in the island of Eigg, off the coast of Inverness.

Mr. R. W. Wootten, who has served on the Sutton and Cheam Council almost continuously since 1891, has intimated that he will not seek re-election. He is 72, and is a member of the Surrey County Council and a Justice of the Peace.

THE SALE ROOM

BARNET LEWIS PICTURES

The sale of the late Mr. Barnet Lewis's collection of pictures and drawings attracted a large number of people to Christie's yesterday, the big room being more densely crowded than it has been for many months past. With few and not important exceptions the pictures were by artists of the early English school, mostly with very good records as to *provenance*. In the early days Mr. Lewis bought chiefly through the late Mr. William Permain, long associated with the old firm of Thomas McLean, in the Haymarket; later, he relied a good deal on the advice of the late Sir Guy Laking, and for many years was a customer of the late Mr. Lockett Agnew. During the 30 odd years in which Mr. Lewis was forming his collection tastes in pictures, as well as prices, changed. Some have increased in value and others have declined; very few have remained stationary; and there is every reason to suppose that the Lewis pictures came very successfully out of the ordeal of the auction room. The 155 lots yesterday brought the high total of £58,954.

MORLAND AND LAWRENCE

The two main features of the sale were the George Morland and Sir Thomas Lawrence pictures. There were nearly 30 by the former, not all by any means of the first or even the second rank in quality, but the assemblage is the largest of Morland's since the sale of those of the late Sir Walter Gilbey's at Elsenham in 1915; from this collection came several of those sold yesterday. Four of the finest reached four figures; these originally cost 4,850 guineas and now returned 16,300 guineas. The best, "Morning: Higglers Preparing for Market," signed and dated 1791, engraved by D. Orme, was bought at the Louis Hutte sale in 1905 for 2,000 guineas, and now went to Mr. Dudley Tooth at 6,500 guineas from an opening bid of 500 guineas. The next highest in price, "The Deserter Pardoned," signed and dated 1792, one of a series of four engraved by Keating under the title of "The Deserter," was started at 400 guineas, and reached 5,000 guineas (Gooden and Fox) —it cost 1,350 guineas at the Bushell sale in 1906; another of the same series, "The Deserter Taking Leave of his Wife," was bought at the Gilbey sale for 230 guineas and now reached 800 guineas (Effingham). "Blind Man's Buff," also well known, from the engraving by the artist's brother-in-law, W. Ward, brought 2,800 guineas (Colnaghi and Co.)—at the White sale in 1908 it fetched 1,100 guineas; the fourth four-figure picture, "The Return from Shooting," a scene outside the Bell Inn, signed and dated 1792, and also engraved by W. Ward, was bought in 1905 for 400 guineas and now went to Mr. F. Sabin at 2,500 guineas.

The more important of the other Morlands may be grouped together in the order of sale: "The Country Stable," 1791—950 guineas (Effingham)—this shows a slight drop, for it brought 1,000 guineas at the Louis Hutte sale in 1905; "Wreckers," signed and dated December 15, 1791—420 guineas (Blaker); "A Winter Scene," 1790—580 guineas—this cost 480 guineas in 1905; a peasant and pigs, 1791—680 guineas (both bought by Gooden and Fox); "Skating," a scene with men and women—550 guineas (A. Tooth)—this brought 160 guineas in 1915; and "The Effects of Extravagance and Idleness," engraved by W. Ward—700 guineas (Effingham)—from the Gilbey sale, 240 guineas.

Earlier in the sale the two lovely portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence more than doubled their cost price. The portrait of Mrs. Robert Burnett Jones, wife of the Attorney-General of the Barbados, was bought in 1900 for 1,300 guineas, and started yesterday at 1,000 guineas; Mr. E. Permain secured it at 5,200 guineas. The portrait of Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, wife of Samuel Whitbread and eldest daughter of the first Earl Grey, cost 2,000 guineas in 1905, and now went to Mr. Alec Martin at 5,200 guineas.

OTHER EARLY ENGLISH PICTURES

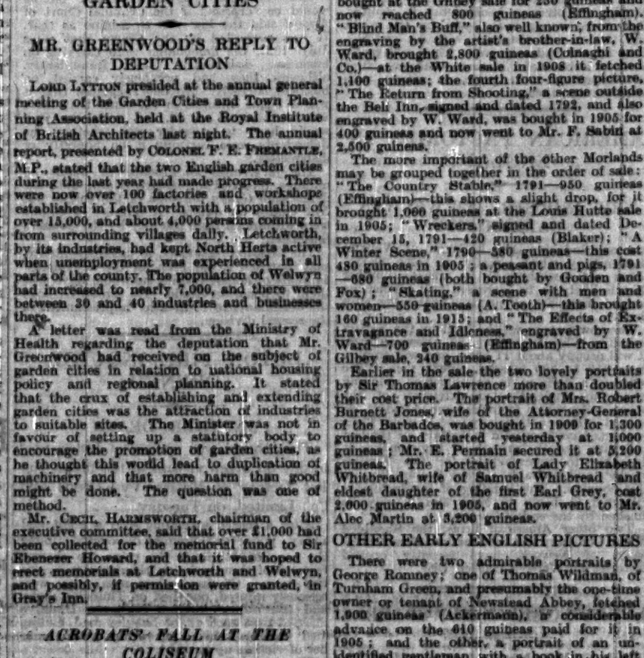
There were two admirable portraits by George Romney; one of Thomas Wildman, of Turnham Green, and presumably the one-time owner or tenant of Newstead Abbey, fetched 1,900 guineas (Ackermann), a considerable advance on the 640 guineas paid for it in 1905; and the other, a portrait of an unidentified gentleman with a book in his left hand—900 guineas (Lewis and Son)—this was bought in 1905 for 660 guineas.

The one example of Sir Joshua Reynolds, a comparatively early portrait of a lady in white muslin dress, blue cloak lined with ermine, brought 1,800 guineas (J. Labey)—this was purchased in 1907 for 580 guineas. An extensive view on the Orwell, with figures, sunset effect, by Thomas Gainsborough, brought 1,100 guineas (Leggatt). Among the seven by Patrick Nasmyth, Leigh Woods, a party of gypsies round the camp fire, signed and dated 1830, was painted for Lord Northwick, and cost 1,550 guineas in 1910, now sold for 720 guineas (Tooth); and "A Homestead," a woody landscape, with figures, signed and dated 1828—420 guineas (Gooden and Fox). Three by the Rev. M. W. Peters, R.A., included "Lydia," which brought 1,300 guineas (A. Clements), and a portrait of a lady—480 guineas (Knoedler).

TURNER DRAWINGS

Another feature of the sale consisted of 11 small water-colour drawings by J. M. W. Turner, and, with two exceptions, showed no great advance in value. That of Buckfastleigh Abbey, 1826, from the Ruskin collection, went to Messrs. Agnew at 900 guineas (it cost 800 guineas in 1901); Bonneville, Savoy, signed and dated 1817, bought for 900 guineas, now went to Messrs. Leggatt at 1,500 guineas; Chatham from Fort Pitt, 1830, 420 guineas; and St. Germain-en-Laye, 1830, 500 guineas (both bought by Messrs. Agnew). One of the chief "drops" of the afternoon among the modern pictures was in connexion with Sir L. Alma-Tadema's "Thou Rose of all the Roses," 1885, on panel 14½in. by 9in.; this brought 1,100 guineas at the Gaskell sale of 1909, and now fetched 110 guineas (Mitchell).

A LATIN CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1 Horace calls Tarentum this.
10 Care rides behind me.
11 Virgil speaks of barriers put to me.
12 Every noun has these.
13 Aeneas's attitude on the high poop.
14 The zephyr does this to the leaves.
16 We are this, according to Horace.
17 The Roman puttee.
18 Fabulist.
21 You will find this in readiness.
23 Often postponed for play.
24 These may be good or bad.
26 Why not do this? asks Catullus of himself.
27 Sons of the Seven.
28 An island near Naples.
29 So should captive youth perish (Horace).

DOWN

2 When things are done to this they are done well.
3 The predicaments are his children.
4 Horace says bribes have undone these kings.
5 Every lover does this, says Ovid.
6 Scattered at weddings.
7 Nos. Horace's pinion.
8 Horace would have you shun him.
9 Ways we have.
14 Horace (not Balbus) would like it to be brazen.
15 Eastern millinery.
19 Frost makes this.
20 A war of insurrection was so called.
21 A gross humour.
22 Hairs are proverbially these.
25 Handsome fellow!
26 Not with this sort of prayer Perdius's friend prays.

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in *The Times* of Saturday, March 8.)

PROPOSED NATIONAL PARK

AREA IN HIGH PEAK DISTRICT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, FEB. 28

The latest suggestion of a site suitable for a national park is made in a motion to be discussed by the Manchester City Council next Wednesday:—"That this council requests the Government to consider favourably the acquisition of the Kinderscout and Bleaklow areas of the High Peak district of North Derbyshire as a national park, on the ground that there is no part of the country of equal extent that is so much used regularly by the public, who are now restricted to a few tracks and roads, whereas the desire is to be able to visit the open moors and heights."

This is to be proposed by Alderman William Walker, an enthusiast for the natural scenery and folklore of the Pennine Range.

MR. FRANK MERRICK'S RECITAL

Two works in the programme of Mr. Frank Merrick's pianoforte recital at the Æolian Hall on Thursday night were in strong contrast, Reger's "Variations and Fugue on a theme of Bach" and Schubert's B flat Sonata, each lacking in something possessed by the other, neither masterpieces, yet both made interesting to hear by the exceedingly skilful playing. Mr. Merrick has great control over design, and although Reger is unquestionably long-winded, he does justify himself in the end, as this performance showed clearly enough with its finely contrived climax of tone. Design was Schubert's great weakness in the pianoforte sonatas, but the exceeding charm of the thematic material goes far to make amends when in sympathetic hands. There was something singularly appealing in the way Mr. Merrick phrased this sonata, just such a way in fact most likely to hold one's attention and disguise the episodic style and occasional naivety in treatment. Ravel's suite "Le Tombeau de Couperin" completed the programme.

CONCERTS, &c.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
TO-MORROW at 3.
LIONEL POWELL presents
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
and last London appearance prior to their Australian tour.
AUSTRAL. AMADIO.
CONDUCTOR.
HANS WEISBACH.
BLUTHNER PIANO.
Tickets, 5s. 6d., 5s., 3s. 6d., 2s., 1s. 6d.
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ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
SUNDAY, MARCH 9, at 3.
LIONEL POWELL presents
CORTOT—THIBAUD—CASALS.
(By arr. with Ibbs and Tillett.)
ONLY APPEARANCE.
PLEYEL PIANO.
12s., 10s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 7s., 5s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 2s.
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ÆOLIAN HALL. WED. NEXT, MARCH 5, at 8.15
SONG RECITAL
RUTH WELSH.
At the Piano—CONRAAD V. BOS.
STEINWAY PIANO. Tickets, 12s., 5s. 6d., 3s.
LIONEL POWELL, 161, New Bond-street, W.1.

WIGMORE HALL. VIOLIN RECITAL
FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 7, at 8.15.
REAPPEARANCE of
ALFREDO CAMPOLI.
CHAPPELL PIANO. At the Piano—IVOR NEWTON.
Tickets, 12s., 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s.
LIONEL POWELL, 161, New Bond-street, W.1.

WIGMORE HALL. TO-DAY AT 3.
ADILA FACHIRI
VIOLIN RECITAL.
Pianoforte—MAURICE CAIN and BERTRAM HARRISON.
Owing to indisposition M. Castelnuovo Tedesco is unable to play.
ADILA FACHIRI
Bösendorfer Piano. Tickets, 12s., 5s., 3s., 2s.
IBBS & TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Messrs. Chappell and Co., Ltd.
LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.
44th Season.
(Under the direction of Messrs. BOOSEY and CO., Ltd.)
LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON
THIS AFTERNOON at 2.30.
QUEEN'S HALL.
Artistes:
Miss ISOBEL BAILLIE.
Miss JOAN COXON.
Miss ASTRA DESMOND.
Mr. HUBERT EISDELL.
Mr. KEITH FALKNER.
Mr. HARRY DEARTH.
The Misses IRENE ARNOLD and MYRA COHEN, in Duets for Two Pianofortes
(by kind permission of Trinity College of Music).
MAURICE BEALY and his ÆOLIAN CHAMBER ORCHESTRA.
Accomp. Mr. SAMUEL LIDDLE.
Mr. BERKELEY MASON (by permission of the British Broadcasting Corporation).
POPULAR PRICES (including Government tax): Stalls (numbered and reserved), 5s. 9d., 4s. 9d., and 3s. 6d.; Grand Circle (numbered and reserved), 5s. 9d. and 3s. 6d.; Unreserved Seats: Balcony and Orchestra, 2s. 6d.; Area, 1s. 9d. Tickets at Queen's Hall Box-office; the Usual Agents; and BOOSEY and CO.'S BALLAD CONCERT OFFICE (telephone 6926 Mayfair), 295, Regent-street, London, W.

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H.M. THE QUEEN.
President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Director: SIR HUGH P. ALLEN, K.C.V.O., M.A., D.Mus.
INFORMAL CONCERT.
TUESDAY Next, March 4th, at 4.45 p.m.
RECITAL
by REMO LAURICELLA (Scholar) (Violin)
and EDNA WILSON, A.R.C.M. (Soprano).
WEDNESDAY Next, March 5th, at 8.15 p.m.
PATRON'S FUND
(Founded by SIR S. ERNEST PALMER, Bart., F.R.C.M.)
ORCHESTRAL REHEARSAL
FOR COMPOSERS AND EXECUTIVE ARTISTS.
Conductor: DR. MALCOLM SARGENT, F.R.C.M.
FRIDAY Next, March 7th, at 10 a.m.
The following works will be rehearsed:—
CONCERTO for Pianoforte and Orchestra ... William Lovelock
(In one movement.)
CATHERINE O'BRIEN.
Conducted by the COMPOSER.
ARIA, Ah! Perfido ... Beethoven
GRACE REYNOLDS.
(Royal Academy of Music.)
CONCERTINO for Flute and Orchestra, Op. 107 ... Chaminade
WILFRED G. SMITH.
(Royal Academy of Music.)
RECIT. and ARIA, "Hear me ye winds and waves" ... Handel
(Julius Cæsar and Scipio.)
JOHN MERON
(Royal Academy of Music.)
CONCERTO for Pianoforte and Orchestra, in C Minor ... Mozart
JOYCE McCOWEN CLARK.
(Royal College of Music.)
Conductor: H. FOSTER CLARKE.
(Royal College of Music.)
From 10 a.m. till about 11.30 a.m. will be devoted to rehearsing, at about 11.45 the Works will be played straight through.
THE LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Members of the public are cordially invited to attend. No tickets are required.
CLAUDE AVELING, Registrar.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

A LECTURE FOR LAY PEOPLE
on
"*HEALTH AND EMPIRE*"
SIR ANDREW BALFOUR,
Director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine,
will be given in
THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HOUSE,
TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1,
on Wednesday, 12th March, 1930, at 8 p.m.
Chair to be taken by the Rt. Hon. Lord Riddell, President of the Royal Free Hospital.
ADMISSION FREE, by Ticket obtainable from the Financial Secretary, B.M.A. House, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.1.

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MARCOL HOUSE, 293, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
Public Lecture:
WHO, WHERE, WHAT IS GOD?
Followed by questions and answers.
SUNDAY, 2nd MARCH, at 8.15 p.m. sharp.
Study Classes: Weds., 8.15, "Ocean of Theosophy."
Sats., 2 p.m., "The Secret Doctrine."
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All are welcome. No fees. No collection.

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AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION
WITH A DINNER SHOW AND A
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GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
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Mon., at 8.15 ... THE GONDOLIERS
Tues., at 8.15 ... THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD
Wed., 2.30 and 8.15 ... RUDDIGORE
Thurs., at 8.15 ... PRINCESS IDA
Fri., at 8.15 ... THE MIKADO

THEATRES

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New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE. JACK HULBERT.
SEATS FROM 2s.

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TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
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A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter,
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With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
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A Play by Alfred and Philip Stuart.

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The famous Indian Dancer.
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HARRY WELCHMAN, LUPINO LANE, JOHN LEBY, DONALD MATHER, DESIREE ELLINGER, EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

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Fred Elizalde and his Music, Morris Harvey, Dorothy Seacombe, Florence McHugh. (Tem. Bar 6888.)

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MATHESON LANG
in
"*JEW SÜSS.*"
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373.
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TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY.
By Frank Harvey.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6091.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats. Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"*DARLING, I LOVE YOU.*"
A New Musical Play.
Vera Lennox, Neil McKay, Harold French,
and GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
Matinées, Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
RENÉE KELLY in
"*ALMOST A HONEYMOON.*"

GLOBE. Gerrard 8724.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"*CHARLES AND MARY.*"
A Play on the Life of Charles Lamb.
"Here is a very lovable play."—*Evening Standard.*

HAYMARKET. 2.30, 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME. LONDON. Ph., Ger. 6843.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
"*MR. CINDERS.*"
Musical Comedy. BOBBY HOWES, RENE MALLORY.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE.

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Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
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CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION.
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An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Hol. 4032.
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"*THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.*"
ANGELA BADDELEY. FRANK CELLIER.

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"*FRANKENSTEIN.*"
By PEGGY WEBLING. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.

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SECOND FLOOR.
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC. Hammersmith. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
(Riverside 3012.) MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR and MARIE LOHR in
THE FAMOUS SPORTING FARCE,
DANDY DICK.
By ARTHUR PINERO.
"A CONTINUOUS STORM OF LAUGHTER."
—*Morning Post.*

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) TO-NIGHT, 8.30 sharp.
MARY NEWCOMB
in a New Comedy,
HEALTHY, WEALTHY AND WISE.
First Mat., Thurs. next, and every Thurs., Sat., 2.30.

PALACE. Ger. 6834.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
DEAR LOVE.
A Musical Comedy.
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A JULIAN WYLIE Production.
"*HERE COMES THE BRIDE.*"
A Musical Farcical Comedy.
CLIFFORD MOLLISON, EDMUND GWENN,

Imperial and Foreign News

INDIAN BUDGET

SIR G. SCHUSTER'S SPEECH

DELHI, Feb. 28.—In his Budget speech in the Legislative Assembly to-day Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, said the year 1928-29 was expected to close with a surplus of 30 lakhs, but actually it closed with a deficit of 106 lakhs, owing chiefly to substantial deterrorations in the Customs receipts in the last two months, and to an exceptional drop in the receipts of interest from the gold standard reserve. The whole of the balance of 74 lakhs standing to the credit of the Revenue Reserve Fund was, therefore, absorbed, leaving a net deficit of 32 lakhs.

Commercial conditions were, Sir George Schuster said, unfavourable, chiefly owing to the setback in trade caused by the collapse of the American "boom." Apart from this, recovery in India would be hampered by lack of confidence caused by political uncertainty. Without making serious allowance for threats of civil disobedience, it was necessary to face the accomplished fact that the attitude of the Independence Party in relation to the coming constitutional revision had already created anxiety in commercial circles and seriously damaged Indian credit. These considerations made cautious estimates of revenue necessary, and, even allowing for a substantial increase in income-tax and salt tax over the Budget estimates of the current year, the general improvement in tax revenue could not be put higher than 5 lakhs, while prospects in the main commercial services, railways, and posts and telegraphs necessitated allowing for a deterioration of 99 lakhs.

Turning to expenditure, the Finance Member distinguished between general administrative outgoings on the one side, and debt services on the other. In regard to the former, many unavoidable increases and allowances for new beneficial services had to be provided for.

In regard to debt provisions, the following increases over the current Budget were necessary:—Interest on ordinary debt, 46 lakhs, partly as a result of the larger Treasury Bill transaction and partly because larger provision had been made for the effects of conversion operations. Interest on other obligations, including provision for cash certificates on the basis which had hitherto been adopted, showed an increase of 61 lakhs, of which 15 represented higher rates of interest, to be allowed on Provident Fund balances, and 21 lakhs was accounted for by higher borrowing rates and the bonus on cash certificates. The time had come to deal on a sound financial basis with this long outstanding question. The actual disbursement for the year was estimated at 1 crore, but this only represented even less than 3 per cent. on the total amount borrowed of 35½ crores, and the full accruing liability was estimated at 188 lakhs. It was essential, if sound principles of finance were to be followed, to make provision for this.

CREDIT OF INDIA

The Finance Member laid stress on the necessity of demonstrating, at this time when unjustifiable doubts were being cast on India's credit, her determination not only to meet her obligations, but to build up reserves of unquestionable strength against them. "It is, in my view, of vital importance," he said, "that at this stage in India's constitutional development, when we stand at the threshold of a new constitutional advance, nothing should be done which would suggest to the outside world that India's credit will be less carefully preserved in the future than in the past. India must be above suspicion in this respect, and in the end I am convinced that this will prove sound economy and, by improving the country's credit, help materially to reduce the burden of interest which it will have to pay."

In comparison with the Budget estimates for the current year the position was as follows:—Deterioration in the main commercial departments, railways and posts and telegraphs, 99 lakhs; essential new services and demands, 146 lakhs; net addition to interest on deadweight debt, 107 lakhs; special provision for bonus on post office cash certificates, 88 lakhs; increase in provision for reduction or avoidance of debt, 27 lakhs. To these items must be added the Budget deficit of 1929-30 of 90 lakhs.

This gave them a total of 557 lakhs, against which the net improvement on main revenue heads was only 5 lakhs. Other things being equal, there was thus a total gap to be filled of 552 lakhs. There was an economy in the Civil Estimates of 62 lakhs, and a reduction of military expenditure of 80 lakhs had been provided. The Finance Member explained that the basis of reduction in military expenditure, while it did not interfere with the execution of the programme announced last year, meant an immediate realization of part of the ultimate economies which had been then promised.

The savings of 142 lakhs thus effected reduced the gap of 552 lakhs to 410. This gap was increased to 440 lakhs by the Budget proposal to lower the export duty on rice by one-quarter, from 3 annas to 2 annas 3 pies per maund, at an estimated cost of 30 lakhs. This proposal was opportune, as helping the cultivator in Burma, who was suffering from the fall in the price of rice, and removed the disparity between the India export duty and that imposed by Siam.

TAXATION PROPOSALS

To meet this gap of 440 lakhs new taxation would be necessary. The new taxation proposed for revenue purposes fell on the Excise duty on kerosine, which was raised from one anna six pies, the import duty on kerosine being reduced from 2½ to two annas three pies; on the import duty on sugar, which was subjected to an all-round increase of 1½ rupee per cwt.; on income-tax and supertax, the rates on incomes of 15,000 rupees and upwards being raised by one pie in the rupee; and a corresponding increase being made in the supertax in all grades other than the flat rate of supertax on companies; on silver, on which the old import duty of 4d. per oz. was reintroduced, a full rebate being allowed on the re-export of silver which had paid duty; and on cotton piece-goods, on which the revenue duty was raised from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent., which was the general level of the revenue tariff.

The proposals affecting kerosine were estimated to yield 135 lakhs net, the increased sugar duty 180 lakhs, the income and supertax changes 70 lakhs, the silver duty, on a conservative basis, 100 lakhs, and the cotton duties 125 lakhs. The changes thus proposed were estimated to result in a surplus of 70 lakhs of revenue over expenditure, and, as the increased taxes other than income-tax and supertax would take effect from March 1, a surplus of 35 lakhs was also estimated in the current year.

Discussing the reasons for the reintroduction of the silver duty, Sir George Schuster referred to the obvious advantage of improving the internal price of a commodity in which the savings of the masses were largely invested. He further explained the world forces governing the price of silver, and stated the Government's willingness, so far as sales of surplus silver were concerned, to cooperate with other important interests in the world if these showed any desire to consider the possibility of joint action for the regulation of sales in accordance with world demand. He finally stated that his regarded the revenue from this duty primarily as a reinforcement of the general financial position of the Government, but also, if other revenue estimates were realized, as a measure which would give a margin of revenue to make a distribution to the provinces, after the coming statutory revision, to give them the funds which they required for nation-building services.

COTTON DUTIES

The most difficult problem in connexion with raising the necessary new revenue centred in the cotton duties. The Finance Member then referred to England's interest, emphatically declaring, however, that the Fiscal Autonomy Convention was real, and that the decisions on matters of this kind were left to the Government of India. On this basis their deliberations had proceeded throughout, but in the final stages a message had been addressed to the Government of India, not by the Secretary of State, but by his Majesty's Government.

"In this message," Sir George Schuster said, "his Majesty's Government asked us to take into account both the reactions of our proposals in India and their serious effects in England, effects which they felt sure that neither we nor the Legislature would desire to create. To this we replied that, though we were deeply impressed by a message of this nature, we nevertheless felt bound to adhere to our main proposals. . . . We recognized and deplored the possibility of serious effects in England, but we stated we felt clearly bound to put India's interests first. At the same time, we realised how important it was to India from the political point of view to take account of British opinion, and that, quite apart from this, we were, of course, concerned at this time to avoid unnecessary injury to British interests. We stated, after careful consideration, we had decided that we could not modify the general application of the 15 per cent. revenue duty, but that we should be prepared to propose to the Assembly that, as regards any additional and temporary protective measures, their application might be limited to non-British goods, and that in these circumstances there should be imposed, in addition to the 15 per cent. revenue duty, a 5 per cent. protective duty, with a minimum of 3½ annas per lb. on plain grey goods, against all cotton piece-goods from outside the United Kingdom, this protective duty to be enforced for three years only, and an undertaking to be given that we should have its effects examined by the Tariff Board before the end of this period.

"We explained that, in placing this proposal before the Assembly, we should point out that so far as we are aware this is the first occasion on which the considered opinion of the Cabinet has been conveyed in this form to the Government of India, and that we were impressed by the significance of the precedent so established. We informed his Majesty's Government that it would not be right for us to ask the Assembly to commit themselves to Imperial preference as a principle, but merely to adopt a particular course which, in our judgment, was consistent with India's interests at a critical juncture when much might depend on India's response to the British Government's appeal. We also stated we should have to make it plain to the Assembly that, while there were grounds for treating plain grey goods specially, we could not in any circumstances agree for the emergency purpose which we had in view to an additional protective duty of 5 per cent. on all classes of piece-goods irrespective of the country of origin, since the immediate benefit to the Indian producer would be wholly incommensurate with the burden imposed on the Indian consumer. . . .

PARAMOUNT DUTY

"There are certain points with reference to what has passed between ourselves and the British Government and to the attitude which we adopted on which I desire to give further explanation. We felt, in fact, that this method of approach from the British Government had special significance. It affords striking evidence that the Fiscal Autonomy Convention has become an integral part of the Constitution, and that, even when British interests are most profoundly affected by tariff changes in India, the intervention of the British Government is restricted to representation and appeal. Complete freedom was accorded to the Government of India to take the final decision in whatever manner they thought right for India. It appeared to us that, subject to our paramount duty of considering Indian interests first, no Government of India could ignore such an appeal, for to any statesmanlike view it must be clear that India must be vitally interested in maintaining a spirit of cooperation with Great Britain. We felt, moreover, on every ground that no member of any Government of India, be he British or Indian, would desire to introduce measures likely to inflict serious injury on British interests unless such measures were necessary for India's own development."

Sir George Schuster appealed to all honourable members to exercise their scrutiny of the proposals in a calm and judicial spirit, and continued:—"Within a few months representatives of India will meet representatives of Great Britain to discuss in the fullest and frankest way the future of this great country, and much must depend on the spirit in which they meet. I would ask honourable members to give full thought to the grave importance of these wider considerations. It is obvious that any gesture of friendship which India can, spontaneously and without compulsion, make to the British Government in their own present grave industrial troubles is bound to strike a responsive note."

The Government's measures were emergency measures designed to take immediate effect, to give immediate relief and an immediate stimulus, so that the Bombay industry might reorganize itself and start again with restored health and a new lease of life on its normal course of development. The study of statistics made it abundantly clear that it was not competition from British goods which was now being severely felt, nor had Bombay lost any business recently as a result of such competition.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Continuing, Sir George Schuster said that it was to be hoped that the new taxes now proposed would open a way, if things went well, without burdening the economic life of the country or subjecting any class to hardship, to provide a margin for assistance to the Provinces, after the constitutional reforms.

In regard to next year's programme, railway capital expenditure would be 7½ crores less, although the real reduction in the new programme was over 12 crores. The forecast of loan operations provided for a loan in India of 23½ crores, of which 7.4 crores only would be new money and the remainder—namely, 16.1 crores—would be utilised for redeeming outstanding loans, principally 1930 bonds. This provided for redeeming 4 crores, out of 24 crores of Treasury Bills, which would be outstanding at the end of the year. "I feel justified in saying that, provided only that political disturbances do not upset either conditions in India or confidence in England. Our borrowing programme is of such a nature that we could confidently look forward to general appreciation in Government securities."

The causes of the fall in prices of Government securities were ascribed to three factors—first, the extent of the Government's own borrowing needs; second, the rates for money prevailing in the world; and, third, the political situation, with particular reference to its effects on the price of India sterling securities. All three factors had operated last year, though, whatever Government's loan operations had been, political anxieties at the end of the year would undoubtedly have produced a fall in Government securities.

The uncertain factor that remained was the political situation. This factor depended on the action of the leaders of public opinion inside and outside the Assembly. Evidence of a sense of responsibility on their part, and a determination to oppose revolution and repudiation of debt would restore the world's confidence in India, but a contrary course would cause lack of confidence and the continued flight of capital from the country. The Government of India had demonstrably done all in its power to create a strong and healthy financial position. "If," said Sir George Schuster, "insidious lack of confidence continues to sap our foundations, we shall, as a Government, do our best to protect them, and shall not hesitate to take strong financial measures for that purpose. But this will mean that our energies and resources will have to be devoted to defence rather than to constructive enterprise, and that the hopeful prospect of an all-round recovery which would bring prosperity in so many directions, and for which, so far as lies in our power, we have created all the necessary conditions, will be unattainable."—*Reuter.*

THE SAMOAN TROUBLES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, Feb. 28

A message from the Press Association's Apia correspondent states that the Government has issued a proclamation of the arrangements for a conference at Vaimoso between the Administrator of Western Samoa and members of the Mau [League of Samoans]. The conference is to meet not later than March 1, the conditions being that the Samoans attending will be free from arrest, that neither the naval forces and police on the one hand, nor the Mau on the other, take action during the conference, and that villages will be exempt from search for the same period. Mr. Cobbe, a member of the New Zealand Cabinet, is also to confer with the Administrator.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR CRISIS

The House of Assembly and Legislative Council of Barbados is presenting an address to the Secretary of State for the Colonies concerning the condition of the sugar industry.

The address states that sugar production has survived a year of low prices, though with most serious loss. A second year's harvest has begun, but as the market price of dark crystal sugar has sunk to a level as low as any known in the history of the industry, sales are impossible except at a figure so much below the cost of production as to threaten the total extinction of the industry in the British West Indies and British Guiana. The Legislature begs that his Majesty's Government be asked to intimate at once whether there is a prospect of assistance being given either in the form already suggested, increased preference, or in any other way. Without such an assurance the producers will be forced to sell at a price even more disastrous than that of last year. Cultivation would thus necessarily be further curtailed and hardship to the labouring population would follow.

ANGLICAN CHURCH IN INDIA

AUTONOMY ATTAINED TO-DAY

The Church of England in India, as it has hitherto been called, attains administrative autonomy to-day, and will henceforth be known as the Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon.

This change ends a condition of quasi-establishment. It has been brought about by the Indian Church Act, 1927, and the corresponding Measure passed by the Church of England Assembly and confirmed by Parliament in the same year. The Church of India now becomes a voluntary association, legally entitled to manage its own affairs (on the basis of "consensual compact"), like the Churches in the same communion in the self-governing Dominions, in the United States, and in China and Japan. March 1 is the appointed "date of severance" from the State, and for the dissolution of "corporations sole" which have transferred the property they hold to diocesan trust associations registered under the Indian Company's Act. The Indian Church trustees are to be incorporated under Royal Charter.

The Anglican Church in India has legally been a part of the Church of England, bound by the ecclesiastical law of England (including the Act of Uniformity) and without powers to make laws for itself. The Metropolitan Bishop of Calcutta has been by law "subject to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury," and the Bishops of the more important sees in India have been appointed by the Crown on the advice of the Secretary of State for India. But the Church in India was not represented in the Church Assemblies in this country. The external control was, however, more nominal than real, as no procedure was provided by which it could be enforced.

When these arrangements were made more than a century ago, the Anglican Church in India consisted almost entirely of British residents. With the spread of Christianity in India, these now form only a small proportion of the total membership. Bishop Palmer told the East India Association last week that the translation of the Prayer-book into most of the vernaculars of India showed how alien it is both from the language and from the genius of the peoples. It was necessary that Anglican Indians should be free to develop their own forms of worship, and that there should be no legal obstacle to their doing so.

REVISED PRAYER-BOOK

It was also necessary to provide the services to which English congregations had been accustomed in their own country. The Act ensures that these shall be held, and expressly refrains from interfering in any way with the provision that the Secretary of State and the Government of India make for religious ministrations to British soldiers. The statutory rules for services in what will be known as "maintained churches" (hitherto called Government churches) in accordance with the rites of the Church of England were sanctioned by the Secretary of State and published last summer. The Episcopal Synod has authorized the use in the Church of India of the Revised (Deposited) Prayer-book of 1928, with the exception that only certain parts of the Order of the Holy Communion may be used.

The Constitution for the autonomous Church has been closely scrutinized for eight years. The fourth draft of "the Constitution, Canons, and Rules of the India Church" (covering more than 200 octavo pages), as amended at the General Council in February, 1928, was issued to all Diocesan Councils for final consideration, and they were requested to send representatives, duly authorized to accept the Constitution with or without amendment, to a meeting of the General Council in Calcutta in January. At this meeting a Canon was added to govern the procedure to be followed before any scheme for union with another Church can be consummated. The procedure, which includes reference to the Lambeth Conference, is so detailed and elaborate that it is calculated that under the Canon the projected union with the South Indian United Church cannot come into effect until 1936. A much longer time would have been needed under the old law if the official consent of the Church of England had to be given by the usual legal procedure of Convocation or the National Assembly and Parliament. Indeed, the proposed union in South India would probably have been impossible under the old conditions.

The gift of autonomy to the Church of India will necessarily bring heavier financial responsibility upon its members, for the Church will lose much of the financial help which the Government has hitherto given. A substantial endowment fund will be necessary for the three historic sees of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, hitherto dependent upon the State for their support. Steps are being taken to raise such a fund in India and this country.

PROPOSED TARIFF TRUCE

FRENCH OPPOSITION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Feb. 28

A further blow to the prospect of a tariff truce—at any rate in the form conceived in the preliminary draft convention—was given yesterday by M. Serruys, the French delegate, in one of the sub-committees appointed by the draft convention committee of the conference. The chairman having asked delegates to deposit their list of exceptions to a tariff truce, M. Serruys made a statement which indicated, in short, that France refused to give any consideration whatever to the truce as at present conceived.

He said that there was not a shadow of disagreement either among French economists or among party leaders that a tariff truce was out of the question. France could not agree to the crystallization of present tariffs in view of what had been happening during the last few months. A tariff truce in French opinion would be not only unwelcome but disastrous.

When the French Government supported the suggestion for a truce at the League Assembly last autumn circumstances were different. Since then much ingenuity had been spent in Europe in changing tariff conditions without actually tearing up the existing treaties. Stabilization of the results of this activity was unthinkable. He suggested as an alternative a series of bilateral agreements similar to the Franco-Belgian Commercial Treaty. These in his opinion would meet present circumstances and realize at the same time the aims of the tariff truce—namely, the creation of an atmosphere of security and the pointing of a way to the wisest course for the future.

In consequence of this statement the sub-committee has suspended its meetings until certain delegations are in a position to define their points of view.

THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Feb. 28

The League Committee engaged in preparing amendments to the League Covenant calculated to bring it into line with the Kellogg Pact adopted this morning an amendment to Article 12, Paragraph 1, reading as follows:—

The members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will only employ pacific means for its settlement. If disagreement continues the differences will be submitted either to arbitration or to a judicial ruling or to examination by the Council. The members of the League agree in no case to resort to war for the solution of their differences.

A further discussion took place on the amendment to Article 13, after which the Drafting Committee—of which Lord Cecil is a member—was asked to prepare a definite text. The German delegate asked that the Committee should make clear in its report that the parties to a dispute are no longer allowed to resort to war even if one of them does not accept the award. Further, that it is for the Council of the League and not for the parties concerned to ensure the execution of an award.

CANADA AND THE NEW PARTY

"NO NOTICEABLE ENTHUSIASM"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Feb. 28

The formation of the United Empire Party has excited a certain interest throughout Canada, but there has been no noticeable enthusiasm. It is significant that no important Canadian politician has given it his benediction, and that during the debate on the Address in the Dominion House of Commons not a single speaker thought it worthy of reference.

Mr. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway in a statement to the Press yesterday, said he could not see how Empire free trade could be either feasible or commendable, but free Empire trade was of great importance, and as it would be of the utmost value to all parts of the Empire, it should be encouraged in every possible way. He felt that the different units of the Empire had all their special economic problems and difficulties, which placed a barrier in the way of the practical adoption of Empire free trade, and must prevent its general acceptance. "A sufficient obstacle to the successful consummation of the plan existed in Canada's requirements by themselves, as she was compelled to maintain protection of some kind to permit the development of her industries and the utilization of her natural resources, and to conserve them from encroachments either by the United States or by the more favoured sections of the Empire itself. While condemning Empire free trade, however, he said it was a very different thing to promote wider and more substantial trade within the Empire under normal conditions, with each unit marketing or absorbing the products it could best offer or needed most.

The *Manitoba Free Press*, in a leading article on February 21, wrote that Lord Beaverbrook must not, on the strength of personal expressions of opinion, or even of the occasional resolution of an organized body, make statements that the people of Canada are expecting the British people to fall in with his view and will be bitterly resentful if they do not do so; or represent Canada as seeking tariff benefits for her farmers at the expense of the poor of Great Britain. The *Free Press* feels that a great disservice would thereby be done to the cause of good relations within the Empire by any suggestion that the Dominions were making common cause with Lord Beaverbrook and his party.

The Winnipeg *Tribune* (Independent Conservative) is doubtful if the Beaverbrook-Rothermere plan, so far as it is intelligible, will be of any help in the promotion of inter-Imperial trade. It holds that a plan of pooling British and Canadian resources, financial, technical, and industrial, such as has been suggested by prominent leaders of the British Conservative Party, holds the promise of much greater advantages, and will have a wider appeal.

The Regina *Leader* (Liberal) thinks the new party may not last any important length of time, but may survive long enough to destroy the prospects of the Conservatives regaining ascendency for some time to come.

La Presse (Liberal), of Montreal, is friendly to the Beaverbrook programme. It speaks of it as seeking to find a wider market for Canadian products, and declares that it would be of enormous advantage to Canada to obtain from Great Britain, in exchange for Canadian wheat, such commodities as coal, iron and steel, of which huge quantities are now imported from the United States. It argues that the Dominions and the Mother country could between them provide for all their needs, and that nothing is lacking but a policy of cohesion and reciprocal exchange, which, it feels, is none other than the policy of the Empire Crusaders.

"FOOLISH TALK" ABOUT WHEAT PRICES

WARNING TO CANADIANS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINNIPEG, Feb. 28

Addressing the Regina Board of Trade, Mr. J. W. Dafoe, Editor of the *Manitoba Free Press*, expressed the belief that the time was coming when international trade, which at present was a cause of battle, would be based on cooperation. He urged all citizens to give undivided support to those who were wrestling with the development of the natural products of the country.

Dealing with the Wheat Pool situation, Mr. Dafoe thought the leaders of that organization knew the price of wheat could not be raised in the world. "They cannot make the world pay more for Canadian wheat than it is worth on an economic basis. No one is going to buy wheat in order to ensure an economic living to the people of the plains. There has been a lot of foolish talk that that was the effect of the Wheat Pool situation, and that it has something to do with the attitude of England just now. The countries of the world have to learn that a domestic condition cannot be met by way of forcing up prices, but yet we have to sell these natural things in the markets of the world. Canada is having an object lesson now of what it means when you cannot sell a necessary natural product."

Bills guaranteeing banks against losses they might sustain through advances to the wheat pool on the 1929 crop were favourably considered in the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Legislatures yesterday, and will receive immediate consent. The period of the advances ends on August 1, 1930, and the Governments concerned will suffer no loss unless the unsold wheat crop, on the basis of No. 1 Northern grade, is sold at less than $1 a bushel.

The wheat pools have offered to make repayment, by cash or securities, of any losses the Governments might sustain.

SPECULATION IN GRAIN TRADE

REQUESTS FOR INVESTIGATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Feb. 28

Mr. M. N. Campbell, a Saskatchewan Progressive, has filed a resolution asking for an immediate and searching investigation into the operations of the Canadian grain exchanges to determine the extent to which organised short selling is carried on and the existence of other unfair practices. Mr. Willim Bock, a Saskatchewan Liberal, has filed another resolution asking for an investigation of the optional trading with a view to the elimination of short selling and general speculative practices in the grain trade.

THE CANADIAN ESTIMATES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Feb. 27

The Dominion Minister of Finance to-day tabled the Estimates for the next fiscal year. These total $404,245,140 [£80,849,080], as compared with $399,358,101 [£79,871,620] for the current year.

The principal increases in ordinary expenditures are on account of public works, $2,250,000 [£450,000]; eviation, $1,500,000 [£300,000]; Post Office, $2,000,000 [£400,000]; pensions, $1,000,000 [£200,000]; and national health, $750,000 [£150,000].

The capital vote of the Marine Department shows a gain of $1,500,000 [£300,000], for which the increased Estimate for the St. Lawrence ship channel is responsible. There is a decrease of $2,500,000 [£500,000] in the amount required for debt and interest charges, and the railway and canal capital Estimates, although containing provision for the new car ferry to Prince Edward Island and the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and terminals, are down by $3,000,000 [£600,000]. The immigration and soldier settlements Votes are each cut by over $500,000 [£100,000].

Mr. C. Curtis, the American Minister to the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, notified the insurgents yesterday that the United States would not recognize their *de facto* Government. The insurgents declare that their only wish is a constitutional election on May 15, with Señor Vasquez (now President) excluded as a candidate. Late yesterday it was stated that the parties had come to an agreement and that President Vasquez would leave the country.

HAGUE AGREEMENTS IN REICHSTAG

COALITION DIFFERENCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Feb. 28

The Young Plan measures, together with all the liquidation agreements, were passed to-day by the combined Foreign Affairs and Budget Committees. Twenty-nine votes to 23 were obtained for the Reparation Bills and 28 votes to 24 for the agreements, including the Polish agreement, in spite of the deliberate abstention of the representatives of two Government parties, the Centre and the Bavarian People's Party.

The action of these two clerical parties had nothing to do with their judgment of the measures in question, but was a purely home political move. The Centre, with which the Bavarians work in close cooperation, has insisted from the first that it would make its support of the Young Plan legislation dependent upon the "clearing up" of the finances. The Cabinet has been wrestling for many days with the 1930 Budget without reaching agreement either within itself or with its constituent parties. The Centre, therefore, decided as a demonstration of impatience to abstain from the Committee vote, although at the same time its leader, Dr. Brüning, explained that it retained its confidence in the Chancellor.

The demonstration typifies the lamentable state of mind and affairs into which once again the Coalition parties have allowed themselves to drift. The Finance Minister has somehow to cover a deficit of some 475,000,000m. [£23,750,000], and in addition to provide an advance of 250,000,000m. [£12,500,000] to the unemployment insurance institution, which, after a heavy year, and with 2,300,000 unemployed at this moment entitled to relief, cannot meet its obligations out of contributions. A dozen suggestions have been made, but parties as far apart as the Socialists and the industrialist People's Party cannot agree on them.

It seems possible to reach agreement on the raising of the 475,000,000m. by measures including an increase in the taxes on various commodities. But the unemployment insurance problem has hitherto baffled solution. Nobody objects to raising 150,000,000m. by selling (temporarily) some railway preference shares to the older and flourishing insurance institutions, for minor salaried employees and old-age pensions. But a hot struggle is being waged over the proposals for raising the other 100,000,000m. The Finance Minister has suggested that the unemployment insurance institution should be given even greater autonomy than at present, and raise the money itself, either by a temporary increase of contributions or a restriction of benefit. The Socialists refuse to consider this scheme, which they suspect of being a plot to bring about a reduction of benefit.

Alternatively, it is suggested, with the approval of the Socialists and the Centre, that a sort of levy, an "emergency sacrifice" should be imposed in the form of a small non-recurrent increase in the income-tax of salary as distinct from wage earners, but this the People's Party and the Democrats reject as placing the whole burden on one class. Even after to-day's demonstration by the Centre and Bavarians Ministers could not reach agreement on these points, and adjourned over the week-end. It is thought not improbable that a solution will be reached, perhaps on the basis of some kind of levy, before the second reading of the Young Plan legislation, which has been postponed until late next week.

PRUSSIAN CABINET

RESIGNATION OF MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Feb. 28

Herr Grzesinski, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, has resigned. He has had a severe attack of influenza, and he asked to be relieved of his portfolio so that the "key" department of Prussian administration should not be left without direct personal control during the long convalescence to which he has to resign himself.

It is to be gathered that Herr Grzesinski's decision has also been influenced by virulent personal attacks upon him by political opponents in the Diet and outside, and by certain dissensions in the Cabinet over his policy in filling important administrative posts such as provincial governorships.

A metalworker who became a prominent trade union leader, Herr Grzesinski was among the most energetic of the Socialists who built up the new State after the Revolution. First as Berlin Chief of Police and then as Prussian Minister of the Interior he has borne most of the responsibility for handling the incessant disturbances of the Fascists, and more particularly the Communists.

Herr Braun (the Premier) has appointed Dr. Waentig, the Governor of the Prussian Province of Saxony, to succeed Herr Grzesinski as Minister of the Interior. Dr. Waentig, in contrast to his burly predecessor, whose rough-and-ready ways have not always appealed to socialist associates, is a Socialist intellectual, who has been a professor at the Universities of Marburg, Greifswald, Münster, Halle, and Tokyo, and has not been very closely concerned in party politics. It is hoped that the new Minister will have the energy and resolution essential for his post, which is in some respects the most responsible, not only in Republican Prussia, but also in Republican Germany.

"CLEANING UP" CHICAGO

WORK OF CITIZENS' COMMITTEES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28

A committee of Chicago citizens which has been conducting a "rescue drive" to raise $50,000,000 [£10,000,000] by the sale of tax warrants in order that the city may be enabled to pay back the wages of 43,000 of its employees, announced last night that its goal had been passed but that the "drive" would be continued in the hope that $74,000,000 would be raised altogether. This is the amount estimated necessary to keep the city solvent.

The "secret six," a committee of the Association of Commerce which is endeavouring to solve what it calls the "crime and politics problems" of Chicago, announced yesterday that it expected to put the city in such a position in the next six months that law-defying elements would avoid it "like the plague."

The Chicago Church Federation has again appointed a special day for prayer "to clean up Chicago politically and as a crime centre." The day is Sunday, March 9. Professor Shailer Mathews, Dean of the University of Chicago, who is president of the Federation, has asked all denominations to take part.

NEW YORK FIRE ENGINES IN COLLISION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28

As two fire-engines, one close behind the other, raced up Park-avenue this morning to answer an alarm from an East Side lodging-house, an infirm old man tottered into the Avenue at 32nd Street directly in their path. The first engine was almost on him before he heard the warning cries of bystanders. As he paused there bewildered, the engine, swerving to an abrupt stop, grazed him and knocked him down. But the second engine could not be stopped as quickly. It dashed into the back of the first, sheering off both legs of one fireman and one leg of another. A third fireman, who jumped to the footpath, badly fractured his shoulder. The old man picked himself up and disappeared into the crowd before his identity could be learned.

In the lodging-house fire to which the engines were going a youth was burned to death.

RIGHTS OF INDIAN PRINCES

CRITICISM OF BUTLER REPORT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Feb. 28

In the course of his criticism of the Butler Committee's Report at the sitting of the Chamber of Princes yesterday, the Maharajah of Patiala referred to the statement in the Report that, in the event of a widespread popular demand for a change in the form of government of an Indian State—for example, a demand for complete responsible government, not due to misgovernment by the ruler—the paramount Power had the right to suggest such measures as would satisfy this demand without eliminating the Prince.

The Committee, he said, had thus claimed for the Government of India the right of intervention in States not merely on the ground of gross misgovernment, but on the ground that they might deem it expedient to suggest changes in the form of government immemorially established in the States, and they had added that intervention could be exercised at the discretion of the Viceroy. He felt that if the Princes did not strongly repudiate that extraordinary dictum it might undermine and eventually destroy the whole fabric of the policy of their States. The obligation of the British Government to maintain unimpaired the privileges and dignities of the Princes involved, as the Committee acknowledged, the duty to protect the Princes against popular agitation if such agitation were not due to misgovernment. He could not understand how this obligation could give the Government of India the right to advise the Princes to change their hereditary and traditional forms of government merely because there was a demand for a change by a number of their subjects.

It would seem, in the Committee's view, that paramountcy was a vague and undefinable thing under the cloak of which justification could be found for any action of the Government of India. Such a loose conception of paramountcy cut at the very root of all the rights which the Crown had, in solemn promises, guaranteed to the Princes. If this view of paramountcy were accepted the Crown and its agents could claim any rights they chose to assert, and the States would have no rights except those which the Crown agents thought fit to leave them.

RIGHT OF INTERVENTION

DELHI, Feb. 28.—At to-day's meeting of the Chamber of Princes a resolution was passed that the grant of a *sanad* by the paramount Power confirming a right which inherently belonged to a State, did not entitle the paramount Power to claim that it created that right by the exercise of its paramountcy, and that no *sanads* could supersede previously existing treaties or engagements.

The Chamber also passed a resolution to the effect that the time had come to revise the constitution of the Chamber and enlarge its powers.

A resolution, moved by the Maharajah of Bikanir, was adopted, urging a definition, after consultation between nominees of the Viceroy and of the Chamber, of the basis of intervention in the internal affairs of States.

The Viceroy said that the right of intervention was exercised only in grave cases of misgovernment or financial embarrassment leading to misgovernment. Whatever plan the Chamber might adopt to regulate the relations of the paramount Power to the Indian States, they could never wholly get rid of the discretionary reserve, which the Viceroy exercised with the utmost reluctance and distaste.—*Reuter.*

FIRST INVESTITURE AT VICEROY'S HOUSE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Feb. 28

The first important State ceremony—an investiture—was held in the Durbar Hall of Viceroy's House last night.

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin occupied the two golden thrones provided for the King and Queen on the occasion of the Royal Durbar; these stood on a golden carpet, with a gold and crimson tapestry hung as a background, and with the banners of the Star of India and the Indian Empire, in light and dark blue respectively, on either side. Four boys of the princely houses bore the trains of the Viceroy and Lady Irwin as the procession entered and left the apartment. Over 40 of the ruling Princes were grouped to right and left of the thrones, and the remainder of the hall was filled with a distinguished gathering of civil and military officers.

The first to approach the throne was Sir William Birdwood, who received the G.C.S.I. He was followed by the Maharajah of Kashmir, the Nawab of Bhopal, and the Maharajah of Jodhpur, who received the G.C.I.E., the Rana of Porbandar and the Thakur Sahib of Morvi, who received the K.C.S.I., and more than 30 distinguished persons from official and private life.

INDIAN MUSLIM LEAGUE

DELHI, Feb. 28.—The split in the Muslim League, which has been in two sections since the Calcutta session of 1928, one under the presidency of Mr. Jinnah and the other under Sir Muhammed Shafi, has been settled. The two leaders have reached an agreement, and at a meeting of the Council this afternoon they publicly embraced. The Council will meet on March 14 to elect a president and to decide when the next session shall be held.—*Reuter.*

INDIAN SENTENCED FOR PERJURY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28

When in March, 1928, there was a riot at the railway works at Lilloah a complaint was made by Santiram Mandal, assistant secretary of the East Indian Railway Labour Union, that Mr. Mould, deputy chief mechanical engineer of the East Indian Railway, had fired a rifle, killing two Indians. Mandal was put on trial on a charge of giving false evidence and lodging a false complaint, but was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. The Government appealed against the acquittal. Yesterday the Calcutta High Court allowed the appeal and sentenced Mandal to five years' imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Pearson, delivering judgment, said that on the one side there were the repeated statements of the accused that he saw Mr. Mould taking a rifle and killing two men. Against that there was a solid body of evidence to show that the firing was done by Gurkha police and not by Europeans, and that Mr. Mould was not present at the scene of the firing.

MISSIONARIES MURDERED IN CHINA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, Feb. 28

According to a report received by the Salesian Mission in Hong-kong, Bishop Versiglia and Father Caravario, both Salesian missionaries, and three Chinese nuns were killed in the North River district by pirates a few days ago following an unsuccessful attempt by the pirates to extort money.

It appears that the Bishop and his companion were making a pastoral visit and were held up at Sui Fing by a gang who attacked the boat in which they were travelling and demanded $50. Meeting with a refusal, the pirates seized the nuns; the Bishop and the Father intervened and were assaulted. Eventually all five were carried off to the hills, detained there three days, and then murdered. Further details are not known.

Bishop Versiglia was a native of Milan. He came out 28 years ago, and was Salesian Bishop for the North River area. Father Caravario was a recent arrival from Turin.

Telegrams in Brief

The funeral of Cardinal Merry del Val will take place in ROME on Monday.

M. Walko, Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived in PARIS yesterday.

Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha has arrived at SMYRNA, where he will pass Bairam.

M. Jaspar, the BELGIAN Prime Minister, has taken over the portfolio of the Colonies in place of M. Tschoffen, who recently resigned.

Diamonds have been discovered near CAIA, a town on the Zambezi in Portuguese East Africa. Eleven claims have so far been staked.

Major Norman Henry Pownall Whitley, M.C., has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

According to the Soviet Press, the complete files of *The Times* since 1800 which were recently bought for the Marx-Engels Institute have arrived in LENINGRAD.

Legislation providing for the appointment of a permanent commission to consider methods of dealing with cancer has been introduced in the SASKATCHEWAN Legislature.

The Arab who attempted to assassinate Mr. Bentwich, the PALESTINE Attorney-General, on November 24 last, was sentenced on Thursday to 15 years' hard labour.—*Reuter.*

Mr. Bernard Shaw's *The Apple Cart* was produced at GOTHENBURG on Thursday under the title of *Karusellen* (*Carousals*). This is the eighth play by Mr. Shaw to be given at Gothen

THE INDIAN BUDGET

NEW COTTON DUTIES

CABINET'S APPEAL

EXCEPTIONS FOR BRITAIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, FEB. 28

Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, was received with general cheers when he rose in the Legislative Assembly this evening to make his Budget statement. The benches and galleries were well filled as a result of the general expectation that the present trade depression would have an important bearing on the Government's financial proposals. In particular, the cotton milling interests were anxious to learn the fate of their recent urgent appeals for protective tariff changes. None of his listeners was disappointed in his expectations.

The Budget showed that the year ended with a deficit of 106 lakhs of rupees [£795,000], instead of an expected surplus of 30 lakhs, and this more than absorbed the whole of the 74 lakhs remaining in the Revenue Reserve. The resulting gap, however, was exactly filled by a windfall on German liquidation account. In the ensuing year, on the basis of existing taxation, there would be an estimated deficit of 552 lakhs, contributory causes being the deterioration of revenue under railways, posts, and telegraphs (99 lakhs), essential new services and demands (146 lakhs), net addition to interest on debt (107 lakhs), and special provision for a bonus on Post Office cash certificates (88 lakhs). Some savings would be effected, the military grant being reduced by 30 lakhs by adding one year to the time for the completion of the re-equipment and modernization programme. These savings reduce the net gap to 440 lakhs, which it was necessary to cover by new taxation. The Government's proposals are:—

KEROSINE.—The Excise duty is raised one anna to 1½, the import duty being reduced from 2½ to 2¼ annas.

SUGAR.—Import duty raised 1½ rupees per cwt.

INCOME-TAX.—Supertax is raised one pie in the rupee on incomes of 15,000 and upwards, with a corresponding increase in supertax on all grades other than the flat rate on companies.

SILVER.—The old import duty of 4d. per ounce on silver is reimposed, subject to full rebate on re-exports.

COTTON.—The import tariff on cotton piece-goods is raised from 11 per cent. to the general tariff rate of 15 per cent. An additional protective duty of 5 per cent. will be levied on non-British plain grey cotton piece goods for three years.

This new taxation is expected to leave a surplus of 70 lakhs [£525,000].

FISCAL FREEDOM

In the course of his speech Sir George Schuster made a statement revealing that an extraordinary and interesting correspondence had passed between, not the Secretary of State, but his Majesty's Government and the Government of India in regard to the new cotton duties. The British Government, he said, had not attempted to interfere with the Convention by which the Government of India and the Legislature enjoy fiscal freedom when in agreement. The British Government so fully acknowledged the inviolability of the Convention as, in Sir George Schuster's words, to provide striking evidence that it has become an integral part of the Indian Constitution; but the British Government wrote to the Government of India appealing to it to take account of the effect of its proposals in India and their serious effects in England. The Government of India felt bound to adhere to its proposal to raise the general piece-goods tariff to 15 per cent., because it needed revenue. The Customs was its chief source of revenue, and 15 per cent. was the level of the general revenue tariff. The Indian cotton industry, Sir George Schuster said, was experiencing deep depression, and the Bombay mills were approaching a desperate position, but the Government of India realized how important it was for India to take account of British opinion, especially at the present time, and, therefore, decided to apply any additional temporary protective measures for the benefit of the Indian industry in a manner which would not affect British goods. Hence, the Government proposed a special additional 5 per cent. import duty, with a minimum of 3½ annas per lb. on plain grey cotton piece-goods from outside the United Kingdom.

This duty would be for three years, before the end of which the Tariff Board would examine the whole position. The purpose was to provide a temporary shelter under which the mills could be reorganized, and to assure that the mills undertook that obligation. Sir George Schuster clearly stated that the Government of India could not in any circumstances apply the protective 5 per cent. duty to all classes of piece-goods, as the immediate benefit to the Indian producer would be wholly incommensurate with the burden imposed on the consumer, and the final decision on the duty as proposed would rest with the Assembly.

Sir George Schuster dealt at length with this subject, laying stress on the desirability, for political reasons, of freely offering Great Britain the preference suggested, and undertaking that it should not be regarded as the establishment of the principle of Imperial Preference. He also said that in the Government's view the ultimate success or failure of the Bombay mill industry must depend entirely on the extent to which the mill-owners utilized the proffered opportunity to improve their efficiency and labour conditions.

NO NEW STERLING LOAN

In regard to silver, Sir George Schuster made the important statement on behalf of the Government of India—as important holders or producers—that if the other interests concerned showed a desire to consider the possibility of joint action for the regulation of sales, in order to meet world demand, the Government of India would willingly cooperate. It was for the other producing interests to consider whether they would make any response.

The Finance Member concluded on an optimistic note. His loan forecast included no proposal for sterling borrowing; it provided for a rupee loan of 23½ crores, of which only 7.4 crores would be new money. He looked for the passing of the wave of trade depression, provided that there were no political disturbances, and hoped for early surpluses, which would enable the Government to assist Provinces in their nation-building services, as had already been done by the remission of the Provincial contributions to the Central Exchequer. He described the measures to fortify the general strong, healthy financial position, and gave evidence to prove the effectiveness of the Government's action in this respect. He added a grave warning against mischievous political agitation.

If the insidious lack of confidence continued to sap their foundations, he said, the Government would do its best to protect them, and would not hesitate to take strong financial measures. But this would mean devoting their energies and resources to defence rather than to constructive new enterprise; and that hopeful prospect of all-round recovery, which would bring prosperity in so many directions and for which they had created all the necessary conditions, would be unattainable. "The future in this respect lies in the hands of the leaders of non-official opinion in India. The responsibility rests with them, not with the Government."

* A full summary of the Budget statement is given on the previous page.

A "CALAMITY FOR LANCASHIRE"

Mr. Herbert W. Lee, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Chairman of the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations, issued the following statement yesterday:—

The newspaper reports that the Indian Government is proposing an increase in the duties on cotton goods caused me to get into touch with representative leaders in all sections of the cotton trade.

The general view is that if these reports are correct, the action of the Indian Government is greatly to be deplored, and that an increase from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent. would be nothing less than a calamity for Lancashire.

SATISFACTION IN BOMBAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, FEB. 28

The Budget provisions in regard to the textile mill industry were known here only after the markets had closed for the day. The provisions appear to be slightly more than optimists had expected, and it may confidently be said that they will be regarded as highly satisfactory.

Several recent official pronouncements had made it clear that protection would be granted, and the only fear felt was that it might not be adequate to meet Japanese competition. That fear has now been definitely dispelled, and the industry, which was rapidly sliding into bankruptcy, should stand a good chance of recovery.

NAVAL CONFERENCE

THE PRIME MINISTER'S ENGAGEMENTS

The Prime Minister had only one engagement in connexion with the Naval Conference yesterday. That was a meeting of the United Kingdom delegation at midday.

Earlier in the morning the Prime Minister had visited the British Industries Fair at Olympia, and in the evening he dined with the Morayshire Club in London. After the dinner he left for Chequers, where he is keeping the week-end free of official work in view of the fact that Miss Ishbel MacDonald celebrates her birthday to-morrow.

U.S. SENATOR'S ATTACK ON CONFERENCE

"NO POSSIBILITY" OF SUCCESS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 28

Complaining that "in the present state of mind of the conferees representing the other four Powers it is clear that there is no possibility of disarmament or of reduction of armaments or even of limitation of armaments" being achieved at the London Conference, Senator McKellar (Democrat, Tennessee) to-day urged Mr. Hoover to recall the American delegation from the Conference.

His attack was only interesting in so far as it was the first public expression on the floor of the Senate of the disgust which for the past fortnight has been freely voiced by Senators outside the Chamber. Senator McKellar has already made himself conspicuous by two violent and loosely phrased tirades against one or other phase of the Conference. To-day he merely repeated what a large section of the Press, of the public, and of Congress has been saying, passing in review the conflicting requirements of "the four other Powers," and concluding that a deadlock is inevitable. He laid special emphasis on Great Britain's "refusal either to sink the Rodney or to permit the United States to build one of a similar kind," and welcomed the political crisis in France as giving an opportunity for a graceful retreat from London.

Senator Vandenberg (Republican, Michigan) said that he sympathized with a great many things Senator McKellar had said, but believed that he had given "a premature American pronouncement based on inadequate and insufficient information." Such contributions of advice to the delegates did, in his opinion, far more harm than good.

REPORTED U.S. PROPOSALS TO JAPAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, FEB. 28

The Japanese Press publishes various reports of amended proposals which the United States is said to have put forward to meet the objections raised to the earlier American suggestions. These reports may be described as differing rather than conflicting, and until officials have studied the delegation's own reports only tentative opinions can be gathered.

One report, from a source which has proved well informed before, states that America now offers parity in submarines at 60,000 tons, 70 per cent. in destroyers, and 61 per cent. in light cruisers, but adheres to the demand for 18 10,000-ton cruisers, a strength equivalent to a strict 60 per cent. in the 8in. gun class. This, it is reported, is unsatisfactory to the Japanese delegation, and, if the report is accurate, it is also unsatisfactory to Naval officials here, whose main preoccupation has always been to prevent the American Fleet from obtaining a 40 per cent. margin in this particular class. Another report alleges that, though the United States claims the right to have 18 10,000-ton cruisers, it will build only 15 before 1936. If the latter report can be regarded as complementary to the former the new American proposal materially diminishes the distance between the Japanese and American standpoints.

MR. TAFT

No change in the condition of Mr. Taft, who is lying ill at his Washington home, was reported yesterday. The doctors on Wednesday reported a change for the worse, and late on Thursday evening Mr. Taft was stated to be sinking.

THE INVALIDS

It was stated last night that Lady Stradbroke was still progressing. She had passed a very fair day and the improvement was being maintained.

Mr. W. J. Locke, who has been lying seriously ill at Roquebrune, left there last night to enter a clinic in Paris.

THE MONARCHY IN SPAIN

EX-PREMIER AND THE KING

ISSUES CONFUSED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, FEB. 28

Señor Sanchez Guerra's speech yesterday at the Zarzuela Theatre has caused a profound impression all over Spain. Its importance lies in the fact that after careful consideration of the gravity of his action the former Conservative Prime Minister has not hesitated to break with King Alfonso in as spectacular a manner as could be devised, thus doing disservice to the Monarchy while still somewhat paradoxically calling himself a Monarchist.

On the other hand, Señor Sanchez Guerra's silence as to his future action is very disconcerting to his friends and to those others who, up to the present, have looked upon him as their leader. When he declared yesterday that he had not turned Republican, but could not serve the King, it was believed that he meant to retire. He now declares, however, that he will remain active in politics until he draws his last breath. In what direction therefore will he now act?

At a moment when public opinion is looking for new leaders Señor Sanchez Guerra's speech has not been helpful. It has increased the confusion in political circles and it has alarmed the Government as to the results attending freedom of speech and the effects produced on the crowd. Outside the Zarzuela Theatre yesterday cries hostile to the Monarchy were frequent, and while Count Romanones, accompanied by three ladies, was looking for a taxi-cab they were hustled amid shouts of "Down with the King, Down with the friends of the King." In other parts of Madrid, only the presence of strong police forces appears to have prevented a demonstration. Both General Berenguer and the Home Minister, General Marzo, declared to-day that it has become necessary to enforce restriction in the matter of allowing political propaganda.

When General Berenguer took office two courses were open to him:—(1) To allow immediate freedom of the Press and political propaganda with a view to holding a General Election within three months, the maximum delay allowed by the Constitution for electoral preparation, or (2) to re-establish public liberties by stages with elections in the dim future. He chose the second course and now as a result of the first meeting held he feels obliged to take restrictive measures, the most obvious effect of which is to make the nation feel that the Dictatorship has not ended.

YEN AND NANKING

THREAT OF ANOTHER WAR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, FEB. 28

The third plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang begins to-morrow at Nanking. The agenda includes the Government's budget, the reorganization of the salt gabelle and domestic and foreign loans, the Government's foreign policy, Chinese-Soviet relations, and the destination of the remitted Boxer indemnities.

Yen Hsi-shan's attitude towards the Government will also be discussed, and it is expected that if he continues to ignore the Government's orders a resolution will be submitted proposing a punitive expedition against him.

On this subject little or no original information is available here except copies of telegrams, those purporting to come from Yen showing up that personage in an unfavourable light, and those sent to Yen convicting him of being a congenital idiot for even attempting to instruct the party in the art of sucking eggs. If prominent Kuomintang leaders mean half the candid things they telegraph to Yen, it is astonishing, first, that he is permitted to retain the post of Vice-Commander of the National armies, and, second, that he has not scornfully cast that appointment from him.

The North, however, is rich in an understanding of the position. There they have a manifesto against Nanking signed by innumerable generals, and there are reports of troop movements to strategic points. Former Government offices in Peking are being furbished up and the names of members of a new Northern Government to be formed by Yen are being confidentially circulated.

It seems clear that the Government intends to proceed against some of the Honan generals, but is desirous of giving Yen every opportunity of keeping out of the fray. Hitherto Yen has refrained from action, but has helped rebellious forces with supplies and munitions. He urges a reconstruction of the Government and the freeing of the party from its present military dictatorship. Whether he is willing to go so far as to take the field himself against Nanking remains to be proved, but he is certainly being pressed to do so and his hand may be forced.

A LINK WITH WATERLOO

FARM OF MONT ST. JEAN TO BE SOLD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, FEB. 28

The farm of Mont St. Jean, at Braine l'Alleud, near Waterloo, in which Napoleon stayed on the eve of the Battle of Waterloo and which was used after the battle as a hospital for the English wounded, was put up for sale by auction to-day. The farm belonged to a widow who died recently, leaving children who are not yet of age. It appears in the list of historical monuments, and the tenants are forbidden to make alterations to the building. The farm, which in 1815 was inhabited by a dozen monks, contains a few cells, and it was in one of these that Napoleon spent the night before the battle. It is in a dilapidated condition and has suffered much from damp. The building and its environs have an area of 2.76 hectares.

When the farm was first offered for sale, a bid of 160,000f. [about £910] was made, but at to-day's sale this offer was reduced to 80,000f., as the farm cannot be occupied by the purchaser for nine years, a lease of that duration having been granted by the widow, just before she died, in favour of one of her children. The offer of 80,000f. has been made by a resident of Waterloo, who will become the owner of the farm unless between now and April 4 a higher bid is made.

It is thought that the Government should take steps to prevent the farm from falling into ruins.

COAL BILL DIVISION

ABSENT MEMBERS

LIBERAL PARTY'S DISUNION

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

A final analysis of the division on the Liberal "quota" amendment to the Coal Mines Bill shows that only 31 members out of 615 were not accounted for. The number of members who took part in the division, including the four tellers, was 355. The Speaker, the Chairman of Committees, and the Deputy Chairman do not vote, and 26 members were paired, leaving 31 members absent from the division unpaired.

The majority for the Bill consisted of 274 Labour members, four Liberals, and four Independents. In the other lobby there were 230 Conservatives, 42 Liberals, and one Independent. Of the members who were absent unpaired 16 were Conservatives, two Labour, and 13 Liberals. The missing Conservatives were Sir A. J. Bennett, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Sir Samuel Chapman, Major Cohen, Lord Cranborne, Captain Herbert, Commander Locker-Lampson, Sir Philip Pilditch, and Sir Martin Conway, all of whom are known to be ill or abroad; Sir Patrick Ford, Mr. H. L. Boyce, and Mr. Ormsby-Gore, who had speaking engagements away from London; Lieutenant-Colonel Ainsworth, Sir Frank Nelson, Captain Peake, and Sir Walter Preston. The two absent Labour members were Mr. W. J. Brown and Mr. F. W. Lindley. The former arrived at Westminster just after the division had been taken, and Mr. Lindley is expected to explain the reason for his absence at the next meeting of the Parliamentary Party. It had been indicated beforehand that all Labour members would be required to vote unless good reason to the contrary could be furnished.

Of the 13 Liberals unaccounted for, the following eight are known to have been present at the House during the evening:—

Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. Runciman, Sir Godfrey Collins, Mr. E. D. Simon, Mr. Leif Jones, Mr. Isaac Foot, Mr. McKenzie Wood, and Mr. Duncan Miller.

The five absent Liberals were Miss Megan Lloyd George, Sir Tudor Walters, and Sir Thomas Robinson, who are ill; Mr. Graham-White, who is in Switzerland; and Mr. Ian Macpherson, who did not reach the House until the issue had been decided.

MEETING NEXT WEEK

A meeting of the Parliamentary Liberal Party has been called for Tuesday to consider the position created by the division. There was considerable resentment yesterday at the fact that, for a second time during the present Session, Mr. Lloyd George, on a critical division, had not been able to rely on the united support of his party. At the meeting of the party last week, at which it was finally decided to force the Liberal amendment to a division, only one member, Major Nathan, indicated his intention of joining Sir William Edge and Mr. Mander in support of the Government. When the division was taken they were joined by a fourth Liberal, Mr. Percy Harris, and the number of members who abstained was also larger than the Whips had expected. There is a strong feeling that warning should have been given in advance in order to save Mr. Lloyd George from the humiliating position of having to show again in public that the party is far from united on a vital issue.

The future line of action will doubtless be decided on Tuesday. Many Liberals feel that the third reading of the Bill ought to be challenged, but this will not be done unless Mr. Lloyd George can be assured of a greater display of unity. At least half of the members who abstained from voting remained on the front bench during the division, and Mr. Lloyd George's supporters feel that this is a position which ought not to be tolerated without explanation. The party will also have to decide whether Sir William Edge's resignation of his office of Assistant Whip is to be accepted. He intimated his willingness to resign after the second reading of the Bill, but the Liberal leader then took the line that there should be no heresy hunting so far as the Liberal Party was concerned.

"THE TIMES" BOOK ON INDIA

PUBLICATION SHORTLY

Rapid progress is being made with the preparation of *The Times* book on India, and the date of publication may be expected about the middle of March. The many interesting and informative articles, covering a wide range of subjects of importance to all who are interested in Indian affairs, which were printed in the Special Number of February 18 will thus be in the hands of the reader in a permanent form and available for reference when the Report of the Statutory Commission is issued.

The text will be composed in Baskerville type, clearly printed on paper of good quality. Nearly 60 beautiful pictures have been specially selected to illustrate the text and to present a vivid impression of life in British India and the Indian States; and the portraits in colour of Clive and Warren Hastings will be reproduced. Apart from the widely recognized value of the survey of India by eminent authorities which the book will contain, it will be a handsome and welcome addition to the bookshelf. The price will be 7s. 6d.

Orders may be sent to the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, or to any bookseller or newsagent.

INSTITUTION OF MINING

GOLD MEDAL FOR SIR THOMAS HOLLAND

The Gold Medal of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy has been awarded to Sir Thomas Holland, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, "in recognition of his eminent services to geological science and to the mineral industries during his tenure of high public appointments—notably those of Director of the Geological Survey of India and of Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology—and of his researches and publications upon the mineral resources of the British Empire and their relationship to national and international problems."

INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKE AGREEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, FEB. 28

The Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to-night successfully concluded negotiations for the settlement of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway strike. It only remains for the Federation to carry the men with it.

M. TARDIEU AT WORK

CABINET EXPECTED TO-MORROW

"REPUBLICAN UNION"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 28

M. Tardieu visited President Doumergue at the Elysée this afternoon and reported on the present state of his negotiations for forming a Cabinet. He had previously conferred with M. Poincaré. In the course of the morning he had a further interview with M. Franklin-Bouillon, the leader of one of the small Centre groups, who is himself trying to organize support for M. Tardieu on lines that would be acceptable to a majority.

The feverish atmosphere of partisanship that followed upon the downfall of M. Chautemps has been largely dissipated. Left and Right have ceased biting their thumbs at one another, and have begun to examine the position in a less rigid frame of mind. There has been a remarkable change in the Socialist-Radical Press, a section of which has come round to the view that perhaps M. Tardieu was after all doing his best for France, and not doing it badly either. The day's crop of resolutions was much milder in tone. Even the Socialist-Radical Senators moderated their previous negatives, and passed a resolution that clearly conveyed their willingness to take part in a concentration Cabinet, if only it were not led by M. Tardieu. As only about one-fifth of the group was present it is to be assumed that some of the absentees were prepared to go still further along the path of conciliation.

SOCIALIST PROTEST

This improvement in the atmosphere is in a large degree due to M. Tardieu's determination to take his time over the task. This has given his supporters and opponents time to reflect, and he apparently intends to give them still more time, since he does not now expect to have his Cabinet ready before Sunday. This salutary delay has produced a violently worded protest from the Socialists, who complain that while M. Tardieu procrastinates according to plan, grave international affairs are being neglected. But the neglect is only apparent. Should M. Tardieu succeed in producing his Cabinet on Sunday the normal time-table of crises will suffer no dislocation; Ministers will meet on Monday and test their majority in the Chamber on the following day, after which the delegation to the Naval Conference will be able to leave at once for London.

M. Tardieu made the following statement this evening:—

My conversations of yesterday and to-day have enabled me to see clearly in what conditions I shall be able to complete my task. The opinion of the country demands a Cabinet supported by a union of Republicans. As soon as I have finished my consultations I shall be able to form it. If I had wished to form a Cabinet based on party cleavage I should have been able to undertake the necessary negotiations yesterday, but I preferred to widen its basis and enlarge its scope. I can now say that the essential foundations of the combination which I wish to form are safely laid.

The Parliamentary "inter-group," which has 151 members in the Chamber, has issued a manifesto in which it says that, as M. Tardieu when he formed his last Government, asked for Socialist-Radical support and M. Chautemps asked for M. Tardieu's support, there can be no serious difference of principle between the Republican parties. Therefore, in view of the urgent problems which await solution both at home and abroad, they should sink their differences and form a union similar to that of 1926 which would ensure a reasonable period of life for a non-party Government.

M. POINCARÉ'S VIEWS

An article by M. Poincaré on the present political crisis is published to-day by the newspaper *Excelsior*. M. Poincaré characterizes the action of the Chamber in putting M. Tardieu in the minority as a perfidious manœuvre, and has nothing but praise for M. Chéron's financial policy, which was, in fact, a continuation of his own. M. Tardieu, he says, "has thoroughly deserved to be placed among the greatest leaders."

Passing to the problems created by the crisis, M. Poincaré says that M. Tardieu could have formed another Government immediately after his defeat, but that he showed discretion by letting the Opposition make their foredoomed effort, at the same time giving himself the opportunity to build up a Government sufficiently stable to "stop the rot." There is, however, in M. Poincaré's opinion, something inherently wrong with the present groupings, and has been ever since the Socialist-Radical congress of Angers broke up a system which had endured for two years. Since then an "unbelievable access of demagogy" has made a crisis inevitable. Referring to his own refusal to accept the latest offer of the President, M. Poincaré states that his health made such a refusal inevitable, and adds that in any case he would not think of taking office unless he thought himself indispensable. M. Tardieu's ability reassured him on that score.

He concludes by reviewing the important tasks that confront whatever Government next comes into power. There are such domestic problems, complicated by the time element, as the Budget, the reform of the fiscal system, and social insurance; while abroad there is the Naval Conference, where a prolonged absence of France may "lead to the formation of all sorts of cabals," and the necessity for ensuring that Germany has taken the necessary preliminary measures for the execution of the Young Plan.

SIR ESME HOWARD'S RETURN

ARRIVAL IN LONDON YESTERDAY

Sir Esme Howard, the retiring British Ambassador at Washington, and Lady Isabella Howard arrived in London yesterday afternoon. They crossed in the Majestic, and were welcomed at Southampton by the Mayor and Mayoress and the American Vice-Consul. At Waterloo Station they were met by a number of friends.

Sir Esme Howard stated that he had definitely retired from diplomatic life and intended now to buy a house in London and settle down with his family. After knowing the United States for nearly 35 years, he was convinced that the feeling over there towards Great Britain had during that time steadily improved. There was no longer what used to be known as the old grudge against Great Britain. It was dying away, and the settlement of the Irish question and of our debt to America had caused a great change in the public opinion of the United States towards us.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City Pages:—

Bradford Dyers' Association.
Brown Brothers, Limited.
Cape Asbestos Company.
London, Midland and Scottish Railway.
Mather and Platt.
National Provident Institution.
Northampton Electric Light and Power.
Tilling and British Automobile Traction.
Thos. Wallis and Co.
Winterbotham, Strachan and Playne.
Yorkshire Post.

CHRISTIANS IN RUSSIA

DAY OF PRAYER

The following statement has been issued from Lambeth Palace:—

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have asked that Sunday, March 16, the second Sunday in Lent, shall be observed in all the churches within their Provinces as a day of prayer on behalf of those who are suffering oppression in Russia through loyalty to their religious faith. It is not proposed to issue any form of service for general use. Each Bishop will give such guidance and direction for his own diocese as he thinks fit.

It is hoped that special prayers will be continued during the week following March 16, and it will be remembered that the Pope has asked all who owe allegiance to him to join with his intercessions on Wednesday, March 19.

It is understood that the Evangelical Free Churches in this country will observe Sunday, March 16, as a day of prayer; and on or about that day prayers will be offered in many parts of Europe and in the United States of America.

ORDERS TO THE FORCES

NO SPECIAL SERVICES

The day of intercession for the victims of persecution in Soviet Russia, appointed by the Church of England, will not be observed in the Navy or Army at home or abroad. The decision of the Admiralty on this subject was announced in the House of Commons on February 19. The following letter to General Officers commanding the various commands of the British Army has now been sent out by the Under-Secretary for War:—

Sir,—I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that his Majesty's Government have decided, in view of the political character the controversy has assumed, that it is undesirable that intercessory prayers for Russian subjects should be read at religious services in the Army.

It is understood that the Admiralty has also informed all ships and establishments that the special services on March 16 and 19 will not be observed by them.

THE METHODIST CHURCHES

The following appeal has been issued by the presidents of the three Methodist Churches:—

An invitation has already been issued to all Christian people, by persons of high authority in the Christian Churches, to join in prayer and intercession on Sunday, March 16, for the persecuted Christians in Russia. We write this letter to call on all Methodists to take their part in this urgent duty. Exact details as to the extent and severity of the sufferings inflicted on Christians by the Russian Government, we know, are hard to come by; nor is it easy to say how far the victims are being attacked because of their loyalty to their religion, or for real or alleged opposition to the party now in power in Soviet Russia. It is clear that all who oppose any part of the policy of the Soviet Government are treated with a harshness which is entirely foreign to our ideas of justice and of liberty, and that Communism in Russia, schooled no doubt by bitter provocation in the past, is wedded to methods of despotism which in these islands are inconceivable.

But two things also have become clear, from the statements of the authorities themselves: First, that Christians are being widely and severely penalized not only for their political actions but for their religious beliefs; and, secondly, that the Soviet State has deliberately committed itself to a campaign against all religion as such; not simply against the Russian Orthodox Church, but against all belief in God. This is a new thing in the history of any nation. Atheism, conscious and resolute, not in some obscure corner of the world but in an enormous country like Russia, must have the most serious consequences for the whole world and, as every Christian will inevitably add, for Russia herself.

We would therefore urge that March 16 should be kept as a day of prayer, first, for the members of Christian communities in Russia who are enduring sufferings from which, whatever their exact nature, the bravest of us would shrink, for ourselves, and our loved ones; and, secondly (since for the followers of Christ there is no distinction of race or nationality), for the whole estate of Russia, that there, as also in other nations, Government may be established on the best and surest foundations. But we would also urge that such prayers as these should not be postponed till March 16 or discontinued afterwards. For the redemptive will of Christ, the bearer of the sufferings and sins of mankind, must needs be our continual concern. And however some among us may desire or shrink from any form of political action, all human needs (and where are they more intense than in Russia to-day?) call for our prayers to the Disposer Supreme and Judge of the Earth; and they also demand a constant renewal of our own obedience to His eternal laws of justice, self-abnegation, and good will.

W. F. LOFTHOUSE
(President, Wesleyan Methodist Conference).
R. H. B. SHAPLAND
(President, United Methodist Conference).
J. G. BOWRAN
(Acting President, Primitive Methodist Conference).

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

Members of the House of Commons are anxious for further information concerning the letter issued to the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force, and it is possible that the Conservative section of the Opposition may attempt to move the adjournment of the House of Commons on Monday or ask for a day for a discussion of the Government's action. They desire to know the circumstances in which the decision was taken, and how it agrees with the statement made by Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, on February 19. He said then that the officiating chaplains in the Navy had always had their own arrangements with the *personnel* for such services as the men desired to attend voluntarily. He added that if there was any desire for an intercessory service there would be no objection. Mr. Alexander will be pressed to say whether this still represents the point of view of the Admiralty.

FINE WEATHER TO CONTINUE

GOOD WEEK-END OUTLOOK

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The barometer continued to rise in all parts of the British Isles yesterday. Fog occurred locally, but with few exceptions the day was very sunny, and as a result temperature rose to between 50deg. and 55deg. over a large part of Scotland and Western England, where the amount of sunshine was particularly large.

Over Eastern England as far north as Yorkshire temperature was comparatively low owing to the prevalence of north-east winds and rather cloudy skies, while locally in the Midlands and the North fog was persistent enough to keep the temperature below the normal for the time of year.

The anticyclone that has developed over the British Isles continues to expand, and there seems every prospect of fine and dry weather prevailing in all districts throughout the week-end, though a tendency for fog is expected to continue.

SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE

FUTURE OF THE BILL IN DOUBT

LABOUR M.P.S' ANXIETY

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

A good deal of doubt still exists in the minds of many supporters of the Government about the future of the Bill for raising the school-leaving age. Recent replies of Ministers have not helped to allay apprehensions, and further attempts will be made next week to obtain from the Government a more definite undertaking than has hitherto been forthcoming.

Mr. Morley, one of the Labour members for Southampton, has already given notice that, if opportunity occurs, he will raise the subject on the adjournment on Monday night, but a meeting to be held earlier that evening may alter the situation. The committee of Labour members interested in education, appointed a few days ago, have lost no time in getting to work, and Sir Charles Trevelyan, the President of the Board of Education, will receive a deputation from them on Monday night. The members of the deputation are also anxious to see the Prime Minister as soon as possible.

The most interesting meeting next week, however, will be that arranged for Thursday between the members of the committee and the trade union leaders in the House of Commons. It is known that a wide difference of opinion exists between these two groups as to the urgency of two important Government measures—the Trade Disputes Bill and the Education (School Attendance) Bill. In common with the leaders of the Trades Union Congress, the trade unionist supporters of the Government are insisting that the Trade Disputes Bill shall be passed into law this Session. Many Labour members interested in education, however, fail to see the urgency for this measure, and regard the Bill for raising the school-leaving age as far more important. It is to reconcile, if possible, these conflicting views that the meeting on Thursday is being held.

The group of Government supporters who favour a postponement of the Trade Disputes Bill admit frankly that it has been found difficult, if not impossible, to work up any enthusiasm among working-class audiences in the country for the measure. They agree that the system of "contracting-in" in regard to the political levy is working quite well, and they have no desire to raise a political crisis, which would range the Liberal Party solidly with the Conservatives on this issue, particularly as they realize that large numbers of Labour voters in different parts of the country prefer the freedom of the present system.

The difficulties of the Government have been increased by the divided views in the Labour Party on maintenance grants. Some of the Left Wing members have been pressing for a system of unrestricted grants, but the Bill provides for a means test, and it is clear that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not prepared to go further than this.

UNIONIST FISCAL POLICY

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH NEXT WEEK

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

It is understood that Mr. Baldwin proposes to make an important speech at the meeting of the Council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations which is to be held at the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday morning. Usually these meetings are held in private, but the Press will be admitted on this occasion in view of the great interest in the present political situation. The Leader of the Opposition proposes to deal with the formation of the United Empire Party and to indicate how far he considers the party's programme to be a practicable one. He may also deal further with the Unionist policy for helping British agriculture which he outlined in reply to a deputation from the Parliamentary Agricultural Committee this week.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Savoy	THE GONDOLIERS	2.30 & 8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	8.30
Court	HAMLET	2.30 & 8
Criterion	MILESTONES	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	THIS WAY TO PARADISE	2.15 & 8.15
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	2 & 7.45
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	2.30 & 8.30
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	CHARLES AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	2.30 & 8.15
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	2.30 & 8.30
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	2.30 & 8.30
New	HEALTHY, WEALTHY AND WISE	8.30
Palace	DEAR LOVE	2.30 & 8.15
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	DON GIOVANNI	2.30
	FAUST	7.45
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	2.30 & 8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Grotrian Hall	MR. CORNELIUS FISHER 3.15
Queen's Hall	LONDON BALLAD CONCERT 2.30
Wigmore Hall	MME ADILA FACHIRI 3

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 4.

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK	12 to 11
Astoria	FLIGHT	12.45 to 11
Avenue	A COTTAGE ON DARTMOOR	1 to 12
Capitol	HOT FOR PARIS	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	UNTAMED	12 to 12
Kensington	STUDIO MURDER MYSTERY	2 to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	ISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	ROOKERY NOOK	1.30 to 11
Plaza	WHY BRING THAT UP?	1.45 to 11
Polytechnic	STAMPEDE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	SALLY	12 to 11
Rialto	ISLE OF LOST SHIPS	12 to 11.30
Stoll Pictures Theatre	SUNNY SIDE UP	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	HAPPY DAY

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate or light north-easterly or easterly breeze; fair, apart from fog morning and night; day temperature mainly moderate, but rather high locally.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Fair, apart from fog, chiefly night and morning; moderate day temperature, slight frost locally at night. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Prime Minister presided at a meeting of the United Kingdom delegation to the Naval Conference yesterday. (p. 12)

The Appropriation Account for Army Services for the year ended March 31, 1929, shows a surplus of £368,338. The Comptroller and Auditor-General describes "a serious and expensive mistake" made by military authorities. (p. 9)

According to the *Board of Trade Journal*, the output of coal in Great Britain last year increased by 19½ million tons to 256½ million tons. Coal exports expanded by 2,800,000 tons. (p. 7)

Imperial and International Communications, Limited, in a letter to the Prime Minister on the decision not to use the company's Beam system for overseas telephony, appeals for the whole question to be re-examined by an authoritative body whose proceedings shall be public. (p. 7)

There was a scene in Dail Eireann yesterday when the debate on the Greater Dublin Bill was closured at the instance of a member of the Government. (p. 14)

Another victim of the Luton factory fire died yesterday, this bringing the number of deaths to eight. The inquest on the victims was opened yesterday. (p. 9)

Mr. J. H. Thomas, in a speech as chief guest of the British Export Society at luncheon yesterday, said that the solution of the unemployment problem rested mainly with them. (p. 7)

The first day's sale at Christie's of the Barnet Lewis collection of pictures and drawings realized £58,054, 11 reaching four figures. Two pictures by Morland fetched 6,500 guineas and 5,000 guineas, and two Lawrence portraits 5,200 guineas and 3,200 guineas. (p. 7)

The ratification is expected soon of the £6,000,000 contract secured by the Sheffield firm of Henry Boot and Sons, Limited, for irrigation and land reclamation in Greece. (p. 9)

Particulars are announced of the arrangements for observing Sunday, March 16, as a day of prayer for those who are suffering oppression in Russia through loyalty to their religious faith. (p. 12)

Dr. Norwood, Headmaster of Harrow, and Mr. S. Leeson, Headmaster of Merchant Taylors' School, gave evidence before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service yesterday. (p. 7)

George Gordon Henshall Witchell, solicitor and coroner, was remanded by the New Romney (Kent) magistrates yesterday on a charge of forging the endorsement to a cheque for £64 and converting the proceeds to his own use. (p. 9)

POLITICS

The House of Commons yesterday discussed the Advertisements Regulation (Amendment) Bill, but the proceedings were cut short by a "count out." (p. 7)

Attempts will be made next week by Labour M.P.s to obtain from the Government a more definite undertaking than has hitherto been given on the future of the Bill for raising the school-leaving age. (p. 12)

Sir Herbert Samuel, speaking at Haverhill last night, described the United Empire Party's programme as impracticable, and criticized Mr. Baldwin's policy of securing to British farmers a guaranteed price for all home-grown wheat. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Indian Budget was submitted to the Legislative Assembly yesterday. It is proposed to increase the general tariff on cotton piece goods from 11 to 15 per cent., and to impose an additional 5 per cent. import duty on plain grey piece goods from outside the United Kingdom. (p. 12)

It is now expected that M. Tardieu will have completed his Cabinet by to-morrow, and that it will meet the Chamber on Tuesday. (p. 12)

There is much speculation in Spain as to political issues, following Señor Sanchez Guerra's attack on the King. Restrictions are again to be placed on freedom of speech. (p. 12)

The differences between the Nanking Government and Yen Hsi-shan appear to be more acute and there is again a threat of Civil War in North China. (p. 12)

The Bills to ratify the Young Plan and attendant agreements were yesterday approved by the combined Foreign Affairs and Budget Committees of the Reichstag. (p. 11)

Herr Grzesinski, Prussian Minister of the Interior, has resigned and has been succeeded by Dr. Waentig. (p. 11)

COURT AND PERSONAL

Sir Esme Howard, the retiring British Ambassador in Washington, arrived in London yesterday. (p. 12)

SPORT

A Race Meeting was begun at Gatwick yesterday. (p. 5)

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race crews were selected yesterday. The Oxford crew completed their last practice in home waters. (p. 6)

The Army Rackets Singles Championship was continued at Prince's Club yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Fall in Silver ; Lower Treasury Bill Rate ; the Cotton Trade's Difficulties ; London Midland and Scottish Meeting ; Anglo-Foreign Newspapers' Affairs ; Enfield Cable Prosperity ; Courage and Co.'s Profits ; National Provident's Next Valuation ; and Profit-sharing in Industrial Assurance. (p. 17)

In the Money Market short credits were again scarce. Discount rates showed little change in spite of the low rate at which the Treasury Bills were allotted. The New York exchange moved against sterling ; Italian lire appreciated. Spanish pesetas were cheaper. Silver fell 9-16d. to 19 1-8d. per oz. Eastern silver exchanges were weak. (p. 18)

Idle conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange yesterday and the general tone of markets was heavy. British Funds showed little change. Oil shares and leading Miscellaneous shares declined, but there was a sharp rally in Cables and Wireless stocks. (p. 17)

THE INDIAN BUDGET

Judged by the canons of good finance, SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER'S second Budget is better than the first. Indeed it is the best for three years. It provides for a real surplus obtainable from regular sources of revenue, and there is a complete absence of those devices by which a real deficit was converted into an apparent surplus in the two previous years. It was not, of course, improper to appropriate the balance of the revenue reserve fund to balance last year's Budget, but there is a genuine difference between balancing a Budget out of current revenue and balancing it by the use of exceptional windfalls or reserve funds. A Budget balanced by these means is apt to create a misleading impression of the real state of the Treasury, and to accentuate troubles later, especially when the exhaustion of reserve funds coincides with a period of depression and trade and industry are less able to bear the burden of additional but unavoidable taxation. On the existing basis of taxation the estimates would have shown for the coming year the formidable deficit of 410 lakhs. SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER'S solution of this awkward problem is a strong Budget. He imposes nearly five crores of new taxation, a programme which loses none of its boldness by being proposed at a moment when trade is more depressed than it has been for a long time. But in submitting such a Budget the Government of India shows a commendable sense of realities and reveals its determination to maintain the credit of India. The deplorable happenings at Lahore, when the extremists openly talked of repudiating debt should they ever be given power to do so, have made a strong financial policy not less but more important. It would be fatally easy to undo in a few short years the achievements of a generation. The proposed changes in taxation will produce a total extra revenue of 480 lakhs, and leave a surplus of 70 lakhs. Five existing duties and taxes are increased, the old import duty on silver is reimposed, while one-quarter of the export duty on rice is remitted. This remission of a duty which is of doubtful value to India's economy will cost 30 lakhs ; the reimposition of the duty on silver imports will yield 100 lakhs ; the increased duty on imported sugar, 180 lakhs ; the increased duty on imports of cotton piece goods, 125 lakhs ; modification of the kerosine duties, 35 lakhs ; higher rates of income-tax, 56 lakhs, and of supertax, 14 lakhs.

For more than one reason the most important of these proposals is that which concerns cotton goods. India now enjoys tariff autonomy. How fully her fiscal rights are acknowledged and respected by the present British Government, as by its predecessors within the past decade, is more than usually plain in the correspondence between the two Governments revealed to the Assembly yesterday. The Government of India rightly interprets its responsibility as meaning that fiscal policy must be directed with sole regard for Indian economic development. The general revenue tariff is now fifteen per cent., but the duty on cotton piece goods has been only eleven per cent. The Bombay cotton industry is in desperate straits owing mainly to competition from Japan. Obviously it would have been difficult for the Finance Member to propose to raise a substantial amount of new revenue without care for the Bombay industry. Accordingly the Government proposes to raise the import duty on cotton piece goods to fifteen per cent. for revenue purposes, and in addition to impose a five per cent. protective duty, with a minimum of three and a half annas a pound on plain grey goods, against all cotton piece goods coming from countries other than the United Kingdom. This protective duty is to be enforced for three years only, and its effects are to be examined by the Tariff Board before the end of this period. Thus the cotton duty is designed to achieve a double purpose—to secure extra revenue and to protect industry. Owing to the nature of the competition from which the Indian mills are suffering, the measure put forward by SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER is calculated to meet the particular danger to the Bombay mills and at the same time not to interfere with that part of the import trade—from Lancashire—which does not militate against the recovery of the Indian mills. Indeed if the protective duty had been imposed on all classes of piece goods, irrespective of their origin, the immediate benefit to the Indian producer would have been, as SIR GEORGE explained, wholly incommensurate with the burden imposed on the consumer. By limiting the specially high duty to non-British goods, the burden on the consumer is *pro tanto* alleviated. If the Legislative Assembly accepts the proposal in the spirit in which it was put to it by the Finance Member, it will be an exercise of autonomous fiscal power conspicuous both for good will and for its appreciation of the common elements in British and Indian prosperity. At the same time, if this responsible move were confirmed, India would not be committed to Imperial preference as a tariff principle.

Two other outstanding features of the Budget are those which provide for a sounder administration of the gold standard reserve and of that part of the National Debt which is made up of cash certificates. These certificates are the equivalent of our National Savings Certificates, part of the liability on which is deferred. The liability for interest, however, accrues annually. Provision for the liability is increased from 110 lakhs in 1929-30 to 188 lakhs in the new Budget, of which eighty-eight lakhs will be transferred to a special account. The earnings of the gold standard reserve fluctuate with the varying rates of interest. Last year the receipts were exceptionally large, and these helped to swell the revenue. In future the Finance Member hopes to avoid disturbances to the Budget caused by extreme fluctuations in these receipts. He proposes to adopt £1,600,000 a year as a standard figure of revenue ; if this is in any year exceeded one-half will be credited to an equalization fund and the balance treated as revenue. This fund will be drawn upon in any year in which the figure falls below the standard. It would seem, therefore, that a rate of four per cent. will be taken as a standard. Very properly the programme of capital expenditure is to be restricted. The only loan proposed is an internal one of 23½ crores, the bulk of which will be used for redeeming outstanding loans. The Finance Member is not extravagant in his hopes of a general appreciation in Government securities if his Budget is adopted.

The Lack of Clergy

LORD GREY'S request in a recent letter for further "sponsors" of ordination candidates was a renewed appeal scarcely needing renewed commendation in these columns. Our readers have assisted the scheme generously from its inception, and there is every reason for hoping that the new appeal—which has a near and obvious relationship to the urgent plea made for his own diocese this morning by the BISHOP of CHELMSFORD—may draw a response as liberal as that given to its predecessors. The letters of LORD GREY and the BISHOP of DURHAM present a national and not merely an ecclesiastical need, and already it is on such a scale that the "Sponsors Scheme" and kindred efforts, excellent so far as they go, cannot provide a really adequate solution. The facts are simple enough. In the years immediately preceding the War the number of clergy ordained annually, though insufficient to match the growth of population, was just large enough to balance the losses caused by death and retirement. Since 1914 the number of losses each year has been larger than the number of recruits, and in this country to-day there are, approximately, 3,000 fewer Church of England clergymen at work than there were in 1914. Their average age is estimated at 57, and no evidence beyond this lamentable figure is necessary to show how the active strength of the ministry must be depleted within another decade. The present consequences of the dearth of clergy are bad enough. Men are set impossible tasks, are harassed by a sense of perpetual failure, and not seldom kill themselves by attempting single-handed what would fully occupy a considerable staff. The amalgamation of small parishes, inevitable as it has become, is almost invariably resented by the inhabitants and often imposes an unfair strain upon the incumbent. The parish which is small in population is often large in area, and not even the most active clergyman can be in two places at once on Sunday morning. For many rural parishes it is already difficult to find any incumbent at all, and junior men are appointed to livings before they have had an adequate training as assistant curates.

These, with some other effects already produced by the lack of clergy, are fairly evident. What, on the other hand, is not yet generally understood is the pace at which such evils are being intensified year by year, and the influence which, within a measurable period, this factor must exercise upon the whole of our national life. While the attention of Church leaders, and through them of Churchpeople generally, is engrossed to a great extent by details of worship, the whole organization which has been the distinctive feature of the English Church through more than twelve centuries seems doomed to overthrow. Unless in the immediate future a really large number of recruits for the ministry can be obtained—a number much in excess of any the Sponsors Scheme, admirable as that is, could hope to supply—the parochial system which we and our forefathers have known must come to an end. What the parochial system means, as the BISHOP of CHICHESTER has admirably said,

> is that in every village and town there is the parson, who by virtue of his position as representative of the Church of England is the servant of all, and at the call of every parishioner, be he who he may; and that there is the parish church in which the people may gather for worship and for instruction, and resort for daily or weekly prayer, and for the consecration of solemn epochs in their lives.

It means further, of course, the multifarious social work of the clergy among their people, their personal touch with scattered populations, their care for the sick and aged, their part in a crowded institute or a village school. In place of such work the surviving clergy would minister to their own followers in selected districts. Instead of the Church of England we should have a dwindling pietistic cult. It is not only by those who themselves are convinced members of the English Church that the prospect of such a change will be viewed with dismay. In his own diocese, as the BISHOP of CHELMSFORD points out, there is a crying need not only for more clergy but for more churches. Unless Churchpeople are prepared to sit still and allow the scores of thousands of people who are overflowing from London into Essex to live without the ministrations of the Church, something like fifteen new churches and mission-rooms must be provided without delay. That is a task of finding money as well as of finding men, and every effort should be made to furnish the £150,000 for which he asks. The cure of these masses of people is a responsibility which the Church dare not neglect.

There is still the larger question. How, throughout the country as a whole, is the number of clergy to be made, if not adequate, at least more in proportion to the extent and character of the work to be done? To answer that question should be the chief business of the Church's leaders to-day. It may be suggested, however, that ordination candidates should not be drawn only from the class which the Sponsors Scheme and similar organizations have been created to aid. The editor of "Crockford" asserts in the preface to his latest issue that "men who can "provide for their own education have virtually "ceased to offer themselves for holy orders." Even if this seems an over-statement, there is enough truth in it to make it a very disquieting remark. Here the influence of parents and schoolmasters, if wisely exercised, might be of real help. To put pressure on boys or young men with no sense of vocation would be clearly unjustifiable. Yet they might well remove many common misconceptions of the clerical life. They might point out that it is not, as the young are apt to suppose, a narrowing career, but affords a range for the exercise of almost any gift in a degree probably unequalled by any other profession. In many directions also the call for social service finds a ready response among the young men of to-day ; did they fully realize how great is the Church's need of their aid as clergy, and, through the Church, the need of the people, they would be far more eager to answer the call.

English Publishing Societies

Under the auspices of a joint committee appointed in 1924 by the Congress of Archæological Societies and the Institute of Historical Research, a scheme is now being carried out to consider means of making generally available the historical and archæological work of the publishing societies of England and Wales. There are in existence a large number of these societies. They print for circulation to their members only, but, on the technical ground that it is not published, their work evades the operation of the Copyright Act, and is not to be found even in the British Museum library. The committee now have the names of no fewer than 450 of these societies, presumably still active, whose output, in part at least, is concerned with matters of historical interest. They also have the names of over 150 which have ceased to exist, and are anxious to hear of other publications that should be included, and in particular of the names of societies that have not yet been asked to furnish lists of their printed work, and of defunct societies. Particulars should be sent to MR. GUY PARSLOE, the Secretary and Editor, at the Institute of Historical Research, Malet-street, W.C.1. The committee hope eventually fully to index and to publish lists of all the societies' publications in a single volume covering everything produced before the end of 1928, and to keep the volume up to date by annual supplements, the first of which, dealing with the output of 1929, it is hoped to publish next June in the *Bulletin*, of the Institute of Historical Research.

The information already gathered throws into relief the English instinct for unofficial social enterprise. Few important towns, and no county, lack some sort of private organization for the study of local archæology or history ; indeed there may be as many as three or four in friendly and fruitful rivalry. With the national disregard for logic and system, these bodies pay little heed to kindred organizations, and, with a wholesome contempt for arbitrary and conventional divisions of learning, go their own way, widening or narrowing their field as impulse or opportunity suggests ; and titles seem often to conceal, rather than to reveal, the nature of their work. It is much to be hoped that the committee's "Guide" may open the way for a history of these sodalities, many of which are of considerable antiquity ; for their annals would reveal much that is of interest in the social and intellectual life of the nation.

The Crossword Puzzle

This morning we publish a Latin crossword puzzle together with the English variety, which now for about a month has been a daily and an obviously popular feature of this journal. Many who regularly or frequently try the English puzzle will be interested to see how the game goes in Latin, and how the Latin language lends itself to the game. And it is possible that the Latin crossword may interest others who, from motives of the highest respectability, have hitherto shunned the English. If this concession to their exacting intellectual standard should give them the first taste of blood—if a week or two hence the austere eye which has glanced swiftly away from the little black and white squares should find itself looking for them before it seeks even the first leading article or the report of Parliament—let not the converted (or seduced) feel remorse. They will be in very good company. Indeed one of the most remarkable results of this experiment in the crossword puzzle is the overwhelming evidence it has brought us that the best brains in the country—Ministers of the CROWN, Provosts of Colleges, King's Counsel, and the rest—all engaged in the most arduous labour, find these little intellectual games the very thing to fill up odd moments—intervals, for instance, between one engagement and another, pauses which offer too little time and too little chance of mental adjustment to make the reading of a book either possible or profitable. With a crossword puzzle there is no question about mental adjustment. To try one clue and to solve it is to set teeth in another ; not to solve it is to be engrossed in the game until the mind must shake itself, like a dog coming out of the water, in order to attack, alert and refreshed like a dog after a swim, the next of the day's duties. There has been no boredom, no mental inertia. There has been agreeable mental exercise, and most probably there has been exhilaration and stimulus of feeling oneself a clever fellow.

These little descendants of the acrostic are more engaging than their progenitors. Most of them are rather easier, because one word helps another—very often after threatening to hinder it abominably ; they can give more different kinds of fun within themselves ; and they provide the gradual and growing joy of seeing white square after white square getting nicely filled in. The making and the solving of a crossword puzzle can employ almost any level of intelligence. Some seem only made to expose the deplorably prevalent ignorance of the right meaning of simple words. Others can scarcely be solved by one brain alone, but must be worked out with prolonged endeavour by a company of intellects, a special dictionary, and access, in print or in memory, to all the writings of all the obscurer authors. Of such puzzles as these may be said what Beatrice said of Don Pedro : they are too costly to wear every day ; we must have others for working days. And the best kind for the purpose—avoiding very rare words, things three-toed, whether sloths or South American ostriches, units of work on the centimetre-gramme-second-system, rivers in Abyssinia and quotations from "John Buncle"—asks only for the usual vocabulary, the average information, of educated people, but makes up the clues so as to test the solvers' quickness and variety of association, and also their sense of humour. It can give ordinary words new life by flashing light upon their component parts—by punning upon them, in fact ; and if any merit beyond interest and amusement is demanded, the crossword puzzle may claim that by thus playing with words it rescues them from the familiarity which causes dullness and feebleness in the use of them. But, if there is to be talk of merit, much more than intellectual improvement may be claimed. In the old days of the jig-saw puzzle many a strong-willed man vowed that at midnight, say, he would stop and go to bed ; and has heard midnight strike, and one o'clock, and still been unable to tear himself away. In like manner the crossword puzzle can be made into a great opportunity for moral force. To put it down unsolved may be a far, far better thing than to win a barren intellectual triumph at the expense of self-control.

A NEW CITY OF LONDONERS

THE CHURCH IN ESSEX

PROVISION FOR GROWING POPULATIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Church in the county of Essex is faced with a problem so serious and urgent that I beg you to allow me to call general attention to it. It is not too much to say that unless it is drastically dealt with it will soon become permanently out of hand.

The shifting of the population through economic and social causes, but largely through new housing schemes, has transformed the whole character of South Essex during the last few years. Little rural parishes with a tiny village church have been changed into considerable towns of 7,000 people upwards : small towns have expanded into great sprawling areas upon which are thousands of people far removed from any place of worship. Indeed, South Essex is rapidly becoming one unbroken city stretching from London to Southend. The task of dealing with this tremendous problem alone would tax the Diocese of Chelmsford to the uttermost. It necessitates the building of probably 15 new churches and the same proportion of mission churches, unless we are prepared to sit still and allow these scores of thousands of people to live without the ministrations of the Church and their children to grow up without Sunday schools to guide and instruct them.

But, on top of all this lies a positively crushing burden : the London County Council has planted out the biggest building estate in the country at Dagenham and Becontree. Already there are nearly 100,000 people in this area, and in two or three years this will be increased to 130,000. A large proportion of these people are unemployed and most are poor.

The Church in Essex has to face the gigantic task of providing places of worship for this great new city of Londoners who have been planted out in this county. It is an impossible strain on our resources. We have already built one permanent church and three mission rooms, but the task of really meeting the needs of these people is quite beyond us, in view of our responsibilities elsewhere in the county. Our scheme is to build eight more permanent churches on this estate, and even this will mean only one church to every 14,000 people.

In view of the magnitude of the task and the fact that these people are not the indigenous population of the county, I do not think it is unreasonable to appeal to Churchpeople in general, and in London in particular, for assistance. I am issuing an appeal for £150,000 to build churches for the new population in this county, which has probably increased by at least 350,000 in the last 10 years. In these days when charitable gifts are forthcoming for so many objects is it too much to hope that some Churchpeople may be willing to help us in our efforts to keep the people in England, and particularly their children, in touch with the old Church of the land? Contributions may be sent either to me, or to the Secretary, "Bishop's Appeal," Church House, 88, Romford-road, Stratford, E.15.

I am, &c.,
HENRY CHELMSFORD.
Bishopscourt, Chelmsford, Feb. 27.

BRITISH SKI-ING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Under the heading "Winter Sports at Oslo" you publish to-day an announcement which is a landmark in the history of ski-ing.

The International Ski Congress has, at long last, officially recognized both downhill and slalom racing—those branches of the sport which, as is now universally agreed south of the Baltic, are best suited for the development of safety, skill, and speed in mountainous country. The fight for recognition has been long and arduous. Even now the Norwegians, dominating by right of priority alone the International Ski Federation, accord it in "not very enthusiastic" tones. Nevertheless, the objective has been attained ; and it is a triumph, indeed, for British ski-ing that the rules adopted are, in all essentials, those of the Ski Club of Great Britain, and that the first officially recognized international downhill and slalom races are to be organized by this country.

It is not for me to pay tribute here, as all of us who love ski-ing would wish, to the leader to whose untiring work of years this achievement is due. But I venture to hope I may be allowed to voice the thought of every British winter mountaineer in acknowledging how much has been done by downhill and slalom racing to foster and extend the right use of ski among the mountains, and in rejoicing that British ski-ing has thus at last so deservedly come into its own.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES HORDERN, Lieut.-Colonel,
President, The Alpine Ski Club.
February 27.

THE "SATURDAY REVIEW"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You suggest that I "undermined" the position of the editor of the *Saturday Review*. It is a serious charge, and should not have been made on one-sided evidence.

As proprietor of the *Saturday Review* I had a perfect right to disagree with the editor, but I should have felt bound to thrash the matter out with him further before any public announcement was made, had not an ambiguity in one of Lord Beaverbrook's newspapers precipitated a crisis which I much regret. I expressed my sympathy—of which Mr. Barry was already aware—with the new party to a representative of the Press, but I had not foreseen that this expression would immediately lead to a headline that the *Saturday Review* had decided to adhere to the new party before I had an opportunity of seeing Mr. Barry on Monday morning. The leading article that I inserted this week which has brought the trouble to a head is meant to be more informative than splitting, and after all Mr. Baldwin himself was not afraid to risk his own political position some years ago on broadly the same question of policy.

Yours faithfully,
G. H. PINCKARD.
The *Saturday Review*, 9, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C.2, Feb. 28.

The facts on which a Political Note, with a tribute to Mr. Barry's action, was based in *The Times* of yesterday are not controverted, but are amplified by Mr. Pinckard's statement. The term "undermined" was used with particular reference to the activities of a political organization in Mr. Ormsby Gore's constituency.

MINERS' HOURS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The following extract from the letter of a South Wales miner on the question of hours may be of interest :—

> "It does seem that there is more prosperity coming to the coalmines, but I am anxiously waiting to see what will happen by April. I hope there will be nothing done to hamper the good time ; it is a pity that all parties don't come more together and work more hand in hand. To me the question of hours could be left alone for a few years, and if they concentrated more on the development of work and lowering the cost of living I think they would do much better."

He was unemployed for many years and is a man 40 years old.

Yours faithfully,
L. M. CAMPBELL.
East Windows, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells,
Feb. 27

THE ATTEMPT ON KANCHENJUNGA

FATE OF FORMER EXPEDITIONS

INVIOLATE SUMMITS

The advance party of the international expedition going to the Himalaya to attempt the summit of Kanchenjunga has left Europe and will reach India at the end of next week.

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Among the high places of the world the Himalayan peaks are in a class by themselves. The Alps are small by comparison with them ; a few isolated peaks in the Andes or Africa or the Rocky Mountains come within the same range as a score of the giants among them. Mont Blanc is little more than half the height of Mount Everest ; Kilimanjaro (19,700ft.) and Mount McKinley (20,454ft.), the highest peaks of Africa and North America, would rank as minor peaks in the Sikkim Himalaya ; and even Aconcagua (23,000ft.), the monarch of the Andes, is no higher than the historic North Col on Everest. The Himalaya are a great assemblage of unscaled peaks towering over a land of immense altitude in the heart of Asia. Man has walked in this land only rarely and at the greatest risk of his life.

Each group of the greater peaks has its peculiar scenery, but none is finer than the magnificent massif that culminates at 28,150ft. in the summit of Kanchenjunga. The visitor to Darjeeling, who climbs to the top of Observa-

tory Hill, sees it 50 miles away over range upon range of lower ridges, split with deep, gorge-like valleys, incredibly remote and icily aloof, lifting its glaciers like shields to the deep blue sky. There is no scale by which the watcher can appreciate the size of what he sees. The apparently insignificant ridges over which his gaze passes are themselves as high as or higher than the Alps. The labyrinth of slit-like valleys and gorges appears only in the mists, born of their steamy tropical heat, that form towards noon and writhe slowly upwards in columns of massive cumuli. There is no standard of comparison, and experience alone can teach the heights, depths, and distances, two or three times as great as those in the Alps.

A MAGIC CORDON

The eye can pass at a glance over these leagues of ridges and valleys between Darjeeling and Kanchenjunga, but the foot of man cannot take them at a stride. The problems of reaching the base of the greater peaks of the main watershed and of carrying sufficient food and equipment are second only to the problems of scaling the peaks themselves. It is largely due to these initial difficulties and to the expense of organizing and maintaining a large banderbast of native porters that so few expeditions are undertaken in the high Himalaya. Yet, in an age when mountaineering technique in the Alps is said to have reached the limits of technical perfection, it is indeed remarkable that not one of the greater Himalayan peaks has been climbed.

Mount Everest, Kanchenjunga, Nanga Parbat, Nanda Devi, and the Bride Peak have all repulsed determined assaults by some of the finest mountaineers of past and present generations. Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Norton and Mr. T. H. Somervell got to within 1,000ft. of Everest's summit, and Mr. G. H. L. Mallory and Mr. A. Irvine perished in a final attempt. Kanchenjunga has remained inviolate through three assaults, two weak ones ending in disaster, and a third, an exceptionally strong one, which failed 3,000ft. from the summit. Nanga Parbat (26,700ft.) took the life of Mr. A. F. Mummery, the most brilliant mountaineer of his time, together with the lives of his two Gurkha followers. Nanda Devi (25,660ft.), the highest peak entirely within the British Empire, has defeated the best efforts of that great Himalayan pioneer, Dr. T. G. Longstaff. The Duke of the Abruzzi was forced to retreat when only a short distance from the summit of the Bride Peak (25,110ft.) in the Karakorams. In addition, there are scores of peaks of 25,000ft. or more that have never been attempted, and are never likely to be unless by some aeronaut in a helicopter.

The highest actual summit yet attained is that of Trisul, 23,406ft., which was climbed in 1907 by Dr. Longstaff with the Italian guides Alexis and Henri Brocherel. It is almost as if there were a magic cordon drawn at 25,000ft. round the necks of these giants by the Mi-go, the "Abominable Snow-men," whom the natives believe to dwell in horrid rage on the summits.

BRITISH PIONEERS

In spite of the obvious challenge of Kanchenjunga, little was known of the mountain and its immediate environs until the closing years of last century, although Sir Joseph Hooker, the pioneer of exploration in the Eastern Himalaya, had explored the ridges to the east of it many years before. One of the first to undertake serious mountaineering in Sikkim was Mr. W. W. Graham, who, in 1883, carried through a brilliant series of ascents in the neighbourhood of Kabru (24,000ft.), the southern outpost of Kanchenjunga. His achievements included ascents of three unnamed peaks in the Kabru district, a first ascent of Jubrun (21,400ft.), and finally an ascent of Kabru itself, the summit of which Mr. Graham claimed to have reached. This last ascent provoked a bitter controversy at the time, and to this day it has not been definitely established whether or not Mr. Graham actually did reach the summit.

The country nearest to Darjeeling was naturally the first to be explored and mapped. It was not until 1884 that an Indian surveyor named Rinsing journeyed through the hitherto unknown region north of Kanchenjunga. In spite of being ill equipped for high altitudes and of losing two of his party from excessive cold and fatigue, he succeeded in crossing from Sikkim into Nepal by the Jonsong La, a snow pass of 20,207ft. Another Indian, Sarat Chandra Das, claimed to have traversed the same pass a few years earlier *en route* for Lhasa, but it seems probable, as Mr. Douglas Freshfield points out, that his pass was farther to the north. In 1891 Sir Claude White and Mr. Hofmann were the first Europeans to penetrate to the Zemu Glacier beneath the eastern precipices of Kanchenjunga, where they discovered Siniolchum, "the most beautiful mountain in the world."

Their enterprise opened the way for others, but it was not until 1899 that Mr. Freshfield's party succeeded in making the first comprehensive circuit of Kanchenjunga and photographing and exploring the glaciers and valleys

of its western flanks. Mr. Freshfield described this expedition in his book "Round Kanchenjunga," which contains some interesting speculations on the possibilities of climbing the mountain. Though the principal aim of his party was to explore and map the glaciers and approaches of Kanchenjunga, it was their project to attempt its ascent. A snowstorm made this impossible, and they were forced to content themselves with exploring the head of the Zemu Glacier and of repeating the traverse of the Jonsong La, whence they descended into Nepal and returned to Darjeeling over the Kang La and Jongri passes, 16,303ft. and 13,140ft. respectively. That the party would have failed in an attempt on the mountain can hardly be doubted, in the light of subsequent experience of the elaborate series of camps necessary and the physical effects of great altitudes. But Mr. Freshfield's expedition accomplished much in determining the easiest lines of attack for future parties.

It was not until 1905 that a direct attempt was made to climb Kanchenjunga, by a party consisting of three Swiss—Dr. Jacot-Guillarmod, M. Reymond, Lieutenant Pache—and an Italian hotel-keeper from Darjeeling named De Righi, who put themselves under the leadership of Mr. Aleister Crowley. The expedition proceeded by the Singalila ridge and the Chumbab La to the Yalung Valley, and having marched up the Yalung Glacier attacked the great curtain of icy slopes which falls from the base of the cliffs of the south-west face of Kanchenjunga. They succeeded in establishing a camp at 20,343ft., and some of them climbed 1,000ft. higher. On September 1 Lieutenant Pache and three coolies were killed while descending on bad snow to a lower camp, and the expedition broke up.

In 1911 and 1912 Dr. A. M. Kollas, who died during the second Mount Everest expedition, made two bold and successful expeditions on the peaks to the north and north-west of Kanchenjunga and on the ridges of Kanchenjunga itself. Though his expeditions, which were made alone, with only native assistance, included no actual attempt on the mountain, he accomplished much valuable pioneer work. In 1911 he reached the Nepal Gap, 21,000ft., on the north-west ridge of Kanchenjunga, and the Zemu Gap, 19,300ft., on the east ridge; and climbed the Langpo Peak, 22,100ft., and the Chumiomo, 22,430ft., to the north-west of the Kanchenjunga massif. In 1912 he climbed Kanchenjhau, 22,700ft., to the north-west of Kanchenjunga.

THE LATEST ATTEMPTS

Meanwhile mountaineers of other nationalities had not been idle. Kabru had again been assaulted, this time by two young Norwegians, C. W. Rubenson and Conrad-Aas, in 1907. After immense labours in hacking their way up the intricate ice-falls of the Kabru Glacier and many uncomfortable days spent in high camps they gained the summit ridge about 50ft. below the summit and some distance from it horizontally. Intense cold and the lateness of the hour forced them to retreat. Owing to the War no further attempts were made on Kanchenjunga until 1929, when the mountain was twice attacked by two separate parties, one going before and the other after the monsoon.

The first effort can hardly rank as an "attempt," for it was one of the maddest pieces of bad mountaineering that can be imagined. An American, Mr. E. Farmer, started from Darjeeling on April 27 with a small banderbast of porters. He left Tseram, a village on the Nepalese flanks of Kanchenjunga, with three porters and four days' food and proceeded up the Yalung Glacier, presumably following the route of the ill-fated Crowley expedition. He established three camps and finally, on May 26, set off with his porters, unequipped with either rope or rucksack. The snow conditions proved dangerous—probably like those encountered by Crowley and the Swiss—and the porters refused to advance farther. Mr. Farmer, however, insisted on going on alone and was last seen by his porters climbing upwards towards the Talung Saddle at about 22,000ft. He never returned.

The second attempt in 1929 was a very different affair. Kanchenjunga was at last attacked by a properly equipped and exceptionally strong party of expert Bavarian mountaineers. This party, which was led by Dr. Bauer, included some of the most brilliant young climbers from the Munich section of the German and Austrian Alpine Club, and was additionally fortunate in securing the services of Mr. E. O. Shebbeare, transport officer of the last Everest expedition, and many of the porters who accomplished great feats of endurance on Everest. Leaving Darjeeling they went by way of Gantok and Lachen to the Zemu Glacier on the eastern side of Kanchenjunga, where they made their base camp. They then attacked the long ice ridge which falls from the main north ridge of Kanchenjunga to the Zemu Glacier at an angle of about 45deg.

TERRIBLE WEAPONS

The difficulties of the ridge proved terrific. Huge towers of solid ice alternated with narrow edges where the ridge thinned down to a mere unstable ice-blade. Almost every foot of their progress required toilsome hacking with the ice axe; pitons had to be driven into the ice, ropes fixed to enable the laden porters to follow. Camps were made on ice ledges so narrow that there was scarcely room for more than two or three climbers at a time. It must have been heartrending when a snowstorm forced them to retreat and obliterated the ice steps they had so laboriously cut. But heroically the party returned and recommenced their labours. Three weeks of work were necessary to gain 2,300ft. of altitude on the ice ridge, but they were rewarded at last by getting to a point about 24,600ft. high, where the difficulties dwindled away and the route to the summit appeared practicable.

But Kanchenjunga had another weapon in store. A snowstorm, in which no less than 6ft. of snow fell, forced them down again. No Himalayan party has ever encountered difficulties so great as did the Bavarians on the ice ridge, and that they were able to retreat safely in bad weather after undergoing terrible cold and hardships, which included a bivouac in the open without tents or sleeping bags, proves their fortitude and mountaineering skill.

What are the lessons to be learned from these past attempts on Kanchenjunga? First, that it is not a mountain to suffer fools gladly. It allows no margin, forgives no mistakes. It is a relentless opponent, which will hit back with every weapon in its armoury, with storm, cold, avalanche, and the more insidious devices of sheer altitude. Yet it has been proved assailable by an expert party of mountaineers who neglect no preparations and observe all precautions. The present party are clearly out to attack it purposefully and methodically, taking full advantage of the lessons learnt by former parties on the giants of the Himalaya, and they have in them that steady spirit which is necessary for conquering so great a mountain.

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(Pictures on page 16.)

Miss Ethel Dale, 47, of Nightingale-lane, Bromley, was yesterday found dead in her house, apparently from the effects of gas poisoning.

LORD BEAVERBROOK AT STROUD

"FISCAL UNION OF THE EMPIRE"

Lord Beaverbrook continued his West Country campaign for the United Empire Party by a speech at Stroud last night.

He said that he had come because he believed the party had a policy which, if taken up by the country and supported by the people, would cure the evil of unemployment. None of the projects put forward by other parties had been thorough or radical, or even courageous. For every £1 of manufactured exports sent abroad there was imported into this country 12s. of manufactured imports. No other country of first-class importance had the same high ratio of imports of manufactured goods compared with the exports.

"The policy of safeguarding," Lord Beaverbrook went on, "only carries Mr. Baldwin a short quarter of a mile along the road on which we would like to have him travel. The United Empire Party will not only endeavour to limit the export of manufactured goods from one source, but limit the import of foodstuffs from foreign sources. The policy endeavours to increase the exports of Great Britain. Our policy is the fiscal union of the Empire. (Cheers.) At once we would establish a condition of absolutely unrestricted free trade between Great Britain and the non-self-governing Crown Colonies.

"We also hope to bring about a condition of unrestricted free trade between the Dominions and these Colonies. The relations of Great Britain and the Dominions will not be a relationship of unrestricted free trade. What we want is a limited partnership which would give the Dominions free access to the British markets for part of their production and free access to the Dominions for the production in part of Great Britain. We are told that the Dominions won't have this limited partnership. That is a great piece of nonsense. Canadians desire a wheat market. Under Empire free trade Canadians will get that market. Can you imagine Canadians refusing to give great concessions to the British manufacturers and producers in exchange for such privileges? Under Empire Free Trade, when Canadian wheat is admitted to the British market with a tariff wall against the wheat of the foreigner, there will be free entry for structural steel and steelplates from Great Britain with a tariff in Canada against the foreigner. We should have cured unemployment in the iron and steel industry.

"When Empire free trade is discussed for a few weeks or months, those objections which sprang up at the outset will have disappeared into oblivion. One is the fallacious notion that it cannot be done." Lord Beaverbrook added that it had been done by France, the United States, and Japan. It could be done by Great Britain. "In order to make our great fiscal unit, we in Great Britain must be prepared to put a tax on foreign foodstuffs and some foreign raw materials.

There was a confusion of voices in the Conservative Party. It was an amazing confusion of voices. "We are not the people to wait on the divisions of any party. We must march on, and we want to know who is going to march with us. This is not a movement of the politicians. It is a movement of the people."

There really would not be any increase in the price of food under Empire free trade. Empire food would enter Great Britain free from any duty at all. There was plenty of food within the Empire for our purpose. Under Empire free trade there would be no increase in the price of bread. If we had Empire free trade he had no doubt the production of beef in Great Britain would increase within three years by 20 per cent. "Don't be misled with cries of 'Empire free trade is wrecking the Conservative Party.' It is essential to save the country even at the expense of wrecking every political party."

Answering a question with regard to raw materials, Lord Beaverbrook said that assuming they could not be produced in the Empire they would, of course, not be taxed.

Replying to a vote of thanks, he said: "We will lead the English-speaking people and make the great new third Empire. The United Empire Party is an economic party wanting to restore again England and the English to their hegemony of the world."

Mr. Perkins, the prospective Conservative candidate, was present, and also spoke at the meeting.

FOREIGN BUTTER SOLD AS ENGLISH

PROTEST AGAINST LABELLING SYSTEM

Sir William Wayland, M.P., presided yesterday at a meeting of the Empire Day Movement held at the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland-avenue, to protest against the selling of blends of imported butter labelled in such a way that housewives are led to believe that it is English while paying 3d. or 4d. a pound more than the cost of the best of the blended contents. Before the meeting there were exhibits on view of boxes in which the foreign butter arrived from which the name of the country of origin had been removed and also of labels on packets of blended butter which gave the impression that these were of English origin.

Sir William Wayland said that their concern was mainly with the growing practice of blending in this country butter which was predominantly foreign—and disposing of it in packets, in wrappers, or under labels which suggested that the product was pure English. He was told on reliable authority that approximately 1,000,000cwt. of butter were blended annually in this country. Of this amount about 1,200,000cwt. were from foreign countries, 230,000cwt. from Australasia, and only about 80,000cwt. from English farms and other Empire sources. Butter which the public fondly believed to be English was, in fact, 75 per cent. foreign. If the law continued to allow gross deception of the consumer, it would be a disgrace to our law makers, a serious reflection on our commercial system, and a grave menace to agriculture. What was the use of attempting to rescue British agriculture from its deplorable condition if we were to allow foreign producers to exploit the world-famed reputation of dairying centres like Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Wiltshire, and the Home Counties for the purpose of selling products which would fare badly in direct competition with our House farm products and the high-grade Government-supervised produce of our oversea Dominions?

SCENE IN DAIL EIREANN

DEBATE ON GREATER DUBLIN BILL CLOSURED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, Fri. 28

There was an exciting scene in Dail Eireann this morning when Mr. Blythe, the Minister for Finance, moved the closure on the second reading of the Greater Dublin Bill, with the result that it was passed by 70 votes to 57. When Mr. Blythe moved "that the motion be now put," there was an uproar on the Fianna Fail benches. The Speaker was accused of unfairness, and Mr. Lemass, acting leader of the party, declared bluntly that the Speaker had arranged with the Government Whips to accept Mr. Blythe's guillotine motion. Many of the Fianna Fail members, presuming that the second reading debate would be continued for several days, had left Dublin for the country, and nobody expected that the closure would be applied.

The Greater Dublin Bill has been the object of general criticism. It proposes to extend the present boundaries of the City of Dublin in order to include the autonomous townships of Pembroke and Rathmines, and also to establish a self-governing coastal borough comprising the existing districts of Blackrock, Kingstown, Dalkey, and Killiney. The city and the borough will be governed by councils cooperating with paid managers on the American model, and one of the chief criticisms against the Bill concerns the autocratic powers which it is proposed to confer upon these managers.

Not only the Fianna Fail Party but also the Labour Party and several of the Independent members of Dail Eireann opposed the second reading vigorously, and there is little doubt that if a vote of the full House had been taken it would have been defeated. As matters stand, the opponents of the Bill hope to carry drastic amendments in the Committee stage.

WOMEN'S LOYALTY TO MR. BALDWIN

The annual general meeting of the Women's Branch of the Chislehurst Division Constitutional Association was held yesterday. About 200 women attended and were addressed by the Duchess of Atholl and by Mr. Waldron Smithers, M.P. for Chislehurst. The meeting unanimously carried a resolution reaffirming the loyalty of the members to Mr. Baldwin as their leader.

MR. STIMSON ON NAVAL CONFERENCE

"CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS"

The Prime Minister, who was accompanied by Miss Ishbel MacDonald, presided last night at the annual dinner of the London Morayshire Club at the Hotel Russell. Mr. Stimson was one of the guests.

Mr. MacDonald proposed the toast of "The London Morayshire Club."

Mr. Stimson, who replied to the toast of "The Guests," said that during the last six months he had had to keep his eye pretty constantly on the Prime Minister, and he could assure them that no one could get away with the goods and assets of the British Empire while Mr. MacDonald held that position. He wondered whether they all appreciated the great services Mr. MacDonald rendered to two great nations by his visit to America last autumn. After the failure of the previous effort which was made to put an end to naval competition, rivalry, and suspicion, an atmosphere of anxiety and fear had to a certain extent grown up. Mr. MacDonald came to America, and in five brief speeches he transformed the attitude of the nation. (Cheers.)

"We gather here now," Mr. Stimson continued, "to try to finish the work which nine years ago was left undone, to try to lift the question of naval armaments among five great nations gathered here from an atmosphere of competition, with its attendant suspicion and rivalry, into an atmosphere of understanding, frankness, and good will. When we reach, as I am confident we shall, the successful consummation of our efforts, I can assure you it will give me the greatest personal pleasure that it shall have been accomplished under the leadership of a son of Morayshire." (Cheers.)

SITE FOR NEW LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL

ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP AND THE PRICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28

At to-day's meeting of the West Derby Board of Guardians at Liverpool, Father O'Ryan read a statement from Dr. Downey, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, on the Roman Catholic offer to buy the Brownlow Hill site for a new cathedral.

The Finance Committee recommended that the property should be offered for sale by public auction with a reserve price, and to this an amendment was proposed by Mr. Devlin:—

That, in view of the advice of the Ministry that this site can be sold for £100,000, we instruct the agents to continue negotiations with their clients and empower them to accept this sum.

Mr. Baker seconded.

Mr. Martin, chairman of the Finance Committee, said that when the matter was before the Finance Committee of the Corporation the sum of £110,000 was mentioned, and £125,000 was mentioned as a reserve, with a 10 per cent. discretion. It was decided, however, that the site should be put up to auction rather than that there should be any suspicion of something having been done "under the table." The site belonged to the ratepayers of every denomination, and the wisest course would be to put it up for public auction.

The Chairman said the reserve price would be not less than £100,000, but the actual reserve could not be mentioned now.

Mr. H. D. Longbottom expressed the opinion that £125,000 was the very lowest amount they ought to consider. There was no reason why the Roman Catholics should not enter into the market. He understood that a higher sum than £100,000 was mentioned to the finance committee of the city council—£20,000 more. If that was so, the ratepayers ought to have something to say about it. No good could come of the matter if feeling got about that there had been a cabal or that political wire-pullers were at work. He had definite information that at the finance committee a member offered £110,000 on behalf of certain interests.

The statement authorized by Dr. Downey observed that he had had the site valued by "men of unquestionable reputation in their profession," and it was on their valuation that the offer of £90,000 to £100,000 had been made, an amount which, he was assured, was on the generous side. The Minister of Health had consented to the sale of the Brownlow Hill site for the sum of not less than £100,000, a figure differing but little from that of the Archbishop's offer. Should the site come into the possession of the Roman Catholic body, it was their intention to erect a masterpiece of the art of Sir Edwin Lutyens, which would not only prove to be one of the outstanding architectural glories of the world, but, they believed, would also be a valuable permanent asset to the city's greatness and a constant attraction to visitors from far and wide. They hoped that the policy of forcing up the price exorbitantly would not be adopted, as otherwise they might be compelled reluctantly to withdraw their offer altogether.

It was agreed that the statement should not be discussed. Mr. Devlin's amendment was lost by 29 votes to 28 and the finance committee's recommendation was adopted.

LIBERAL COUNCIL AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE

LEADERSHIP CRITICIZED

The second number of *Liberal Council Notes*, the organ of the Liberal Council, issued last night, contains an article on the Lloyd George Fund and the leadership.

It is stated that on grave and important matters of foreign and Imperial relations, Mr. Lloyd George's attitude had on more than one occasion during the Autumn Session been such as to misrepresent the feeling and purpose of the Liberal Party; and that Mr. Lloyd George's intervention in the Indian Debate on November 7 was not merely embarrassing to Sir John Simon, but mischievous in its impact on the situation in India.

"Mr. Lloyd George returned to the attack with an article on the Indian situation in the *Daily Mail*—a Tory paper—accusing the Government of bad faith towards the Indian people and casting doubts upon the sincerity of their declarations on the Indian problem. It is safe to say that no responsible Liberal newspaper would have published such an article in the present anxious position of the Viceroy and the Indian Government.

"It was after seeing this article that Lord Grey felt it to be necessary to make it clear, as he did at the meeting of the Council, that he would deprecate any attempt by any party 'or person' to make political capital out of our Indian difficulties. This is an example of the kind of thing which causes mistrust of Mr. Lloyd George's leadership.

"Since Lord Grey spoke there has been a further illustration with regard to the Naval Conference. Two days before the opening of the Conference Mr. Lloyd George contributes an article to the *Sunday Express*—Lord Beaverbrook's paper—in which he suggests that the Prime Minister's meeting with President Hoover has been a blunder, that it has 'aroused suspicion and jealousy in the hearts of other Powers,' and that it has given the impression that Britain and America are trying 'to steal a march on them.'

"This is the sort of thing that would, no doubt, be pleasing to those who might desire to wreck the Conference. It is a libel upon the mind of the Liberal Party on this great issue. Yet the article will be quoted throughout the foreign Press as revealing the view of the leader of the Liberal Party and inferentially the attitude of British Liberals as a whole.

"In both these articles the appeal is open and undisguised to the mentality of the Tory Die-hard. Yet if Lord Grey and other Liberals protest, they are told to 'stop snarling.' There are large numbers of Liberals who have given devoted service to Liberal ideals who will not remain within the party on such terms, and the majority of them would have left the party long ago had it not been that the Liberal Council has provided for them a rallying ground where they can retain their independence and continue to work for Liberalism."

OBITUARY

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BISDEE, V.C.

News has been received that Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Bisdee, V.C., died in Tasmania on January 14, at the age of 60, and his sister, Miss Lucy Bisdee, on the following day, and they were buried in the same grave.

Born at Hutton Park, Tasmania, on September 23, 1869, John Hutton Bisdee was the son of John Bisdee, pastoralist, and grandson of John Bisdee, of Hutton Court, Somerset. He was sent to Hutchin's School, Hobart, and joined his father, who died in 1891, on the estate. When the South African War broke out in 1899, he enlisted in the 1st Tasmanian Imperial Bushmen, and served throughout the campaign. Bisdee's own account of the deed for which he won the V.C., the first awarded to a Dominion soldier, was as follows:—

"On September 1, 1900, a party of one officer and about 20 men of the A.S.C. were sent out from Warm Bad (north of Pretoria) to forage for supplies of livestock. Twenty men from the 1st Tasmanian Imperial Bushmen, under Lieutenant Wylly, were sent to escort them. Marching up a narrow valley, the two officers being in front with the screen, evidence was seen that the place had been recently occupied. Shortly afterwards heavy fire at short range opened on us from concealed positions. The screen were all killed or wounded. Lieutenant Wylly was wounded, and Major Brooke, the A.S.C. officer, had his horse shot, and was also wounded. The order to retire at the gallop was given. Seeing the officer without a horse, I put him on mine, and ran alongside until out of range, and then mounted behind him, and rejoined the escort."

Lieutenant Wylly, who won the D.S.O. in the Great War, was also awarded the V.C. for his gallantry on this occasion. Major Brooke is now lieutenant-colonel and D.S.O.

Trooper Bisdee received a commission in the 2nd Tasmanian Imperial Bushmen in March, 1901, and after the war returned home in 1902 and again became a pastoralist. In 1904 he married Georgiana, daughter of the late Bishop Hale, of Brisbane; she died in 1926. In 1906 Bisdee became a lieutenant in the 12th Australian Light Horse, and in 1912 was appointed to command the 26th Light Horse Regiment, Tasmania. In July, 1915, he was posted to the 12th Australian Light Horse, and was soon promoted to Major. He served in the Senussi campaign in November and December, 1915, and in May, 1916, was seconded as A.P.M., Anzac Mounted Division. In January, 1918, he was seconded to command the Australian Provost Corps, Egyptian Section, appointed A.P.M., Australian Imperial Force in Egypt, and promoted lieutenant-colonel in February. In June, 1919, he was made O.B.E. Lieutenant-Colonel Bisdee was a good sportsman, having a pack of beagles at Hutton Park, and being also fond of cricket, football, and lawn tennis.

MAJOR-GENERAL HODGINS

Our Ottawa Correspondent telegraphs that Major-General William Egerton Hodgins, C.M.G., died on Thursday night, at the age of 79.

The son of the late Dr. J. G. Hodgins, LL.D., of the Ontario Education Department, he was educated at Hellmuth College and the University of Toronto, and was admitted to the Ontario Bar in 1877. He served in the suppression of the Fenian Raid in 1866, being then 16, and received the medal with clasp. From 1883 to 1902 he was an official in the Department of Justice. He joined the Canadian Militia in 1877, and in 1884 was transferred to the Governor-General's Foot Guards, whom he commanded from 1894 to 1899. In 1902 he was transferred to the Canadian Permanent Staff, and commanded No. 4 Military District from 1902 to 1909, and the 1st Division from 1909 to 1914. In the War he was acting Adjutant-General of the Canadian Militia from 1915 to 1917, and then served on the Overseas Demobilization Committee. In 1918 he was made C.M.G. He married first a daughter of Mr. G. M. Clark, K.C., and secondly a daughter of the late Chief Justice Sir W. J. Ritchie. Major-General Hodgins was the author of a work on Dominion and Provincial legislation from 1867 to 1902 and a handbook on the incorporation of joint-stock companies.

COLONEL H. W. SMITH-REWSE

Colonel Henry Whistler Smith-Rewse, C.B., C.V.O., D.L. (for Devon), who died suddenly in London on Monday, at the age of 79, was born in Sydney, N.S.W., the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whistler Smith-Rewse, of Glenrock. He was brought to England at the age of eight, and was educated at Tonbridge. In December, 1871, he joined the Royal Engineers from Woolwich, and served in the Afghan War as Captain of Signalling, 1878-1880, being mentioned in dispatches and receiving his brevet majority. After serving in the Suakin Expedition as brigade major, he was appointed Assistant Instructor to the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, 1883-1885, and inspector for the following five years. From 1892 to 1899 he was Inspective-General of Fortifications at armoury headquarters. He was promoted Colonel of Staff in 1902, and retired in 1907. During the 15 years of his residence at Exeter, 1907 to 1922, he was secretary to the Devonshire Territorial Association, for which he was made C.B. (Civil). Colonel Smith-Rewse married, in 1874, Florence, youngest daughter of General G. W. Powlett Bingham, of The Vines, Rochester, Kent; she survives him, with one daughter. His three sons were Major H. R. Whistler Smith-Rewse, R.F.A., who was killed in the first battle of Ypres; Mr. G. W. Smith-Rewse, Resident Commissioner of the New Hebrides, who died from the result of an accident two years ago; and Second Lieutenant M. B. W. Smith-Rewse, who was killed in action at Festubert in 1915.

MR. H. W. BROOKMAN

Mr. Henry William Brookman, formerly Superintendent of the Central Telegraph Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, died on Tuesday at his home in Brixton at the age of 91. Mr. Brookman was an interesting link between the old system of telegraphy and the present. Born in 1839, he entered the service of the Magnetic Company as an operator after the Great Exhibition of 1851, and was transferred to the Government service in 1870, when the undertaking was purchased by the State. Mr. Brookman rose through all the various grades to the rank of Superintendent in 1895, and retired in 1902. He was well known among the few remaining members of the old school of journalists, for he operated the "news wire" of the Magnetic Company, which was not only a distributing agency but also a collector of "items of intelligence" for the Press, a branch of business which the Post Office did not consider it desirable to continue when the transfer took place.

Mr. Brookman, although confined to bed for the past few years, retained his faculties till the moment of his death. He was a mine of information about the past. One of his reminiscences was that in the year of the Crimea his chief "fell in" all the lads in the office, and, choosing "young Brookman," because of his slim figure, marched him off to the House of Parliament. There he was hidden behind a pillar, covered up with greenery, and given an electric button—a wonderful invention at that time—which he was to press the moment Queen Victoria arrived at a certain place. It was a thrilling experience for a boy of 15, and the strict instructions he had received to hide himself from the eyes of the Queen did not prevent him from obtaining a good view of her Majesty as she advanced across the Hall surrounded by her Court. The button he pressed rang a bell, which was the signal for the guns to announce the opening of Parliament to the England of 1854.

THE HON. C. E. CHUBB

The death is announced in a Reuter telegram from Brisbane of the Hon. Charles Edward Chubb, retired Judge of the Queensland Supreme Court. Born in London 84 years ago, Mr. Chubb was educated at Calne Grammar School, Wilts, the City of London School, and the Collegiate School, Ipswich. He arrived in Queensland at the age of 16, was admitted a solicitor in 1867, was called to the Bar in 1878, and was made Q.C. in 1883. He entered politics and became Attorney-General in the Queensland Ministry in 1883. It was in 1889 that he was appointed a puisne Judge, retiring in 1922. He was hon. colonel of the Australian Field Artillery.

HOSTEL OF ST. LUKE

The annual meeting of the Hostel of St. Luke was held at 2, Carlton-gardens by invitation of the Duchess of Devonshire, Patroness of the hostel. The Bishop of Swansea and Brecon, who presided, emphasized the great benefit the nursing home was to the clergy and their families in general. The Chairman, Mr. A. H. Tritton, mentioned the extra expense of providing X-ray and radium treatment, and the possibility of having to enlarge the hostel at no distant date, for which a considerable sum of money would be required.

HOSPITAL ALMONERS

The report presented at the annual meeting of the Institute of Hospital Almoners, held yesterday at British Medical Association House, Tavistock-square, showed a considerable increase in the number of trained almoners in the service of hospitals and also in the number of students in training. Lady Bradford, the president, speaking of the effect of the Local Government Act of 1929 on the development of hospitals, said that this would in the future call for a large extension of the work of hospital almoners.

The Royal National Life-boat Institution has awarded its gold brooch to Lady Florence Pery in recognition of her services as honorary secretary of the Ladies' Life-boat Guild.

SPEAKER'S DINNER AND LEVEE

GUESTS LAST NIGHT

The Speaker gave his second Parliamentary dinner of the Session last evening to the following members of the House of Commons:—

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. L. S. Amery, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Sir John Gilmour, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the Hon. Walter Guinness, Lord Eustace Percy, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Major G. C. Tryon, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, Commander Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, R.N., Earl Winterton, Viscount Wolmer, the Hon. William Ormsby-Gore, Sir Kingsley Wood, Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson, Mr. A. M. MacRobert, Sir Philip Sassoon, Mr. Douglas H. Hacking, Commodore H. Douglas King, Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, Sir Boyd Merriman, Major W. Elliot, the Duchess of Atholl, Sir Henry Betterton, Mr. A. M. Samuel, Major Sir George Hennessy, Sir Frederick Thomson, Captain H. D. Margesson, Captain Sir George Bowyer, Sir George Penny, the Marquess of Titchfield, Sir Victor Warrender, Captain Euan Wallace, Canon Carnegie (Chaplain), and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ralph Verney (Secretary).

The Speaker afterwards held a Levée, at which the following were present:—

Mr. T. Albery, Brigadier-General Sir W. Alexander, Mr. W. E. D. Allen, the Ven. J. C. M. S. Amery, Mr. N. Angell, Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Ashley, Sir R. Asko, the Duchess of Atholl, Mr. C. Attlee, Mr. C. W. Baillie-Hamilton, Mr. S. Baldwin, Mr. G. Balfour, Captain H. Balfour, Lord Balniel, Rear-Admiral T. P. H. Beamish, Captain E. N. Bennett, Mr. G. Benson, Sir Henry Betterton, Mr. H. Bevan, Mr. S. J. Berne, Major Sir J. D. Birchall, Mr. A. W. Bowen, Captain Sir George Bowyer, Mr. H. L. Boyce, Mr. R. Bracken, Captain Sir William Brass, Captain D. G. Briscoe, Brigadier-General H. C. Brown, Sir H. Buckingham, Mr. R. A. Butler, Major E. Cadogan, Major W. H. Carver, the Earl of Castlestewart, Sir Henry Cautley, Sir C. Cayzer, Major Sir H. Cayzer, Mr. W. Cazalet, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. J. A. Chaldie, Mr. Winston Churchill, Brigadier-General Sir G. Cockerill, Sir G. P. Collins, Major D. J. Colville, Major J. C. Courtauld, Colonel Sir G. Courthope, Brigadier-General Sir H. P. Croft, Captain H. C. Crookshank, Mr. Leopold Croom-Johnson, Mr. C. T. Culverwell, Mr. G. Dagger, the Earl of Dalkeith, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. Dalrymple-White, Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, Major-General Sir J. H. Davidson, Dr. A. Vernon Davies, Mr. C. Davies, Major G. F. Davies, Sir W. H. Davison, Sir P. Dawson, Major R. Dudgeon, Sir William Edge, Major J. Edmondson, Mr. J. E. Edmunds, Major Walter Elliot, Colonel A. England, Mr. W. L. Everard, Sir Bertram G. Falle, Sir John Ferguson, Mr. J. Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Fremantle, Mr. W. J. Galbraith, Sir John Ganzoni, Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Gault, Major G. Lloyd George, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Gilmour, Mr. A. E. Glassey, Major R. G. Glyn, Mr. G. Gomme, Sir W. Greene, Sir H. Gratian-Doyle, Sir Walter Greaves-Lord, Mr. E. C. Grenfell, Mr. W. E. Guinness, Captain D. W. Gunston, Mr. Douglas Hacking, Sir George Hamilton, Sir R. Hamilton, Major S. S. F. Hammersley, Mr. F. E. Harris, Mr. V. Hartshorn, Major S. E. Harvey, Mr. S. Hastings, Mr. A. W. Haycock, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Captain R. R. Henderson, Mr. W. W. Henderson, Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Heneage, Mr. J. Hennessy, Major J. W. Hills, Colonel C. K. Howard-Bury, Captain A. U. M. Hudson, Major-General Sir E. Hutchison, Mr. G. Isaacs, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. James, Mr. T. Lewellyn-Jones, Mr. Leif Jones, Mr. T. Mardy Jones, Major G. M. Kindersley, Commodore Henry D. King, Major-General Sir A. Knox, Sir Joseph Lamb, Mr. G. Lang, Sir A. Law, Miss Susan Lawrence, Mr. W. Leach, Major R. Leighton, Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, Dr. R. G. Little, Mr. Ellis Lloyd, Mr. J. Locker-Lampson, Mr. J. Lowat-Fraser, Viscount Lymington, Sir M. Macdonald, Mr. V. McEntee, Sir D. Maclean, Mr. A. M. MacRobert, Brigadier-General M. Makins, Mr. G. A. B. Mander, Captain D. D. Margesson, Mr. J. S. Marriott-Watson, Mr. George Mathers, Mr. R. J. Mellor, Sir F. Boyd Merriman, Mr. F. Messer, Mr. G. Middleton, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Mr. C. Milner, Commodore T. H. Minnis, Colonel Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. R. Moore, Colonel W. Grant Morden, Mr. R. H. Morris, Dr. J. H. Morris-Jones, Major Sir A. C. Morrison-Bell, Mr. H. J. Mosserdine, Mr. A. A. Muirhead, Major H. L. Nathan, Mr. W. Nathan, Mr. Douglas Newton, Mr. G. W. Nicholson, Colonel W. G. Nicholson, Mr. F. J. Noel Baker, Major Sir H. O'Neill, Mr. V. Ormsby-Gore, Sir George Pearson, Lord Eustace Percy, Mr. E. S. Pethick, Mr. Edith Picton-Turbervill, Sir J. Power, Sir Assheton Pownall, Mr. M. P. Price, Mr. R. Purbrick, Mr. H. Ramsbotham, Mr. J. R. Remer, Sir Robert Reynolds, Mr. R. Richards, Sir Samuel Roberts, Sir Rennell Rodd, Major R. Ross, Mr. J. de Rothschild, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Rupert-Brise, Mr. A. West Russell, Major I. Salmon, Mr. A. M. Samuel, Mr. S. Samuel, Sir N. Stewart-Sandeman, Sir F. A. G. D. Sassoon, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. G. Shakespeare, Major-General Sinnott, Colonel T. Sinclair, Mr. A. N. Skelton, Mr. Louis W. Smith, Mr. H. C. Smith, Mr. F. W. Smith-Carington, Mr. W. Smithers, Mr. T. Snowden, Mr. E. Sorenson, Commander A. R. J. Southby, Major O. Stanley, Sir A. Steel-Maitland, Mr. S. G. St. L. B. Stephens, Mr. C. R. Stuart, Rear-Admiral M. F. Sueter, Major L. B. Thomas, Sir Frederick Thomson, the Marquess of Titchfield, Mr. J. Train, Major G. C. Tryon, Mr. R. H. Turton, Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan, Captain R. E. V. Vaughan, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. Lambert Ward, Sir V. Warrender, Mr. C. Waterhouse, Sir William Wayland, Mr. S. R. Wells, Mr. G. H. A. Wilson, Colonel G. Windsor-Clive, Earl Winterton, Mr. G. Wiseman, Mr. John James Withers, Viscount Wolmer, Sir Kingsley Wood, Major M. Wood, Sir L. Worthington-Evans, and Sir E. Hilton Young.

The following gentlemen also attended:—

Mr. Dawkins, Canon Carnegie, and Sir Ralph Verney.

DANCES

Mrs. Lindsay Everard

Mrs. Lindsay Everard gave a dance last night at 23, Cadogan-square. Among those present were:—

The Marquess and Marchioness of Cambridge, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Spears, Captain and Mrs. Otho Russell, the Hon. Mrs. Wilson Fox and Mr. Hubert Wilson Fox, Sir Frederick and Lady Penny, Mrs. and Miss Melvoy, Lord and Lady North, the Earl and Countess of Castlestewart, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Mrs. Hilton Phillipson, Lord Penney, Mr. and Mrs. Hely Hutchinson, Sir Henry and Lady Betterton, Captain and Mrs. Waterhouse, Sir Nairne and Lady Stirling-Stirling, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Charles Fraser, Mr. H. Whitefield, Mr. Edmonds Berry, Mr. H. S. Hyppon, Mr. H. L. Cumming, Mr. A. Gaydon, Mr. H. Percy Read, Captain Gerald Lowry, Major H. Oliver, Mr. A. Leslie Ramage, Mr. Graham Straker, and Mr. G. Salter.

THE LONDON PARKS

MR. LANSBURY AND HIS CRITICS

Mr. Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, was the guest of the Over-Seas League at a luncheon held yesterday at the Criterion Restaurant. Mr. Alec L. Rea presided.

Mr. Lansbury spoke upon the parks and the criticism of the recent schemes of his Department. Nowhere else, he said, was there such a magnificent stretch of green as that which extended across London. It was the possession of all, and he wanted to see more facilities afforded for children to enjoy the possession. He looked to a time when more school work, in addition to nature studies, would be conducted in the parks, and increased opportunities granted for domestic servants and shop assistants to enjoy the pleasures of those open spaces.

He advised old people—people as old as himself—who objected to what was being done in the Royal Parks to see what the L.C.C. had done in Battersea Park. There, he said, any one who was so miserable that he wanted to be alone could hide himself where no one could see him, while there were still running tracks and paddling pools which did not interfere with the quietude of aged people.

THE WEATHER

FAIR, APART FROM FOG

Meteorological Office, Feb. 28.

General Inference from Observations at 6 p.m.—A large anticyclone covers the British Isles, and quiet, fair weather will be general, with fog night and morning in several districts.

Forecasts for To-day

London, England, S.E., E., S.W., Midlands, E. W., Wales.—Moderate or light north-easterly or easterly breeze; fair, apart from some fog morning and night; day temperature mainly moderate, but rather high locally.

England, N.W., N.E., Midlands, N., Scotland, S.E., S.W., Isle of Man.—

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, FEB. 28

Mr. Charles te Water (High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa) and Air Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond (upon his appointment as Chief of the Air Staff) had the honour of being received by The King this morning.

The Spanish Ambassador left London yesterday morning for Rome.

The Duke of Atholl returned to 98, Elm Park-gardens yesterday after a brief visit to Scotland.

The Estonian Minister and Mme. Kallas have returned to London from Morocco, and the Minister has resumed his duties at the Legation.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Queensberry will leave at 67, Tufton-street on March 5 from Scotland.

Lady Mary Maxwell and Miss Maxwell have arrived at 17, Princes-gate, S.W.7, which has been lent them by the Duke of Northumberland till the end of March.

The Earl of Inchcape will leave 4, Seamore-place to-morrow for Paris.

The Countess of Oxford and Asquith will leave for Paris to-morrow, and will be away for a week.

The Countess of Darnley has returned to Cobham Hall, Kent, from the South of France.

Anne Countess of Mexborough will return to 10, Hans-place at the end of this month from the Continent.

Lady Alice Reyntiens left 81, Cadogan-square on Wednesday for Cap Ferrat, where she will remain for three weeks.

Lord Hugh Cecil left London yesterday in the Ranchi for Gibraltar.

Lord Doverdale and the Hon. Aline Partington will arrive at 10, Ennismore-gardens on Monday from the South of France.

Lord Monk Bretton returned to 11, The Vale, Chelsea, yesterday from Conyboro, Lewes, Sussex, and Lady Monk Bretton will join him on Monday.

Lord Queenborough will return to 39, Berkeley-square at the end of this month from Cannes.

Lord and Lady Decies, who have been on a cruise to the Isles of the Blest and Africa, will return to London next week. Lord Decies will travel overland and will arrive on Monday; Lady Decies will return in the Duchess of Richmond, which will reach England on March 7.

Lady Glenconner has left 76, Sloane-street for The Glen, Innerleithen, Peebles-shire, where she will remain for several months.

The Hon. Mrs. Youard gave birth to a daughter at Eastbourne on February 26.

Sir William and Lady Aykroyd and Miss Mary Aykroyd leave this week-end for a cruise in the Mediterranean. They expect to return about the first week in April.

Sir George Clark sailed from London yesterday in the Ranchi for Algiers.

Lady Baker Wilbraham was unavoidably prevented by illness from attending the marriage of her son at St. Martin-in-the-Fields on Wednesday.

Lady Butler has arrived at the Empire Hotel, Bath, from Wonham Manor, Betchworth.

The Dean of Bristol is in a nursing home in Clifton, undergoing medical treatment, and is not allowed to attend to correspondence. He wishes to express his warm thanks to very many friends for their recent letters of sympathy, and to ask them in the circumstances kindly to accept this acknowledgment.

Colonel and Mrs. Hugh Campbell have left Blythewood, Ascot, for the South of France. Letters will not be forwarded.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. William Loyd will return to 44, Eaton-place to-day from the West Indies.

The King has appointed Mr. Alfred Baikie, J.P., to be his Majesty's Lieutenant of the Counties of Orkney and Zetland, in the room of Sir William Watson Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G., resigned.

The Queen has consented to be present on May 5 at a special *matinée* performance which is being organized by Lady Wyndham in aid of the Actors' Benevolent Fund.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, has given her patronage to a *matinée* performance at the Court Theatre by the Benefit Players on March 17 in aid of St. Mary's Convalescent Home, Birchington-on-Sea.

The Countess of Birkenhead, Lady Chamberlain, Lady Colefax, Miss Olga Lynn, and Mr. George Belcher are arranging a pageant of Italian Exhibition pictures and presentation of famous cartoons at the Prince of Wales Theatre in aid of the General Lying-in Hospital. The performance will take place on Friday afternoon, April 11.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Ogilvie, O.B.E., T.D., of 10, Forres-street, Edinburgh, has been appointed Deputy Lieutenant of the City and County of the City of Edinburgh.

HUNT BALLS

THE NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

The North Warwickshire Hunt ball took place last night. Among those present, many of whom took parties, were:—

Mrs. J. F. Arkwright, M.F.H., Mr. Guy Jackson, M.F.H., Mr. J. F. Arkwright, Mr. and Mrs. George Jackson, Sir William and Lady Jaffray, Mrs. Hugh Bischoffsheim, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Keating, Colonel and Mrs. Brocklebank, Brigadier-General Wigan, Mrs. Wigan, Colonel and Mrs. Wheatley, Captain and Mrs. Lomax, Mrs. Massey, Sir W. Throck-morton, Lord Algernon Percy, Captain and Mrs. Heber Percy, Lord Dormer, the Hon. A. and Mrs. Parker, Major and Mrs. Chatterton, Colonel and Mrs. P. H. Walker, Mrs. Bishopp Clitherow, Mrs. Francis Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Shaw Captain and Mrs. Moreton, the Hon. M. Watson, Mrs. Lake, Lieutenant-Commander Dugdale, R.N., Captain and Mrs. C. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Bryant, General and Mrs. Pitman, Major and Mrs. Gregory-Hood, Captain Grimm, Colonel and Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Mellor, Captain and Mrs. Munns, and Mrs. Caversham Simonds.

THE ESSEX

The Essex Hunt Club ball took place last night at the Shire Hall, Chelmsford. The company numbered about 330. Mr. Marshall's band played.

Among those who attended were:—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Gosling, Lady Victoria Gosling, Mr. Charles and Lady Nesta Miles, Miss Nesta Miles, the Hon. Mrs. Henderson, Sir Walter Lawrence, Captain A. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Waters, Mr. Fane, Miss Gibson and Mr. G. Fane, Miss Waters, Mr. Fane, Miss Gibson and Mr. G. Fane, Miss Mortimer, Mr. D. Pelly, Mr. Ernest Watt, Miss Mortimer, Mr. D. Pelly, Miss Pelly, Miss Miller Price, Mr. and Mrs. Barron, Mr. and Mrs. H. Price, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bonsor, Colonel and Mrs. P. Ridley, Mr. and Mrs. Todhunter, Miss Todhunter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gosling, Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCorquodale, Miss Gosling, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gosling, Mr. and Mrs. McCorquodale, Mr. F. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Harold K. McCorquodale, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gold, Mr. J. Gold, Major Guy Gilbey, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gold, Mr. J. Gold, Major Guy Gold, Colonel and Mrs. Bradley, Colonel and Mrs. Guy Gold, Colonel and Mrs. R. Colvin, Miss Dalton White, Mr. and Mrs. R. Colvin, Miss Britten, Captain Heward-Lonsdale, Mr. Goschen, Mr. and Captain Heward-Lonsdale, Mr. Goschen, Mr. and Mrs. R. Napier, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hill, Mrs. J. Newall, Mrs. Addinsell, Mr. and Mrs. T. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Whitley Maitland, the Misses Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Neame, the Misses Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Neame, the Misses Mildred Proom, Mr. and Mrs. T. Lord, and Mrs. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Bovill, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Kemsley, Mr. R. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Kemsley, Captain and Mrs. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd, Mr. and Miss Dashwood, Miss K. Watson, Miss Corson, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Major Maitland Tower, Captain and Mrs. V. Lousada, Mr. and Mrs. H. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Campe, Miss Crichton, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Campe, Miss Gilbey, Mrs. and Miss Nash, Mrs. F. Gilbey, Mr. and Mrs. Ridley, Mr. and Mrs. Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. Streeter, and Miss Russell, Miss Turner, Mr. Streeter, Miss Chanson, Mr. G. Chanson, Mrs. and Miss Crispe, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. D. McCorquodale, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Hallenda, Miss Pritchard, Mr. R. Fowler, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Todhunter.

"THE GATE CRASHERS"

About 150 followers of the Beaufort Hunt attended a dance at the Hare and Hounds Hotel, Westonbirt. The hosts were 12 followers of the Badminton pack, and the invitation card described them as "The Gate Crashers." Among those present were:—

The Duchess of Beaufort, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Apsley, Lord Frederic Cambridge, the Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton and Colonel and Mrs. Lyttelton, Colonel and Mrs. Evelyn and Lady Helena Gibbs, Colonel and Mrs. Edgar Brooke, the Earl of Ilchester, Captain and Lady Mary Fitzmaurice, the Hon. Mrs. Duncan Campbell, the Hon. Mrs. Gibbs, the Rev. F. C. Timins, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Lloyd, Mrs. R. C. Cox, Captain Bevan F. de Teyfl, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Lady Avice Menzies, and Mrs. C. Trevelyan, Colonel and Lady Avice Menzies, and Mrs. C. Trevelyan, Colonel and Lady Avice Menzies, and Mrs. R. N. Lloyd, Major and Mrs. Longworth, and Major and Mrs. Trevor Horn.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. H. HOWARD AND MISS M. MAGEE

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Hubert, son of the late Hon. Oliver Howard and the Countess of Clanwilliam, and Moira, third daughter of the late Rev. A. V. Magee and Mrs. Magee, of Keith Lodge, Maidenhead.

LIEUTENANT B. L. MOORE, R.N., AND MISS M. E. CONWAY

The engagement is announced of Lieutenant Barrington-Lungley Moore, R.N., only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Moore, 36th Sikhs, and of Mrs. Moore, of Pitt, Appledore, North Devon, to Mary Edith (Jane) Conway, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Conway, 32, Rodney-street, Liverpool.

MR. A. D'A. WILLIS AND MISS MOORE

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Arthur d'Anyers Willis, of Bentworth Hall, Alton, Hants, youngest son of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Willis, of Willesden, Cheltenham, and Katherine, elder daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Moore, 36th Sikhs, and of Mrs. Moore, of Pitt, Appledore, North Devon.

MR. J. R. WINGFIELD DIGBY AND MISS M. B. HOLFORD

The engagement is announced between John Reginald, third son of the late Mr. J. K. Wingfield Digby, M.P., of Sherborne Castle, Dorset, and of Mrs. Wingfield Digby, of The Court, Chetnole, and Margaret Betty, second daughter of Captain T. P. A. Holford, and Mrs. Holford, of Duntish Court, Buckland Newton, Dorset.

MR. W. D. WEIR AND MISS HOOD-DANIEL

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant William Duncan Weir, Royal Signals, fourth son of the late John Weir, M.A., Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, and of Mrs. Weir, 35, De Parys-avenue, Bedford, and Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hood-Daniel, of New York.

MR. S. CHAPLIN AND MISS M. S. HAWKINS

The engagement is announced between Stephen, only son of the Rev. Alan and Mrs. Chaplin, of Cotgrave Rectory, Notts, and Mildred, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Hawkins.

MR. J. M. TWHIGG AND MISS ROBERTS

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place in New Zealand, between John Martin Twhigg, M.B., Ch.B. (N.Z.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), of Wellington, N.Z., and Andrina Barbara Henderson, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Roberts, Wellwood, Selkirk.

MR. D. RUTHERFORD AND MISS L. ROBERTS

The marriage arranged between Mr. Douglas Rutherford, Boleside House, Galashiels, and Miss Louise Roberts, Wellwood, Selkirk, will take place in St. Mary's Church, Selkirk, on Thursday, April 3, at 2.30 o'clock.

MR. E. H. ABBOTT AND MISS B. M. GARTON

The engagement is announced between Edward Hayton, only son of Mr. C. E. R. Abbott, of Grove House, Bowdon, Cheshire, and Betty Mary, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Garton, of Edgecombe, Newbury.

MR. E. P. C. BECK AND MISS M. P. FORD

The engagement is announced between Patrick, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Beck, of Sandringham, Norfolk, and Patricia, daughter of the late Archdeacon G. A. Ford, and Mrs. Ford, of Ashill Rectory, Norfolk.

MR. R. BRYAN AND MISS E. CASHELL

The marriage arranged between Mr. Robert Bryan and Miss Eileen Cashell will take place on Saturday, March 22, at St. Paul's Church, New Beckenham, at 2 o'clock.

MR. S. E. HORNER AND MISS BOWER

The engagement is announced between Stephen Ellerton Horner, of Beira, Portuguese East Africa, only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Horner, of Westfield, Hale, Cheshire, and Elza Bower, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Bower, of Overton Hall, Frodsham, Cheshire.

MR. E. G. PANK AND MISS SNOWBALL

The engagement is announced between E. Graham Pank, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Pank, of Culverlands, Oakleigh-park, N.20, and Sheelah, only daughter of Captain and Mrs. A. J. Snowball, of Whichford, Shipston-on-Stour (late of Newcastle-on-Tyne).

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donovan Touche took place yesterday afternoon at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens. The Rev. Bertram F. Simpson officiated, and the child was named Isabel Amy. The godparents were Mr. H. A. Trotter, Mr. Gordon Touche, Mrs. Albert Mills, of Haverford, United States, and Miss Molly Dean.

RECEPTIONS

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE

The British Commonwealth League will hold a reception in honour of the ladies of the Delegations to the Naval Conference at the Suffolk Galleries, Suffolk-street, on Thursday, March 6.

ITALIAN GROUP OF FORUM CLUB

The President and Council of the Italian Group of the Forum Club will hold a reception, preceded by a dinner, next Tuesday, to meet Comm. Modigliani and members of the committee of the Burlington House Exhibition. Miss Violet Brough will play old Italian music on the viol d'amore.

FUNERALS

DR. J. B. MOYLE

The funeral service of Dr. J. B. Moyle, Fellow of New College, Oxford, took place in New College Chapel yesterday. The Rev. R. H. Lightfoot officiated, and the Lesson was read by the Rev. D. S. Margoliouth. The family mourners were Mr. G. Moyle, Mr. F. B. Moyle, and Mr. R. E. Moyle (brothers), Captain K. H. Tuson, Mrs. Tuson (niece), Dr. F. N. Day (cousin), Captain P. R. Antrobus (representing Sir Reginald Antrobus), Lady Antrobus, Miss K. H. Robinson, and Mrs. Edwards (sisters-in-law), Mr. A. F. Wright, and Sister McCloskey.

The Fellows of New College who attended the service were:—

The Warden (Mr. H. A. L. Fisher), Mr. P. S. Creed (Sub-Warden), Mr. F. M. Matheson, Mr. H. W. B. Joseph, Professor E. H. Turner, Professor J. S. B. Gourlay, Mr. H. H. Henderson, Mr. A. F. Walden, Mr. L. G. W. Legg, Professor J. L. Myres, Mr. D. Ogg, Mr. A. H. Smith, Mr. G. C. G. Radcliffe (Senior Bursar), Professor H. G. Joachim, Dr. R. O. C. Poole, Dr. C. W. M. Cox, and Dr. S. F. McCallum.

Among others present were:—

The Warden of All Souls (Dr. F. W. Pember) (who represented the Vice-Chancellor), the Dean of Christ Church, the Rector of Exeter, the Principal of Jesus (Sir Sidney Lee), the Principal of Brasenose, Mr. E. Woodward (All Souls), Miss Burrows (formerly Principal of St. Hilda's), Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Turner (secretary) (representing the Chelsea Hospital for Women), the Regius Professor of Civil Law (Dr. F. de Zulueta), Mrs. H. H. Turner, Professor C. H. Turner, Dr. and Mrs. Storrock, Sir William Hilditch, the Assistant University Registrar (Mr. A. Caldwell), Professor C. C. J. Webb, Professor R. W. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. Spooner, Colonel Guy Thompson, Colonel Eastwood, Captain Arbuthnot, Dr. Neill (representing the Warneford Hospital), the Rev. C. Hockley, Professor Bowman, Dr. Ormerod, Mr. Waters, Mr. J. Butler, the Rev. R. F. Balter, the Rev. F. H. Hardcastle, the Rev. C. T. Carter, the Rev. H. G. Carter, Colonel Morton Tomlin, Dr. W. Lupton, Mr. Lionel E. Salt, Mrs. Margoliouth, Mr. Arthur Wright, Mr. Nowell Smith, Mr. C. S. Lyttelton, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. Bashot, Mr. Delabere, Mr. H. W. W. How, Mr. H. H. Price, Mr. D. C. Cousins, Mr. C. R. Brownrigg, Mr. H. Hunt, Mr. Dutton, Mr. Duryy, Mr. R. St. Hill, Mr. H. Garton, Mr. Keith, Mr. Jepp, Mr. Holland, Mr. Hibbert, and Mr. F. Carter.

Sir John Marriott was unavoidably prevented from being present.

PROFESSOR J. WRIGHT

The funeral service for Professor Joseph Wright will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, at St. Mary's Church, Oxford. The interment will take place afterwards at Wolvercote Cemetery.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

MR. E. B. TREDWEN

A memorial service for Mr. E. B. Tredwen will take place on Monday at St. Helen's Church, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, at 12.30.

MISS ROSINA FILIPPI

A memorial service for Miss Rosina Filippi (Mrs. H. M. Dowson), will take place on Monday at 2.30 p.m., at St. Martin-in-the-Fields. At the same hour she will be buried in Norfolk.

REQUIEM MASS

CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL

A solemn requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of Cardinal Merry del Val will be sung by the Cardinal Archbishop in Westminster Cathedral next Monday, at 10.30 a.m. The attendance of both clergy and faithful is invited.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF SIR ARCHDALL REID

SIR GEORGE ARCHDALL O'BRIEN REID, K.B.E., M.B., C.M., of Lennox-road South, Southsea, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and author of numerous papers for scientific journals, including "The Present Evolution of Man" and the "Principles of Heredity," who died on November 18, left estate of the gross value of £9,057, with net personalty £5,185.

MR. FRANCIS TOM SIMPSON, of Hilbre, Sheringham, Norfolk, who died on November 16, aged 63, left unsettled property of the gross value of £150,116, with net personalty £132,562.

He left:—

£1,000 and his clothes to George Smith if in his service at his death; £500 to his housemaid, Mary Moore, if in his service at his death; £250 to his chauffeur, Stephen Lambert, if in his service at his death, and £150 to his wife, Kate Lambert, if the said Stephen Lambert is in his service at his death; and £150 to his gardener, A. Bullock, if in his service at his death.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MONTAGU CRADOCK, C.B., C.M.G., of Hartforth, Richmond, Yorks, and 6 of Piccadilly, W., who served in the Afghan and South African Wars and during the Great War commanded the 2nd King Edward's Horse, which he formed himself in August, 1914, and led until he retired in 1918, a director of Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, Limited, and Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited, died on December 14, aged 70, leaving unsettled property of the gross value of £85,335, with net personalty £24,823. He left:—

£100 each to his valet, Albert Field, and his overseer, George Wild, of Hartforth Kennels, Richmond, Yorks, if respectively in his service at his death.

MR. ALEXANDER ATHERSTONE, of Gordon-walk, Ashton-on-Ribble, Preston, advertising manager of the *Preston Guardian* and the *Lancashire Daily Post*, who died on December 2, aged 81, left £13,985, with net personalty £13,763. He left:—

£300 to West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institute; £100 each to Preston and District Nursing Association, Walton Parade, Preston, the Royal Cross School for Deaf and Dumb Children, Blackburn New-road, Preston, Harris Orphanage, Fulwood, the Commercial Travellers' Association School near London, and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Preston; and £50 to Thomas Rushton, newspaper clerk with the *Preston Guardian*.

MR. JOHN HERBERT HACKING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Wilmslow, Cheshire, who died on November 19, aged 70, left £5,278, with net personalty £3,324. He left:—

One twenty-fourth of the residue of the property as to half to Manchester Royal Infirmary for the general purposes thereof and half to St. Mary's Hospital, situate at Manchester, which include St. Mary's Hospital, the Manchester and Salford Lying-In Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children, and the Manchester Southern Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children; and one-twenty-fourth as to one-third each to Manchester Young Men's Christian Association, the Church Army, and the Church Lads' Brigade.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
AITON, Engineer-Commander George Ballie, R.N. (retd.), of Vicarage-road, King's Heath, Birmingham (net personalty £8,231)	£8,624
AVISON, Mr. George William, of St. Mary's-road, Doncaster (net personalty £18,120)	22,032
BASTERFIELD, Mr. Henry (76), of Whitehall-road, Halesowen, Worcs (net personalty £872)	4,366
BENTLEY, Aldermen Fred, of Lindum, Moorton-road, West Park, Hostingley, Leeds, tailor and clothier, of Messrs. Bentley and Co., of Woodhouse-lane, Leeds (net personalty £5,839)	24,071
BENTLEY, Mr. Herbert Clark, of Louth, Lincs, bank manager (net personalty £5,850)	6,800
BOLTON, Mr. Henry, of Rhoslyn, Clifton-street, Stourbridge (net personalty £3,745)	4,774
BYRON, Mr. John Lean, L.D.S., R.C.S., of Bellgrove, Cunnerstone-road, West Kensington, W., dental surgeon (net personalty £4,823)	6,720
CLUTTERBUCK, Mr. Arthur Washington (65), of Inglewood, St. Lawrence, near Ramsgate (net personalty £22,995)	23,448
COATES, Mr. Christopher Percy (49), of The Lindens, Riby, Lincs (net personalty £11,792)	14,181
DALE, Mr. Robert Wilson, M.E., Ch.B., of Paisley, physician and surgeon (personal estate)	12,994
FERBY, Mr. William Parkinson, of Leverett-road, Derby (net personalty £2,488)	4,976
HANDCOCK, Miss Margaret Georgina, of Rossleigh, Hatherley-place, Cheltenham, daughter of the late Hon. Robert John Handcock (net personalty £3,327)	3,639
KERR, Mr. Peter, of Forsyth-street, Greenock, tobacconist (personal estate)	21,178
LUCAS, Mr. William Louis, F.R.I.B.A. (83), of South Audley-street, Westminster, S.W., and of Oakash, Chaddleworth, Wantage, Berks (net personalty £4,783)	20,100
NAPPER, Miss Laura Louise, of Brockleigh, Selden-road, Worthing (net personalty £3,928)	8,343
PICKERSGILL, Mr. George Henry, J.P. (73), of The Mount, Bedworth, Warwickshire, hat manufacturer, head of Messrs. G. R. Pickering, Limited (net personalty £13,776)	53,614
PERRY, the Rev. James Frederick, of Arcadia, Marine-gardens, Preston, Paignton, Devon (net personalty £1,785)	1,825
PROSSER, Mr. John Hugh, of Fferdiwyr Farm, Glasbury, Brecon, farmer (net personalty £970)	6,948
PYKE, Mr. William (74), of Barnard-road, Birkenhead, watchmaker and jeweller (net personalty £8,301)	19,419
ROSE, Mr. Thomas Ernest (69), of The Wharf, South Ockendon, Essex, retired printer, head of a printing firm in King-street, E.C. (net personalty £15)	4,167
VALTERS, Mr. Herbert James, of Denton-avenue, Gledhow, Roundhay, Leeds, retired bank cashier (net personalty £6,550)	7,815
WILLIAMSON, Mrs. Margaret, of Hobbles, Rosehall Park, Tunbridge Wells, widow of J. Williamson (net personalty £5,405)	5,986

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

COMMITTEE ON CLERGY BURDENS

The following have been invited to serve on a committee authorized at the Spring Session of the Church Assembly:—To review afresh the serious financial burdens imposed upon the clergy by the Clergy Pensions Measures, 1926-1928, the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Measures, 1923-1929, and the Tithe Act, 1925, and to report to the Assembly:—

The Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, the Bishop of Worcester, Archdeacon of Winchester, Canon J. Armitstead, Canon G. A. Briggs, the Rev. E. Gathorne Crabtree, M.C., Canon S. E. Elliston, Canon E. S. Pardel, the Rev. H. L. Pentreath, Prebendary E. S. Hay, the Rev. H. L. Hoverby, M.C., the Rev. H. E. M. Hutt, the Rev. J. L. Beaumont James, the Rev. T. F. Monahan, Prebendary F. Partridge, the Rev. Canon Scott Chance, C. G. Colyer, D.L., Major A. John Birchall, M.P., Major F. W. B. Cripps, D.S.O., Mr. E. F. Cross, Earl Grey, the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, Mr. J. B. Marsden, Smedley, Colonel F. H. Sherrard, D.S.O., Mr. H. J. Parr, and Mr. R. Eaton White.

CENTRAL CHURCH FINANCE

The secretary of the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England has received the following contributions during February:—For the Church Assembly Fund from Diocesan Boards of Finance: Blackburn, £125; Carlisle, £251; Chelmsford, £73; and Southwell, £76.

LENTEN ARRANGEMENTS

A course of four lectures for clergy on "The Attractiveness of Counterfeit Religion" will be given by the Rev. Dr. Lyttelton at Sion College on Tuesdays, March 11, 18, and 25, and April 1, at 11 o'clock. Tickets are not required.

A special Lenten Service for members of Lloyds Bank staff will be held at St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, on March 13, at 5.30 p.m. Canon Ellison will officiate, and the lessons will be read by Mr. F. A. Beane, one of the chief general managers.

At St. Giles's, Cripplegate, the following will address City workers on Thursdays in Lent at 1.15 p.m.:—

MARCH 6.—The Bishop of Woolwich. MARCH 13.—The Bishop of Barking. MARCH 20.—The Bishop of Stepney. MARCH 27.—The Bishop of Guildford. APRIL 3.—Bishop Bidwell. APRIL 10.—The Archdeacon of Middlesex.

APPOINTMENT

The Rev. L. H. JAMES has been appointed to the vicarage of Englefield Green. Patron—the Bishop of Guildford.

NOTES

About £1,600 has been contributed to the fund for increasing the endowment of the Cathedral Church at Bury St. Edmunds. This amount will be made up to £3,000 by the Diocesan Board of Finance, and it is proposed to offer this benefaction to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the hope that they may supplement it by a grant of an equal amount, thus adding to the endowment a total capital sum of £4,000.

The new organ in Leicester Cathedral will be dedicated on May 10 at 3 p.m., and a diocesan choral festival will take place in the Cathedral on July 17 at 7.30 p.m.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Black letters should be used for names and addresses.

CHRISTIAN LOVE

THE SUPREME GIFT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

When St. Paul asked, "What hadst thou that thou didst not receive?" he pointed to a fact which ought to control human life. All that gives man his true dignity and happiness comes from God and, so the Christian believes, every grace and virtue is to be employed in the furtherance of His Will. In this faith a man will use the gifts he possesses with humility in an endeavour to attain an ever greater fidelity in life and character in himself with zeal for the extension of the Divine Kingdom throughout the world.

The Apostle declared that in our desire for the gifts of God we must covet earnestly the greatest gift—the gift of love. This supreme virtue, like all else that is good, must be given before we can possess it. Man's love depends on the priority of Divine Love. "We love, because He first loved us." When once we have grasped this fact we apprehend the significance of the command to love. Love, we say, is spontaneous. No one can love either at the bidding of another or by the coercion of his own will. Love is free. The imperative mood is impossible here. How can a man obey the command, "Thou shalt love"? The answer lies in the fact that first God loves us, and the apprehension of that fact makes obedience at once spontaneous and complete.

Other religions also offer their assurance of divine love. It is declared in the Old Testament. The Sacred Books of the East here and there announce it. Every religion holding the allegiance of reflective men testifies to it in some measure. In Christianity it is the central fact of faith. The God revealed in Christ is Love Eternal, with love for every man to the uttermost. Divine Love is the creative source of all things, but the birth of Christ is its most conspicuous expression, His life the fullest revelation of its energies, His death its completest act. Before the Cross men can but exclaim: "God so loved." This Divine Love assumes an infinite variety of expression in the life of every faithful Christian, but no one of the countless hosts who have accepted this revelation of Divine Love has failed to attain a responsive love in his own heart.

In so far as we respond to God's love we become the agents of His love in its countless manifold activities. If love is the source of Divine action it is also the source of man's spiritual attainments. It is the supreme virtue because it gives value to all the rest. This is what St. Paul declares in his anthem of love. A man, he says, may have spiritual gifts of conspicuous value, vast knowledge, faith so as to remove mountains, generosity to the utmost, zeal without stint. Yet without love these are worth nothing. It is love which by its patience, humility, gentleness, purity, and endurance gives its transforming power to all that is true and pure and good. Love has its own sovereignty, permanence, and universality. "Love never faileth."

St. Paul uses a word for love rarely employed among his contemporaries. It seems as if he carefully avoided any of those terms, and they were many, which make it easy to associate the supreme virtue with desires which spend themselves in their own satisfactions, and though instinctive in human nature, are often degraded by men's perversity. English people have never found a word entirely equivalent to St. Paul's term. Our word love stands for a wide range of feeling. It may represent merely animal desire, or nothing more than a sentimental fondness for a person or a thing. The love which is supreme is something higher and more comprehensive than mere affection. Passion may degrade, emotionalism may tend to a self-indulgence of feeling scarcely less harmful, while sentimentalism may become the specious bane of self-deceit. It was wholesome fear of enervating indulgence in mere feeling that drove Bishop Wordsworth to declare that he thought it "inexpressibly shocking" that such a hymn as "Jesu, Lover of my soul" should be sung by "large mixed congregations in a dissolute part of a populous and irreligious city." Dr. Moffatt wisely remarks that "Though ultra-sensitive this sentence voices a healthy dislike to facile indulgence in emotionalism." Sentimentalism is love's counterfeit.

Those who would attain the supreme virtue will love their fellow-men even when they cannot like them. Our liking for others depends on subtle influences of race, class, education, and instinct. It is useless to suppose that we can like every one, or that we can like all people in an equal degree. We need not be afraid or ashamed of our natural sympathies or repulsions, for when they are rightly disciplined they may serve high moral and social purposes. We are not enjoined to like but to love our fellow-men. Love is shown in our readiness to treat others as those who with ourselves are children of the One Father, and by a readiness to sacrifice ourselves for their welfare. It will hold a man to faithful service on behalf of the poor, the unhappy, the degraded, and inspire him to new energies in the endeavour to awaken even in the most depraved a conscious response to that love which is the source of man's highest happiness, and from which all may experience life's full satisfactions.

Love is the essential, dominant element in life. Faith, with its perception of realities beyond this world of time and space, is life's awakening to the infinite mysteries surrounding us, but without love it brings no contentment and no peace. Hope bids men press forward to a greater good, with the conviction that the ideal is the real and the only worthy end of effort, but, until love quickens it, hope can do no more than keep men true in a painful struggle after a goal far distant and only faintly seen. Love is sovereign over all. Love is the beginning and the end, for God is love.

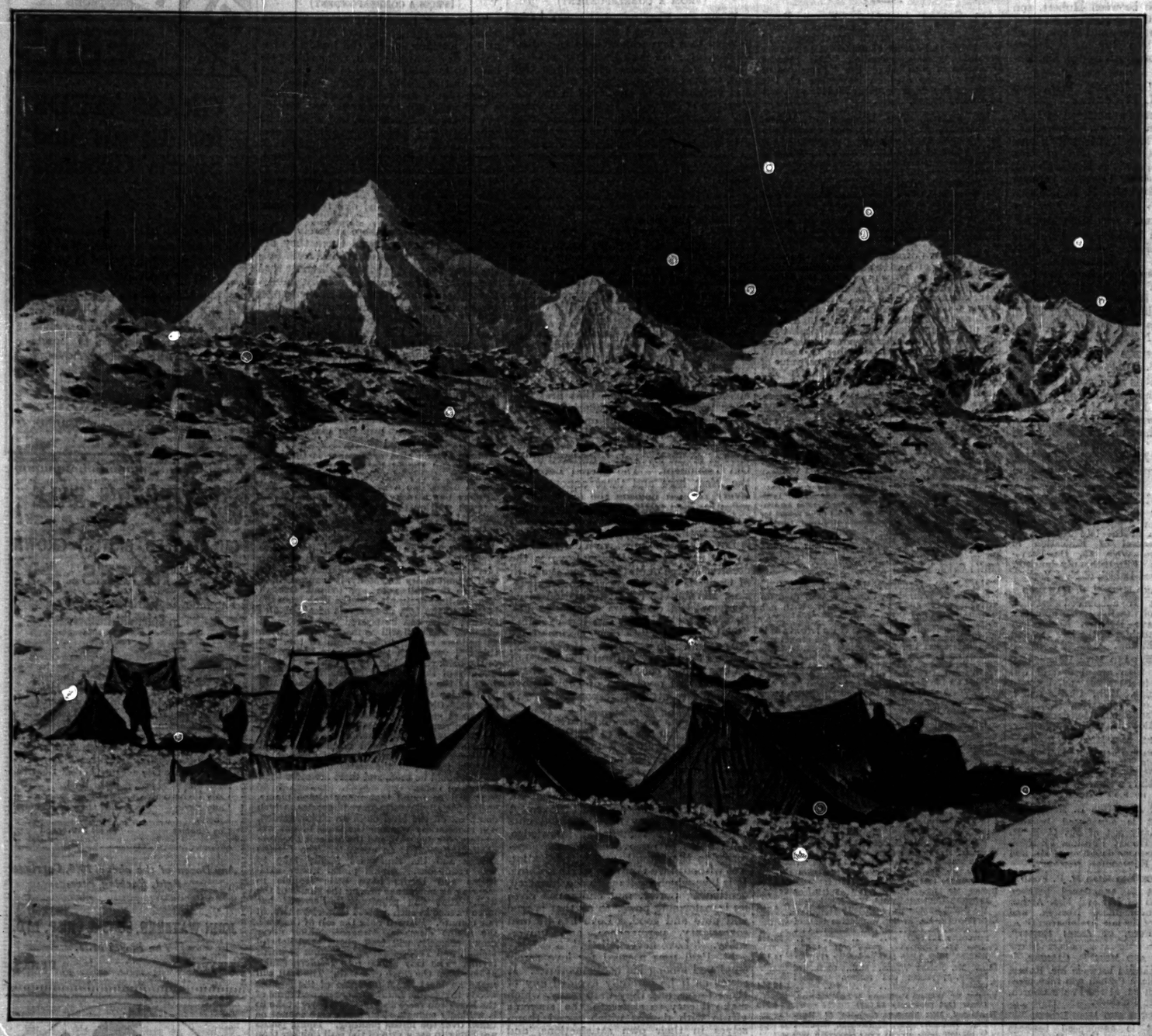
SILVER WEDDING

MAJOR AND MRS. TRYON

Major and the Hon. Mrs. Tryon gave an afternoon party yesterday on the occasion of their silver wedding. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Mrs. Amery, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, the Hon. Lady Cecil, Lady Chalworth, Sir Charles and Lady Carser, Sir Phillip and Lady Cunliffe-Lister, Lady Dalbac, the Hon. Lady Drummond, Miss Drummond, Lady Dyneyor, the Hon. Ipopen Rhys, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. C. Davidson, Mrs. Douglas, the Countess of Ellesmere, Lady Jane Egerton, Sir Laming and Lady Worthington-Evans, Viscountess Falmouth, Sir Gifford and Lady Fitz, the Speaker and the Hon.

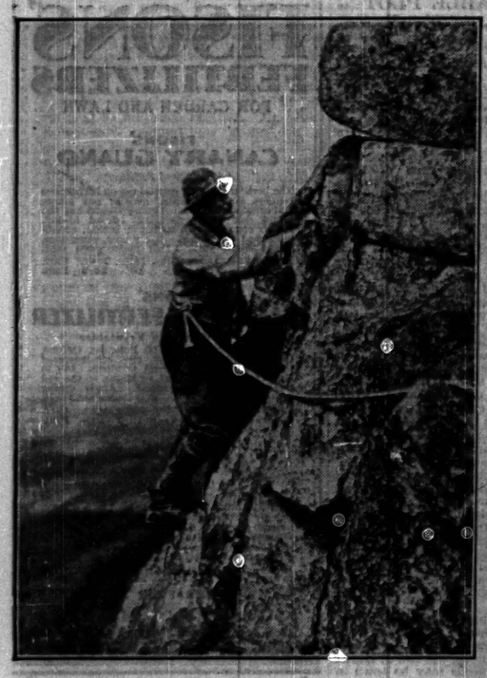
THE KANCHENJUNGA EXPEDITION: THE WAY TO THE MOUNTAIN



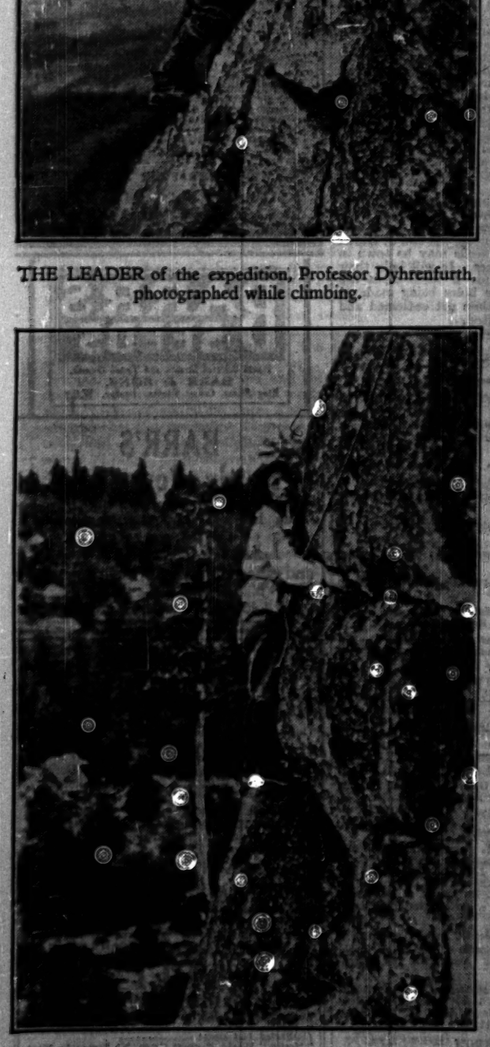
ON THE ZEMU GLACIER.—To-day we publish on page 13 the second article dealing with the new attempt to climb Kanchenjunga, the 28,150ft. Himalayan peak, by an expedition which includes famous climbers of five nations. The expedition will be led by Professor G. O. Dyhrenfurth, who, with many members of the expedition, has already left for India. Our photograph shows one of the camps, by the Zemu Glacier, of Mr. Freshfield's expedition, to whose work in determining the best route to assail Kanchenjunga reference is made in to-day's article. To the left of the photograph can be seen Siniolchum, described as the most beautiful peak in the world.

THE ADVANCE PARTY.—Members of the advance party of the expedition photographed before sailing from Venice for India. Left to right: Dr. H. Richter, Mr. F. S. Smythe, Frau Dyhrenfurth, Professor G. O. Dyhrenfurth, (back) Herr C. Duvanel and Mr. E. Gaspari. The attempt on Kanchenjunga will be made during the latter part of May.

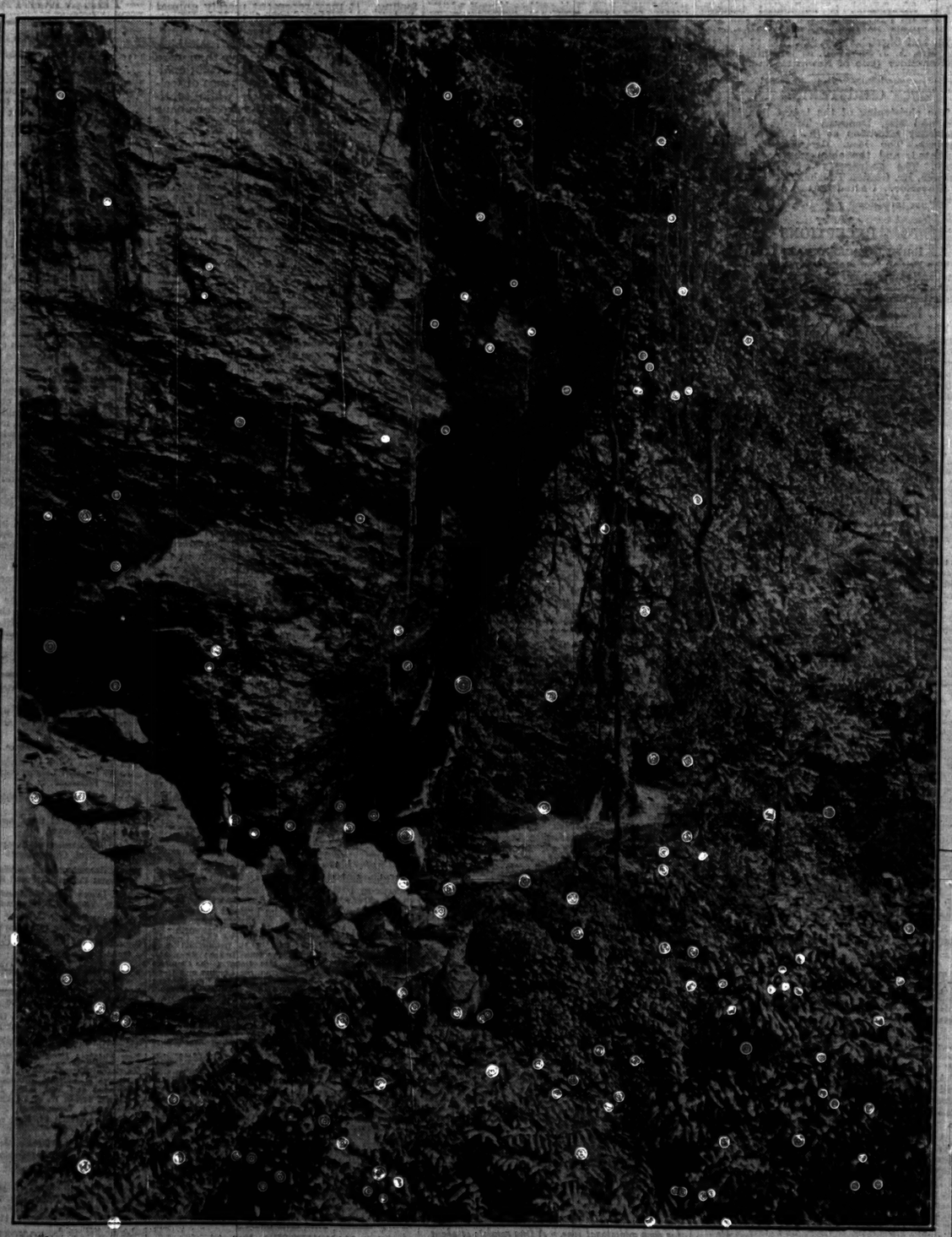
MOUNTAIN AND FOREST.—Pandim, another of the mighty peaks in the district of Kanchenjunga, as seen from the banks of the Praig-chu, a tumbling mountain torrent. Mr. Freshfield refers to Pandim as "a mighty wedge of granite and glacier."



THE LEADER of the expedition, Professor Dyhrenfurth, photographed while climbing.



FRAU DYHRENFURTH, the wife of the leader of the expedition, who is accompanying the party. She is a capable climber.



THE ROAD TO THE MOUNTAIN.—To reach Kanchenjunga the expedition will have to traverse country varying from orange groves, dense jungles of rhododendrons, forests of oak, chestnuts, and magnolias, to the bare heights above snow level. A typical pathway in Sikkim, in which State Kanchenjunga stands. The three photographs of Himalayan scenery are by Signor Vittorio Sella.

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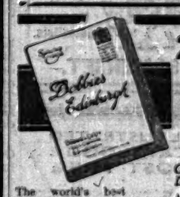
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CITY NOTES

THE INDIAN DUTY ON SILVER

LOW TREASURY BILL RATE

The heavy fall in the price of silver yesterday—the cash price declined 9-16d. to 19¼d., while the forward quotation was lowered ½d. to 19 1-16d.—was due to Sir George Schuster's announcement of the reimposition of the Indian import duty on silver, which is to be at the rate of four annas per ounce. The silver market has been depressed for so long and is so devoid of friends that the very considerable selling on Chinese and Indian account which followed the Budget statement was to be expected. But it is open to serious doubt whether the fall was really justified, or likely to become permanent. In the first place the duty has been reimposed for revenue and not for protective purposes; the newly established refinery at Bombay is a thoroughly efficient plant and needs no protection. Secondly, it is questionable whether the duty will diminish imports of the metal, for India must continue to absorb considerable quantities of silver for social purposes. Indeed, the imposition of the duty, which, it will be remembered, was abolished in 1920, may possibly serve to re-create confidence in silver, since the value of the vast silver hoards of India will be increased by the amount of duty, especially as the Government of India is willing to cooperate with other important interests in regulating sales in accordance with the world's demands. In any case when the market begins to realize that in spite of the duty India is not likely to need less silver in the future than in the past, a recovery in the price may be looked for.

Sharp Fall in Treasury Bill Rate

There was a sharp fall, amounting to over ½ per cent., in the average discount rate at which Treasury Bills were sold yesterday. Applications for the £30,000,000 of three months bills put up for sale by tender were £51,765,000, and the whole amount on offer was allotted. The average rate of discount worked out to £3 7s. 5.82d. per cent., against £3 15s. 3.23d. Tenders at £99 2s. 11d. for bills to be paid for on any of the first five working days of next week will receive about 67 per cent. of the amounts applied for, and those at £99 3s. 2d. for bills dated to-day week secured allotment in full. The amount of Treasury Bills maturing next week is again £15,000,000 in excess of the total for which payment has to be made. A further £30,000,000 of bills will be offered for sale by tender next Friday. The result of yesterday's sale emphasizes the abnormal condition of the money market, for the average rate is 1½ per cent. below Bank rate.

Lancashire's New Effort

In his speech at yesterday's general meeting of the Bradford Dyers' Association, Mr. George Douglas commented upon the depression in the textile trades and made many remedial suggestions. He showed how the trade in the finer cotton cloths was being adversely affected by the manufacture of artificial silk fabrics. Thus he stated that the cotton lining trade with the United States had been reduced materially by artificial silk lining cloths, the production of which in the United States was effectively protected by tariff. The better-class poplins and brocades, which formerly went in bulk to China, were being displaced by artificial silks made in Japan or Czechoslovakia, while Italian artificial silk weft cloths had also taken a share in preventing the expansion of Lancashire's yardage in the finer fabrics in Middle Eastern markets. Mr. Douglas said that the question of ability to compete successfully in grey cloth was the fundamental problem of the cotton trade; Lancashire, he added, was giving its mind very earnestly to this position, and drastic changes in methods were on foot and under discussion. Automatic looms, double shifts, improved methods of manufacture, the use of cheaper types of cotton, mass buying and consolidated selling, together with organized budgeting to keep the respective factories in balance and in full operation were all under review, and there was a cheering sign that those very conservative organizations, the trade unions, were moving in the direction of taking their part in a great joint effort to recover the lost trade.

The L.M.S. Meeting

In his speech yesterday to stockholders of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Sir Josiah Stamp (the chairman) made clear the reason for the relatively poor gross earnings of this group during 1929. Lancashire, Yorkshire (West Riding), and Lanarkshire, areas mainly traversed by the L.M.S., are responsible for about 40 per cent. of the unemployment in Great Britain. This has inevitably reacted on the traffic receipts of the group as regards both merchandise and passengers. The company, in common with other railways, made an effort to meet road competition by an extension of cheap fares, but while there were only 2 per cent. fewer passengers the receipts were 5 per cent. less. What they would have been had no reductions in fares been made the chairman was not prepared to estimate, but the loss of volume notwithstanding these reductions indicated, he said, that diminished charges were not the main cause of the decline, and, in fact, the company's passenger department could point to large blocks of new traffic in particular areas attracted by special fares. Sir Josiah Stamp paid a deserved tribute to the united efforts of the staff in the promotion of the company's campaign of economy. Last year expenses were reduced by £780,000, a saving which is the more significant in view of the fact that it followed a reduction of no less than £2,500,000 in 1928. The figure named is exclusive of the 2½ per cent. deduction made from fees, salaries, and wages. In exposes of operation the year's saving was £610,000, and to appreciate more fully the merit of this economy it should be added that the company ran 2,200,000 more miles. Sir Josiah made an interesting allusion to the company's new interest in road transport; the benefits from this interest, which extends to over 5,000 omnibuses, will begin to be shown in the current year. In summarizing the general outlook for the line he spoke with restrained optimism. The severe handicaps of bad trade, road competition, and high labour costs had been fought by overhaul of operations and processes in such effective fashion that a revival of trade in the company's area that might seem merely fractional on the national figures as a whole would suffice to restore a more attractive return to the company's Ordinary stock.

Anglo-Foreign Newspapers Meeting

The disclosures made by Sir Robert Donald at yesterday's extraordinary meeting of Anglo-Foreign Newspapers certainly supported his contention that the machinery of company administration requires tightening and that personal responsibility should be increased. The experience of the independent members of the board, particularly towards October, 1929, he said, was that transactions on behalf of the company had not been brought so fully to the notice of the board as they considered to be necessary. As has been the case with so many other companies' misfortunes, "the interlocking interests of groups under control assumed by certain individuals" was the secret and source of some of their troubles. Grave disaster has, however, been avoided by this particular company, although it has suffered heavy depreciation on some of its investments; Sir Robert Donald said that the present board believed a great deal of the depreciation would disappear, but that ultimately some deficiency might remain that might have to be the subject of a rearrangement of the share capital. On the other hand, an average return of 4½ per cent. is being earned on investments in certain newspaper companies, while the purchase of newspaper properties—the primary purpose for which the company was formed—has yielded a return of 11½ per cent. on the £396,000 invested therein. The annual income of the company is now estimated at £66,000 and the expenditure at £16,000, so that, although the operations for the first year will show a considerable loss, due to forced realization of part of their securities and to heavy administrative expenditure (which has been reduced), the business is now paying its way by a substantial margin. After considerable discussion the meeting passed a vote of confidence in the present board.

Enfield Cable Prosperity

Highly satisfactory results are disclosed in the current report of Enfield Cable Works. Profit for 1929 before charging depreciation was £142,025, which compares with £162,317 for the previous period of 18 months. The latest earnings are easily the best so far recorded. The directors are paying a dividend and bonus of 25 per cent. for the year, which compares with 30 per cent. for 18 months. The allocations from revenue include £20,000 to general reserve and £5,000 to income-tax reserve, while the "carry-forward" is slightly larger at £33,559. The company has a reserve and "carry-forward" of £173,558, in addition to a share premium account of £155,035. The issued share capital is only £550,000, and there are no debentures. Current assets amount to £814,138, debtors standing at £352,096, cash at £148,685, and stock in trade at £113,357, against which current liabilities are restricted to £113,304. It is thus seen that the company's financial position is one of exceptional strength.

Courage & Company Profits

Favourable results are again disclosed by the accounts of Courage and Co., the well-known brewers. The higher level of profits shown in the previous report has been fully maintained, net earnings for 1929 being £472,201, against £470,725, and the Ordinary shareholders again receive a dividend of 23 per cent. and a special bonus of 2 per cent. A profit and loss account now accompanies the balance-sheet and this shows that trading profits amounted to £461,762, profits from estates to £26,383, and interest, &c., to £46,189. During the year the premium on Ordinary shares reserve account amounting to £200,000 was utilized in writing down various assets. Of this sum £100,000 would appear to have been written off the value of the company's investment in its subsidiary, the Farnham United Breweries, which now stands at £407,250, against £506,963. The balance of the reserve has apparently been written off the value of freehold breweries, plant, &c., which has been reduced from £417,175 to £308,844. Stocks are lower at £162,317. Including trade loans the floating assets aggregate over £1,000,000, while the current liabilities amount to £730,000. The company is steadily adding to its various reserve funds, the combined total of which is now over £800,000.

National Provident's Next Valuation

At a special general meeting yesterday of the National Provident Institution the approval of the members was given to certain alterations in the rules, some of the chief of which were described in these columns on February 12. An effect of a decision to institute triennial investigations, in place of quinquennial investigations, will be that a distribution of profits will fall to be made at the end of this year. Yesterday Mr. Vicary Gibbs, presiding at the ordinary meeting, which preceded the other, expressed dislike of the role of prophet and confined himself to stating that there was now in hand sufficient surplus to allow of the allotment of a bonus to the participating policyholders at the same rate as at the close of 1927. The rates then declared represented an increase of about 25 per cent. on those of the valuation five years previously, and it was not difficult yesterday to forecast an eminently satisfactory distribution at the end of this year. Further, the announcement was made that the interim rate of bonus in respect of policies which mature after to-day, March 1, is to be raised by 5s. per £100. Incidentally the disclosure of a strong financial position a year hence and the distribution of another excellent bonus would be a fitting climax to the work of Mr. L. F. Hovil, whose forthcoming retirement from the post of actuary and secretary of the National Provident, after more than 25 years' service in those capacities, was announced by the chairman.

Profit-Sharing in Industrial Assurance

The institution of a profit-sharing scheme for the policyholders in the industrial department of the Pearl Assurance Company, which has already been noted in these columns, was described by Mr. George Tilley, the chairman, at the annual meeting on Thursday. A noteworthy point then made was that, although a sum of more than £500,000 has been allotted for the purpose from the earnings of last year, this action is simply a step in the direction in which the company is moving. Much thought and time, it was declared, were devoted by the directors and management last year to the preparation of a definite scheme of profit distribution to the policyholders, but it was admitted that no completely satisfactory plan had yet been evolved. The intention of the managements of industrial companies to continue to improve on the results of assurance policies is of good omen for the policyholders, and also for the shareholders, since the latter should benefit indirectly from the increasing success with which the offices may meet through giving good value to their assured. Some of the industrial companies are developing their activities in directions other than that of life assurance. Thus the fire premium income of the Pearl last year amounted to £498,000.

STOCK EXCHANGE

QUIET AND DULL

RALLY IN CABLES AND WIRELESS

The fact that it was the last day of the Account caused a still further contraction in the volume of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday. For the most part prices showed a drooping tendency, though there were one or two bright features. The gilt-edged group remained under the influence of the coming South African loan. In the Miscellaneous Market a sharp rally occurred in the "A" and "B" stocks of Cables and Wireless on the view gaining ground that the recent fall had been overdone. Ford Motor shares were bought on the report and at one time touched 60s., while a further recovery took place in Austin Motors. Artificial silk shares, Tobacco shares, Dunlop Rubber, and a number of other leaders in the Miscellaneous Market declined slightly. There was again an inquiry for Tea shares.

Among British Government stocks lower prices were quoted for the Four per Cent. Funding Loan (87¼) and Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan (75½), but the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan and War Loan were unchanged. Of the new scrips India Six per Cents. (100½), Nigeria Five per Cents. (9-16 discount), and Central Electricity Board Debentures (1½ discount) showed small declines, but Brighton Corporation rose to ¼ premium. In the HOME RAILWAY market the remarks of the chairman of the Southern Railway upon the profitable nature of electrical working were responsible for firmness in Southern Deferred and Metropolitan. The Heavy lines were neglected, and prices scarcely moved all day.

Idle conditions prevailed in the FOREIGN market, and the tone was rather dull. One or two Brazilian loans were ¼ lower, but San Paulo Coffee bonds were firmer, German Seven per Cents. hardened, while the Potash bonds lost a fraction. ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks were steadier, and Buenos Ayres and Pacific and Central Argentine showed small rises.

OIL shares were dull and showed a fall of a general character. Shell declined to 4½ and Royal Dutch to 31½, and the Eagle issues declined, Mexican to below 12s.

The changed tone of the TEA market was again apparent, and with few good shares on offer prices took another upward movement. Assam, Nedeem, Jorehaut, Jhanzie, Jokai, Imperial, Moabund, and Bagracote all advanced, the two-last named to 1½ bid and 2½ respectively. RUBBER shares were dull on the lack of firmness in the commodity market, and prices were lowered generally.

INDUSTRIAL SHARES HEAVY

Apart from the rally in Cables and Wireless stocks, the INDUSTRIAL market was uninteresting, and the general tone was heavy. Cables and Wireless "A" and "B" both closed 4 points higher, at 59 and 28 respectively, these being about the highest levels of the day. The Preference stock was ¼ lower at 94½. Courtaulds, Imperial Tobacco, British-American Tobacco, United Molasses, Turner and Newall, Gramophone and Dunlop all declined, the last-named to 11s. 6d., while in the coal and engineering group Harland and Wolff Preference weakened to 8s. 9d. Powell Duffryn, at 10s., were better. Austin Motor Ordinary and Preferred shares rose further to about 12s. and 16s. 3d. respectively. In the American group Nickel rose to about 840½ in the earlier dealings, but subsequently reacted to 840, at which they were "buyers" in the street. Columbia Graphophone were better at close 6, and there was bidding for Radio after hours. Celanese of America fell ¼ to 54. Insurance shares were steady, but one or two bank shares were fractionally lower. There were dealings in Olympia new Preference shares at about 2s. discount, while the new Ordinary 5s. shares were quoted at 5s. 6d.

There was very little business in the MINING market. The South African group showed hardly any change, and, apart from a rise of ¼ to 1 31-32 in Rhodesia-Katanga, Rhodesian shares closed without notable movement. A fall of over £3 per ton in tin had little effect on tin shares, though London Tin and Southern Perak showed slight falls. Rio Tinto declined to 43½. Santa Gertrudis were lower at 9s. 3d.

LENA GOLDFIELDS

NOTEHOLDERS' MEETING

At the adjourned meeting of the noteholders of Lena Goldfields, Limited, held yesterday, a resolution was passed that, in view of the arbitration proceedings which have now been agreed upon, no noteholder shall institute any proceedings against the company for interest in arrear now or hereafter due, or take any other proceedings against the company, pending the arbitral reward and six months thereafter without the consent of the committee, and upon at least three months' written notice. The committee appointed at the last meeting, consisting of Messrs. G. E. Philcox, V. Osborne, J. E. H. Francis, and F. W. O. Day, were authorized to represent and act for all noteholders, with full power to confer and cooperate with the directors for the protection of the rights of the noteholders.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND ARBITRATION

Mr. HERBERT GUEDALLA, who presided, said that the committee appointed at the last meeting had drawn up a scheme on the lines of going on with the business. That scheme would have been submitted to the noteholders for discussion at that meeting, but in the meantime they found that matters were going along with such difficulty in Russia that it was getting impossible to conduct the business in accordance with the concession, and they therefore issued a summons for arbitration to the Russian Government in accordance with the terms of the concession. A reply had been received by telegram from the Soviet Government agreeing to go to arbitration and naming their arbitrator. The company had also appointed its arbitrator in the person of Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., and these two gentlemen would select a super-arbitrator, or chairman, who would have to be chosen either from the Mining College of Stockholm or the Mining College of Freiburg, in Germany. Some of them might have seen published in the papers a communication from the Russian Government to the effect that the company wanted a settlement by negotiation. That was not the case. They were going on with the arbitration, and they were quite willing to enter into negotiation while the arbitration was pending if the Russian Government so desired.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE PROPOSAL

The principal matter of interest for them was to protect the rights of the noteholders or creditors, some of whom were in England and some in Germany and elsewhere. The idea was to have a consultative committee, composed of one representative of the English creditors, one representative of the German creditors, and one representative of the other creditors, who would deal with any questions in regard to the arbitration or negotiations, but the directors would not come to any terms without first getting the approval of the noteholders. Major Gwynne, Mr. Moore, and he were going to Moscow on Saturday, and it was possible they might fix on this idea of negotiation, but noteholders might take it from him they would not negotiate in Moscow, but rather at some neutral place, like Paris or Berlin.

Another thing they were going out to Moscow for was to see what was going to happen to their properties, because at the present time their transport facilities had practically stopped and it was impossible for the company to arrange any programme for a month or two ahead. The Russian Government were not buying the company's products in the way they used to do, but were importing similar products. In fact, there was a general hold-up.

During a discussion which ensued the CHAIRMAN said certain parties had agreed to put up £20,000 for the purpose of the arbitration and carrying on the company's business in London, and this, of course, would be a first charge. Beyond that, the noteholders would have a first claim on any compensation that might be got from the Soviet Government.

COMMODITY PRICES AND INDEX NUMBER

THE PAST MONTH'S DECLINE

During February there was a fall in the average level of wholesale prices, as measured by our index number, of 3.2 per cent., which is the heaviest monthly decline recorded since 1926. In the preceding three months the downward movement was rather pronounced, and since October the index figure has fallen over 8 per cent. The February index of 121.8 compares with 125.8 in January, and 138.7 in February last year. The decline on the 12 months is 12.2 per cent. The index for food prices was 4.5 per cent. lower on the month, and for industrial materials 2.2 per cent. lower.

All groups of commodities were lower, as will be gathered from the following comparison of the group index figures for February with those of the preceding month and a year ago:—

GROUP	Feb. 28 1929	Jan. 31 1930	Feb. 28 1930	Inc. or dec. per cent. on Jan.	Feb. 1929
Cereals	144·3	122·0	116·0	– 5·6	– 19·6
Meat and fish	144·7	152·7	143·2	– 6·9	– 1·7
Other food	146·7	122·4	121·1	– 1·1	– 17·5
Total food	145·3	132·2	126·2	– 4·5	– 13·1
Iron and steel	121·6	122·1	122·8	– 0·6	+ 1·1
Other metals and minerals	116·4	119·1	109·8	– 2·1	– 5·7
Cotton	161·3	150·3	129·8	– 4·8	– 19·5
Other textiles	155·3	107·4	105·7	– 1·6	– 31·9
Other materials	131·6	134·2	151·1	– 2·3	– 0·4
Total materials	134·9	122·6	119·3	– 2·2	– 11·5
Total all commodities	138·7	125·8	121·8	– 3·2	– 12·2

Some of the heaviest declines during February occurred in the cereals group, in which English wheat was 9d. per cwt. lower, No. 2 Northern Manitoba wheat 4s. per qr. lower, and flour 3s. a sack lower. English barley fell 6d. per cwt. and English oats 7d. per cwt. In the meat and fish group, while English beef and New Zealand mutton were dearer, there were marked reductions in prices of fish and eggs. In other food a rise in the price of cocoa was off-set by small declines in sugar, tea, and potatoes.

In iron and steel the chief movement was a further decline in galvanized sheets. Tinplates were also easier. The non-ferrous metals again accounted for the lower index number of the group of other metals and minerals, tin falling 28 12s. 6d. a ton, English lead £1 10s., and spelter £1 11s. 3d. Cotton prices declined to a greater extent than in February, and the group of other textiles was again lower owing to further weakness in flax and jute. Prices of wool, however, were firm.

The course of the index number, with the percentage changes as compared with the preceding date, is shown in the following table:—

	Food	Materials	Total Index Number	Inc. or Dec. per cent.
Dec., 1921	168·1	152·8	162·1	—
Dec., 1922	163·0	159·1	161·4	– 2·2
Dec., 1923	169·1	149·1	160·1	+ 0·8
Dec., 1924	178·1	180·1	179·3	+ 6·0
Dec., 1925	169·1	149·6	159·8	– 14·8
Dec., 1926	148·4	138·5	143·1	– 7·0
Dec., 1927	147·7	138·4	141·9	– 0·1
Dec., 1928	141·6	135·2	137·5	– 3·1
Jan., 1929	140·1	135·1	136·9	– 0·4
Feb., ,,	145·3	134·8	138·7	+ 1·3
March, ,,	140·0	137·7	138·9	+ 0·1
April, ,,	139·6	133·6	135·5	– 2·4
May, ,,	131·5	132·0	131·8	– 2·7
June, ,,	132·0	131·6	132·1	+ 0·2
July, ,,	129·0	131·2	134·0	+ 1·4
Aug., ,,	128·8	131·3	134·0	—
Sept., ,,	129·7	132·5	132·1	– 1·1
Oct., ,,	129·6	128·5	132·6	+ 0·1
Nov., ,,	135·6	128·9	130·1	– 1·9
Dec., ,,	134·6	125·4	129·8	– 1·0
Jan., 1930	132·6	125·8	129·8	—
Feb., ,,	126·2	119·3	121·8	– 3·2

The subjoined table gives the wholesale price of 60 of the principal commodities at the close of the last six months and at the close of February, 1930; also index numbers for the two sections—food and materials—and a total index number based on the average prices for the year 1913, which are taken as 100:—

COMMODITIES	Feb. 28, 1930	Jan. 31, 1930	Dec. 31, 1929	Nov. 30, 1929	Oct. 31, 1929	Sept. 30, 1929	Feb. 28, 1929
FOOD							
Wheat, Eng., Gaz. Av.	112/3	8/3	9/5	9/6	9/3	9/7	9/8	9/9
Do., No. 2 N. Manitoba	46/3	44/9	48/9	55/6	53/-	52/9	54/9	52/3
Flour, Ldn., Straights	36/-	36/-	39/-	41/-	39/-	38/6	38/6	38/6
Barley, Eng., Gaz. Av.	112/-	7/11	8/5	8/8	8/11	10/2	10/-	10/4
Oats, Eng., Gaz. Av.	112/-	6/4	6/11	7/-	7/3	7/9	7/11	8/9
Maize, La Plata, ex ship	480/-	29/9	29/6	33/-	30/9	33/-	34/-	43/9
Rice, No. 3 Burma	cwt.	13/9	14/-	14/3	14/-	14/3	15/-	14/0
Beef, English sides	8lb.	5/7	5/4	5/8	5/-	5/-	5/1	5/4
Do., S. Amer., chilled	8lb.	4/10	4/10	5/2	5/2	4/10	5/4	4/5
Mutton, N.Z., frozen	8lb.	5/6	5/2	4/10	4/4	4/6	4/7	5/0
Bacon, Irish, fore	cwt.	114/-	120/-	120/-	110/-	108/-	112/-	125/-
Do., Amer., Cumb.	cwt.	92/-	90/-	78/-	91/-	92/-	83/-	92/-
Fish	stone	5/-	6/1	6/6	6/-	6/11	5/3	5/-
Eggs, English	120	14/-	20/6	22/-	26/-	24/-	20/-	19/-
Sugar, Eng., ref., cubes	cwt.	25/6	25/9	26/-	26/9	26/9	27/9	26/-
Do., W. Ind., cryst.	cwt.	21/6	21/9	22/9	23/-	23/-	22/6	23/3
Tea, Ind., Aucks. Avg.	lb.	1/1½	1/1½	1/1¼	1/1½	1/2½	1/3½	1/5
Cocoa, Trinidad, roll	cwt.	65/-	60/-	58/-	58/-	58/-	59/6	59/-
Cheese, Eng. Cheshir	cwt.	95/-	95/-	90/-	90/-	88/-	95/-	130/-
Butter, Danish, fine	cwt.	177/-	172/-	180/-	188/-	194/-	200/-	188/-
Lard, Amer., ref., pails	cwt.	64/9	64/9	64/9	68/6	68/6	70/6	68/-
Potatoes, English, good	ton	£3/5/-	£5/15/-	£3/15/-	£4	£5	£4/10/-	£7
MATERIALS								
Pig Iron, Hematite, Mixed	ton	78/-	78/-	79/-	78/6	78/-	76/6	72/-
Do., Cleveland, No. 3	ton	72/6	72/6	72/6	72/6	72/6	72/6	67/-
Iron, marked bars, Staff.	ton	£12/10/-	£12/10/-	£12/10/-	£12/10/-	£12/10/-	£12	£12
Do., Com. bars	ton	£10/5/-	£10/5/-	£10/5/-	£10/5/-	£10/5/-	£10	£10
Steel, rails, heavy	ton	£8/10/-	£8/10/-	£8/10/-	£8/10/-	£8/10/-	£8/10/-	£8/10/-
Do., boiler plates	ton	£10/10/-	£10/10/-	£10/10/-	£10/10/-	£10/10/-	£10/10/-	£10/10/-
Do., galvd. sheets	ton	£11/10/-	£11/15/-	£12/10/-	£13	£13	£13/7/6	£13/10/-
Do., tinplates	box	18/3	18/9	18/9	18/9	18/9	18/10½	18/-
Copper, electrolytic	ton	£83/10/-	£83/10/-	£83	£85	£83/10/-	£84/5/-	£86/10/-
Do., strong sheets	ton	£110	£110	£110	£110	£110	£110	£110
Tin, stand., cash	ton	£168	£176/12/6	£178/2/6	£179/17/6	£189	£203/2/6	£220/5/-
Lead, English	ton	£21/10/-	£22	£23/5/-	£22/15/-	£24	£25	£25
Spelter, foreign	ton	£18/17/6	£19/18/9	£21/18/9	£19/12/6	£22/1/3	£23/10/-	£26/7/6
Coal, lge. steam, C'diff	ton	20/-	20/-	20/-	20/-	20/-	19/9	19/9
Do., best gas, Durham	ton	16/6	16/9	16/9	16/9	16/9	16/9	14/9
Do., best lge., Yorks	ton	20/6	20/6	20/6	20/6	20/6	20/6	21/-
Petrol., Amer., ref., bzl.	gal.	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	10½d.
Cotton, Am., mid.	lb.	8.49d.	8.85d.	9.42d.	9.62d.	9.88d.	10.14d.	10.37d.
Do., Egypt, f.g.f. Sak.	lb.	13.55d.	14.25d.	14.15d.	14.60d.	15.80d.	16.30d.	18.40d.
Do., yarn, 32's twist	lb.	12d.	13d.	12½d.	13½d.	14½d.	15d.	15d.
Do., 36"x36" shirtings	lb.	11½d.	22d.	22½d.	24d.	24½d.	25d.	25d.
Do., shirtings, 7-lb.	piece	10/10½	11/4	11/6	11/7½	11/9½	11/11	12/6
Do., print., 17"x17.32lb.								
125 yards	piece	27/6	29/-	30/-	30/3	30/9	31/-	32/6
Wool, sy., merino, 60's	lb.	11½d.	11½d.	13½d.	13d.	15d.	14d.	20d.
Do., sy., crossbd., 46's	lb.	11d.	11d.	13d.	13d.	14d.	13½d.	17d.
Do., tops, 64's	lb.	27½d.	27d.	31d.	33d.	33d.	32d.	47d.
Do., tops, 40's	lb.	15d.	15d.	18½d.	20½d.	20d.	20d.	23d.
Flax, Livonian, E.X.	ton	£55/10/-	£57/10/-	£58	£59	£62	£66	£90
Hemp, N. Zeal., h. fair	ton	£34	£34	£34	£34	£34	£34/10/-	£37
Jute, Brstrks. shipmt.	ton	£24/15/-	£27/10/-	£27/17/6	£26/15/-	£28/7/6	£29/17/6	£33/5/-
Hides, Eng., Ox, first	lb.	6½d.	6½d.	6½d.	7½d.	7½d.	8d.	7½d.
Do., Cape, dry	lb.	8½d.	10½d.	10½d.	10½d.	11½d.	11½d.	14½d.
Timber, pd. dest. 3"×9	stand.	£24	£24	£24	£24	£24	£24	£24
Do., W'coal, tals.	load	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
Cement, best Portland	ton	£2/6/-	£2/6/-	£2/6/-	£2/6/-	£2/6/-	£2/6/-	£2/6/-
Rubber, Plant., sheet	lb.	7½d.	7½d.	8½d.	8½d.	9½d.	9½d.	11d.
Linseed oil	ton	£42/10/-	£44/10/-	£45	£45/10/-	£44/10/-	£44	£29/10/-
Soda Crystals, bags	ton	£5/5/-	£5/5/-	£5/5/-	£5/5/-	£5/5/-	£5/5/-	£5/5/-
Index number, Food		126.2	132.2	134.6	135.6	139.6	137.3	140.1
Index number, Materials		119.3	122.0	125.4	126.9	128.5	129.7	135.1
Total index number		121.8	125.8	128.8	130.1	132.6	132.5	136.9

*Average price of plaice, cod, and haddock.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

STEEL INCOME-TAX REFUND

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Considerable irregularity characterized the course of the market to-day, but the good support for individual issues had a strengthening influence in the latter part of the session and gains predominated at the close. Sales were returned at 3,202,000 shares.

The opening was barely steady, with realizing in some sections which reflected disappointment over the brokers' loan figures, which, in view of the market reactions during the period, showed a disappointingly small decrease. Firmness developed afterwards on the resumption of support for special stocks, including amusement issues and public utilities, a notable feature among the latter being American Telephone and Telegraph, owing to rumours that a stock offering will be made shortly on attractive terms. But the rally proved short lived, general declines resulting in the latter part of the morning under increased offerings, chiefly of a realizing character, the easiness of money failing to stimulate fresh support.

Free offerings of call money at 4 per cent. over the week-end encouraged better support in the afternoon, bulls paying particular attention to Westinghouse Electric, American Telephone and Telegraph, and United Aircraft, the last-named company being expected to report earnings at the rate of $4.50 per share for the past year. Trading became more active later in the session, though interest centred chiefly in special groups, including copper and amusement issues, while among specialities prominent features were American Can, General Electric, Electric Auto-lite, Columbian Carbon, and Houston Oil. The close was steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Feb. 28	Feb. 27
MONTREAL on:		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.88⅛	4.88⅛
NEW YORK on:				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 11/16	4.85 11/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 1/16	4.86 1/16
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.82½	4.82½
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85¾	4.85¾
Seven days	£1	—	4.84½	4.84½
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.91⅛	3.91⅛
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24	5.24¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.03	40.03⅛
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74	26.75
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84	26.84½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.77
Vienna, cables	100Sch.	—	2.96¼	2.96¼
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.85¾	23.86¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.93⅛	13.93¼
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.29	19.29¼
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	12.14⅛	12.27½
Vienna, cables	100Sch.	14.07	14.09¼	14.09¼
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.48¼	17.48¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅝	1.76⅝
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	37.67	37.73
Rio, rubles	1 mil.	32.45	11.25	11.20

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Feb. 28	Feb. 27
Atchison	250	228
Atl. Coast	170	170
B. & O.	115⅜	115⅛
Do., Pref.	80	79
Brooklyn		
M. Trac.	72⅞	71⅝
Can. Pac.	204¼*	207⅞
Cent. N.J.	275	275
Ches. & O.	230	231
Ch. G. W.	13⅜	13
Do., Pref.	35½	36¼
Ch. N. W.	66	66
Ch. Mil. St. P.	22⅝	23⅜
Ch. Rock Is.	120	119¾
Del. & Hud.	170	171
Del., Lack.	147½	142½
Erie	59¾	59¾
Do., 1st Pf.	66	65½
G. N., Pref.	98	98½
Ill. Cent.	129	128½
Interboro'		
Rapid Tr.	30	30

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	132½	132
Allied Chem.	265	265¼
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	29½	27
Am. & F. Pwr.	95¾	93¼
Am. Can.	143¾	141
Am. Loco.	97	98
Am. Rolling Mills	94⅜	95
Am. Smelt.	72½	71⅛
Am. Sug. R.	61½	61⅞
Am. Tel.	240½	237½
Am. Tob.	232	232
Am. Woolen	17¾	17⅝
Anaconda	77¾	77¾
Armour, D.	7⅝	7⅝
Atl. Refg.	37⅞	36¼
Baldwin	38⅝	38⅝
Barnsdall A	21¼	21⅜
Beth. Steel	100⅜	100¼
C. de Pasco	60⅛	60¼
Chile Copp.	56⅛	56⅛
Chrysler	38⅞	39⅝
Col. Fuel	52⅜	52⅜
Colum. Gas	93	92
Col. Graph.	29¼	28⅝
Comm. Cr.	119⅜	119⅛
Comm. Cas.	65⅝	65½
Cont. Oil	20¾	21
Corn. Prod.	94	94
Crucible	87	86
Davison Ch.	37¾	37⅝
Deuz Inc.	79	79¼
Du Pont	127	125¾*
EastmanK.	216*	219
Elec. P. & L.	66¼	66¼
Electric Storage	75⅛	76¼
Fox Films	33⅛	33⅝
Gen. Elec.	76⅝	74
Gen. Foods	51¼	51½
Gen. Motors	43	43
Gillette	96¼	97¼
Goodrich	47¼	47
Goodyear	81	81
Hou. Oil "A"	67⅛	63
Hud. Mtrs.	55⅞	56
Ind. Rayon	107	95
Int. Harv'r	93	91½
Int. Match	7⅞	7⅝
Kelly-

MONEY MARKET

NEW YORK EXCHANGE LOWER

FRESH LOW RECORD FOR SILVER

The Money Market yesterday had an unusual experience for a Friday, loanable funds being scarce. For this the low level of bankers' balances revealed in Thursday's Bank Return provides the principal explanation. Since Wednesday, when the return was made up, considerable sums have been transferred to the Treasury in taxes and payments on the new Conversion Loan. For new loans for the night the charge usually ranged from 4 to 4½ per cent.; in most cases old loans carried at variable rates were continued at 3½ per cent. The distribution to-day of £5,408,000 (net) in interest on Victory Bonds should lead to an easier position in the short loan market. The low rate at which the Treasury Bills were allotted—the average was £3 7s. 5·82d. per cent.—disappointed the discount market, but it did not cause further material weakening in market rates, most houses quoting $3^{7}/_{16}$ per cent. as their buying rate for three months' fine bank bills and reporting a few sales at 3½ per cent. Home banks obtained some April maturities at $3^{9}/_{16}$ per cent. The New York exchange moved against sterling, and is now again below $4.86.

The Bank rate is 4½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 5 per cent. on February 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2½ per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2½ per cent. at call and 2½ per cent. at notice.

Lender (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short days	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
$3^{1}/_{2}$–4½	3½	3½	$3^{7}/_{16}$	$3^{7}/_{16}$–3½	$3^{7}/_{16}$–3½

Discounts (Treasury Bills)			(Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months	5 months	6 months	
%	%	%	%	%	
$3^{7}/_{16}$	$3^{7}/_{16}$	$3^{7}/_{16}$–$3^{5}/_{8}$	$3^{7}/_{16}$–$3^{5}/_{8}$	$3^{7}/_{16}$–$3^{5}/_{8}$	

Swiss National Bank

	Feb. 27	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	Francs	Francs
Gold and silver holdings	594,228,481	– 20,417
Gold exchanges	352,867,980	– 6,020,615
Domestic bill	81,806,020	+ 3,221,332
Advances against securities	39,865,206	+ 1,350,681
Security holdings	4,516,829	+ 1,296,828
Due from banks	14,968,611	+ 11,324,928
Other assets	14,047,200	+ 660,281
Liabilities		
Capital reserve	34,000,000	Unchanged
Bank notes in circulation	811,794,145	– 10,553,585
Other sight liabilities	221,836,524	+ 7,103,589
Other liabilities	34,493,030	+ 77,230

Austrian National Bank

	Feb. 23	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	Schillings	Schillings
Metal reserve	360,838,011	– 3,430,006
Other banking assets :—		
Net Foreign Exchange not included in metal reserve	306,558,017	– 2,829,006
Subsidiary coin	2,946,750	– 212,068
Bills discounted	193,042,826	+ 6,345,138
Advances against securities	382,600	+ 9,200
Government debt	108,588,274	—
Sundries	3,473,396	– 1,797
Bank premises and fittings	10,440,000	—
Other assets	273,278,750	– 12,630,294
Liabilities		
Capital	43,200,000	—
Reserve	9,000,750	—
Notes in circulation	840,747,682	– 32,752,255
Deposits and other sight liabilities	437,578,580	+ 19,944,153
Other liabilities	253,700,357	– 12,638,001

Bank of Spain

	Feb. 22	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,517,197,890	+ 105,307
Silver in hand	712,076,297	+ 2,762,598
Foreign bills	135,182,845	– 2,900,328
Discount and short bills	1,235,587,463	– 37,129,923
Treasury acents., treasury loan and redeemable debt	689,142,978	+ 4,592,904
Notes in circulation	4,401,231,375	– 43,024,200
Current account, deposits, &c.	956,990,281	+ 1,522,117
Dividends, interest and other obligations	72,971,878	– 6,991,110
Government securities	242,724,110	– 4,800,410

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Local demands for dollars were mainly responsible for the weak tendency of the New York exchange, which declined to $4.85⅝ and closed at 4.85^{13}/_{16}$, compared with 4.86^{1}/_{16}$ on Thursday. Forward dollars were rather offered at $^{1}/_{32}$c. and $^{1}/_{16}$c. discount respectively for one and three months. After being in demand, Canadian dollars were offered, the Montreal rate closing at $4.84⅞, compared with $4.88. At 124.26f. the Paris rate showed a decline of ⅛c. Italian lire were again 1d. for, and the Milan rate finished at 92.71l., against 92.75l. Swiss and Dutch currencies were slightly dearer, and the Belgian rate further receded to 24.10¾fr. The Spanish rate moved against Spain, closing at 39.82p. A decline to 12.12¼fl. occurred in the Batavia exchange, and the Hong-kong and Shanghai rates fell to 1s. 6¼d. and 1s. 11⅛d. respectively. The Buenos Aires rate was higher at 42$^{21}/_{32}$d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Feb. 28	Feb. 27
New York	8 to £	4.863	4.85$^{7}/_{32}$–4.85$^{9}/_{32}$	4.85$^{11}/_{32}$–4.85$^{13}/_{32}$
Montreal	8 to £	4.863	4.85$^{1}/_{32}$–4.85$^{3}/_{32}$	4.85$^{5}/_{32}$–4.85$^{7}/_{32}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.23	124.25–124.29	124.25–124.29
Brussels	Belg. to £	35.06	24.96–25.11	24.96–25.11
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.70–92.76	92.73–92.77
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.18$^{3}/_{4}$–19$^{1}/_{2}$	25.18$^{3}/_{4}$–19$^{1}/_{2}$
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374$^{1}/_{2}$–375$^{1}/_{2}$	374$^{1}/_{2}$–375$^{1}/_{2}$
Helsingfors	M. to £	189.52	189.10–189.30	189.10–189.40
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	39.56–39.90	39.50–39.70
Prague	Kr. to £		164$^{1}/_{16}$–164$^{5}/_{16}$	164$^{1}/_{16}$–164$^{5}/_{16}$
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.34–43.39	43.35–43.41
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.18–25.26	25.24–25.29
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–820	817–820
Constant'ple	Pst. to £	110	1,060–1,100	1,060–1,100
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	2735$^{1}/_{2}$–2740$^{1}/_{2}$	2735$^{1}/_{2}$–2740$^{1}/_{2}$
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.65	48$^{1}/_{2}$–49	48$^{1}/_{2}$–49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	669–674	668–675
Reval	Kr. to £	18.150	18.17–18.25	18.17–18.24
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150	18.16$^{3}/_{4}$–17$^{1}/_{2}$	18.16$^{3}/_{4}$–18$^{1}/_{4}$
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.150	18.16$^{3}/_{4}$–18.17$^{1}/_{2}$	18.16$^{3}/_{4}$–18$^{1}/_{4}$
Copenh'n	Kr. to £	18.150	18.16–18.16$^{1}/_{2}$	18.15$^{3}/_{4}$–16$^{1}/_{2}$
Alexandria	Pst. to £		97$^{1}/_{2}$	97$^{1}/_{16}$–97$^{5}/_{16}$
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/3$^{27}/_{32}$–3$^{1}/_{32}$	1/3$^{27}/_{32}$–3$^{1}/_{32}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/3$^{27}/_{32}$–3$^{1}/_{32}$	1/3$^{27}/_{32}$–3$^{1}/_{32}$
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/3$^{27}/_{32}$–3$^{1}/_{32}$	1/3$^{27}/_{32}$–3$^{1}/_{32}$
Hong-kong	Per dol.		1/6-1/6$^{7}/_{8}$	1/6-1/7
Kobe	Per Yen	24.58d	2/0$^{1}/_{4}$–2/0$^{11}/_{32}$	2/0$^{1}/_{4}$–2/0$^{11}/_{32}$
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/10$^{7}/_{8}$–1/11$^{3}/_{4}$	1/11–1/11$^{7}/_{8}$
Singapore	Per dol.	24d.	2/3$^{11}/_{16}$–2/3$^{15}/_{16}$	2/3$^{13}/_{16}$–2/3$^{15}/_{16}$
Montevideo	Per dol.		4.34–4.36	4.34–4.36
Manila	Per dol.	24.0664	2/0$^{5}/_{16}$	2/0$^{5}/_{16}$
Rio de Jan.	Per Mil.		5$^{33}/_{64}$–5$^{39}/_{64}$	5$^{17}/_{32}$–5$^{5}/_{16}$
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.67d.	42$^{3}/_{4}$–43$^{1}/_{32}$	42$^{3}/_{4}$–42$^{7}/_{8}$
V'paraiso†	s to £	40	39.72	39.78
M'tevid.	Per dol.	44	43.96–44	43.96–44
Lima†	£ to £P	Par	27$^{1}/_{4}$% Prem.	27$^{1}/_{4}$% Prem.
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15-10.50	10.15-10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal. § Based on legal stabilization at 82.90-3.03 to 100fr.

Empire Exchange Rates

Buying Rates per £100											
	Demand		20 days' sight		30 days' sight		90 days' sight		90 days' sight		
On :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Australia	99	0	0	98	5	8	98	4	17	98	4	5
New Zealand	99	0	0	98	5	8	98	4	17	98	4	5
Africa and Rhodesia	99	15	0	99	7	10	99	7	10	99	6	17

Selling Rates	Cable Transfers			Demand		
On :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Australia	97	10	0	97	2	6
New Zealand	97	10	0	97	2	6
South Africa	99	15	0	99	12	6
Rhodesia	99	15	0	99	12	6

The Bank of England yesterday announced the purchase of £23 in BAR GOLD, which increased the influx since Wednesday last to £30,023, as shown below :—

Arrivals		Withdrawals	
	£		£
Feb. 27—		Feb. 27	Nil
Sovs.	30,000		
Feb. 28—		Feb. 28	Nil
Bar gold	23		
		Influx	30,023
Total	£30,023	Total	£30,023

Net influx for 1930 to date, £5,023,232 ; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullish market the price for BAR GOLD remained at 84s. 11½d. per oz.

SILVER became a very weak and almost demoralized market on the news of the re-imposition of an import duty on the metal by the Indian Government. India and China sold heavily, and there were no buyers, with the result that the spot price fell 9/16d. to 19½d. per oz. and the forward quotation 7/16d. to 19⅜d. These quotations constitute a fresh low record. After the "fixing" there were sellers under the rate.

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from midday on February 24 to midday on February 27 amounted to £1,641,078, of which £1,035,183 came from British South Africa, while exports amounted to £1,201,177, of which £1,166,620 went to Germany. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £46,702 and exports amounted to £119,044.

COMPANY RESULTS

ENFIELD CABLE WORKS

Dominion Bank.—Usual dividend of 3 per cent. (being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum) for the quarter ending March 31.

Pennsylvania Water and Power.—Dividend on the Common shares of 2½ per share for the quarter ending March 31, payable April 1. The dividend a year ago was 62½ cents per share.

Shropshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire Electric Power.—Dividend in respect of 1929 of 4 per cent., on the "A" Ordinary shares, making 8 per cent. for the year, and a dividend on the "B" Ordinary shares of 7½ per cent. for the year. Warrants will be posted on March 25. The distributions for 1928 were the same.

Credito Italiano.—Dividend of 8 per cent. for 1929 ; to reserve, 20,000,000 lire ; carry forward, 7,000,000 lire. An extraordinary meeting will be held subsequently to the general meeting (called for March 18) to determine the form of the fusion with the Banca Nazionale di Credito. For 1928 the dividend and allocation to reserve were the same as now announced, and the balance forward was 6,068,821 lire.

Swears and Wells.—Final dividend of 12½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares for the period of 16 months to January 31, making 16⅔ per cent. for the period. The final dividend now announced is payable on the increased capital. For the year ended September 30, 1928, the total dividend on the then existing capital was 17½ per cent. The additional dividend now announced on the Eight per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference shares is 6⅔ per cent., making 14⅔ per cent. for the period, compared with 15 per cent. for the previous accounting period.

HENRY FAULDER

A loss of £21,954 is reported by Henry Faulder and Co., confectionery manufacturers, of Stockport, for 1929, and, after allowing for a transfer of £9,448 from reserves there is an adverse balance to be carried forward of £13,165.

PIM BROTHERS

Profits of Pim Brothers, drapers, for the year ended January 31 last were £7,117 (against £5,667), and £930 was brought forward. After deducting Debenture stock interest the directors propose to pay a final dividend on the Preference shares at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, leaving to be carried forward £548. The result of the year's trading does not justify the payment of a dividend on the Ordinary shares. The last dividend on the Ordinary shares was 5 per cent., paid on account of 1927-28. Meeting, March 7.

WESTBOURNE PARK PERMANENT BUILDING

The accounts of the Westbourne Park Permanent Building Society for the past year show that the amount received for investment shares was £1,811,951, making the total share capital £6,451,630, a net increase of £1,237,222. The deposits amounted to £82,526, making a total of £4,236,260. During the year £1,991,747 has been advanced on selected First Mortgage securities, making the total advances £6,635,785. It is proposed to place £50,000 to reserve, which now amounts to £342,866. The assets of the society now exceed £7,331,000.

SOUTHGATE AND DISTRICT GAS

The report of the Southgate and District Gas Company for the year ended December 31 states that the sale of gas shows an increase of 7.95 per cent. compared with that for the preceding year. After providing for interest and income-tax, &c., and transferring £2,000 to reserve fund, the balance of profit available for distribution is £30,230. The directors recommend a dividend for the year on the Consolidated Seven per Cent. Maximum stock of 3½ per cent., making 7 per cent. for the year. The balance carried forward is £9,964. Meeting, March 6.

SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN

The net profits of the Svenska Handelsbanken (Stockholm) for the year 1929 amounted to Kr.16,801,423 (against Kr.15,227,292 for 1928), to which is added the amount brought forward, making available Kr.17,741,764 (against Kr.16,054,641). It is proposed to transfer Kr.5,000,000 to the reserve fund, making it Kr.45,000,000, and Kr.1,389,621 to the taxation reserve, the total of which now stands at Kr.2,500,000. The shareholders receive a dividend for the year of 12 per cent. (against 10 per cent.), while the amount carried forward is raised from Kr.940,332 to Kr.552,143.

WOKING DISTRICT GAS

The Woking District Gas Company reports an increase of 6.71 per cent. in the quantity of gas sold during the second half of 1929 (compared with the amount sold in the second half of 1928). The net profit for the half-year (after allowing for income-tax) was £3,113, and including £7,118 brought forward, there is a disposable balance of £10,231. Dividends on the "A" and "B" stocks at rates of 10 and 7 per cent. per annum respectively are recommended, these, together with the Preference dividends, absorbing £3,250, and it is proposed to place £500 to reserve and to carry forward the balance of £6,204.

CLAYTON DEWANDRE

The first accounts of the Clayton Dewandre Company, which took over as from September 30, 1929, the mechanical engineering section of Clayton Wagons, Limited, show a profit of £16,694 for the period to December 31 last. Out of this the directors have provided £3,306 for depreciation, written £1,588 off development and experimental expenditure and £2,378 off preliminary expenditure, and provided £2,000 for income-tax. They now propose to pay a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, leaving £3,918 to be carried forward. The profit of £694 accruing prior to the incorporation of the company has been applied in writing down preliminary expenses. Meeting, March 10.

NATAL LAND AND COLONIZATION

The Natal Land and Colonization Company announces that the net profit for 1929 was £34,709 (against £35,648 for 1928), which, added to the balance brought forward of £25,374, gives a total of £60,173. Reserve fund account stands to be increased to £85,000 by the allocation of £5,000, and the directors recommend the same dividends as for 1928—namely, the full dividend of 8s. per share (8 per cent.) on the Preference shares, of which half was paid on account on October 1 last, and 8s. per share (8 per cent.) on the Ordinary shares, of which dividend 2s. per share was paid on October 1 last. The balance to be carried forward, of which £13,402 is unrealized, amounts to £23,984. Meeting, March 27.

CAVENDISH HOUSE, CHELTENHAM

The net profit of Cavendish House (Cheltenham), drapers, costumiers, outfitters, and house furnishers, for the year ended January 31 amounted to £51,586 (against £54,253 for the preceding accounting period, of which sum only £19,778 was available for distribution, the balance, representing the profit accrued between February 1, 1928, and the date when the company became entitled to such business, viz., June 28, 1928, belonging to the vendors). After allowing for the Preference dividend, it is proposed to pay a dividend of 15 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, to write off the balance (£2,000) of the preliminary expenses, and to transfer £25,000 to income-tax account. The carry-forward is £3,045 (against £2,009). Meeting, March 10.

FIFE COAL

The Fife Coal Company's accounts for 1929 show that the balance at credit of profit and loss account, including £80,694 brought forward and after deduction for depreciation of works and plant, &c., and carrying £75,000 to reserve, amounts to £195,592. The balance on profit and loss account for 1928 was £134,139, including £78,567 brought forward and a sum transferred from reserve. After meeting the Preference dividend, the directors recommend a dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares of 5 per cent., tax free (against 3 per cent., free of tax), carrying forward £80,928. Slightly greater activity was experienced in certain branches of the company's business during the year. An increased output was obtained and development work was actively carried on.

WALKERS, PARKER AND CO.

In November last, Associated Lead Manufacturers, Limited, who already owned a considerable portion of the share capital of Walkers, Parker and Co., lead and shot manufacturers, submitted an offer to acquire the holdings of the remaining members. The directors recommended its acceptance, and apart from a small number representing only 1.31 per cent. of the issued shares, or a sum of £2,860 out of the entire share capital of £260,000, all the shareholders have now accepted. The accounts of Walkers, Parker for 1929 show a net profit of £34,007 (against £29,455 for 1928). The total distribution for the year is unchanged at 11¼ per cent., and £671 is to be applied in raising the employees' benevolent fund to £10,000, while the carry-forward is increased from £39,290 to £63,376. Meeting, March 6.

EVANS SONS LESCHER AND WEBB

The trading profit of Evans Sons Lescher and Webb, Limited, manufacturing chemists, wholesale druggists, &c., for 1929, after writing off all establishment expenses and advertising, and making provision for depreciation, income-tax, &c., amounted to £32,836 (against £22,409), and after allowing for mortgage interest and directors' fees there is transferred to the balance-sheet a sum of £25,473 (against £17,048). The balance brought forward was £2,702, making available £28,265. Provision is made for mortgage redemption fund (£1,078) and £2,719 for interest on credit notes, leaving £24,467. It is proposed to pay a dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares of 5 per cent., the first to be paid on these shares ; to transfer to general reserve £5,000 (against nil) ; and to carry forward £2,913. Meeting, March 7.

COURAGE AND CO.

The accounts of Courage and Co., brewers, show a profit of £510,201 for 1929, after providing for depreciation (against £508,725 for 1928), out of which Debenture interest absorbs £38,000 (the same). After allowing for the Preference and interim Ordinary dividends already paid, the directors propose to place £54,000 (against £50,000) to general reserve, £75,000 (against £50,000) to rebuilding (brewery and licensed houses) reserve, and £7,000 (against £5,754) to staff bonus reserve. They also propose to pay a final dividend of 16 per cent., together with a special bonus of 2 per cent., on the Ordinary shares, making 25 per cent. for the year (the same), while the carry-forward is increased slightly to £106,774 (against £105,074). The premium on Ordinary shares reserve account, which last year appeared in the balance-sheet as £800,000, has been applied in writing down assets. Meeting, March 24.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS GAS

The accounts of the Hastings and St. Leonards Gas Company for 1929 show that expenditure amounted to £124,837 with an income of £153,315, leaving a balance of £28,478, to which is added £915, being interest, making a total of £29,393. The amount required for the dividends now recommended, interest on Loans, Bank and consumers' deposits, income-tax, and the interim dividends paid in September last, is £28,164. Final dividends are proposed as follows :—3½ per cent. on the Five per Cent. Converted stock, making 7 per cent. for the year ; 2½ per cent. on the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Converted stock, making 5 per cent. for the year ; and 3 1-5 per cent. on the Five per Cent. additional stock, making 6 2-5 per cent. for the year. Under the Rating and Valuation Act of 1925 the company's property was reassessed and the total valuation of £5,405 was increased to £9,500. Sales of gas increased during the year by 5.06 per cent. Meeting, March 6.

SLAZENGERS

The net profit of Slazengers, Limited, india-rubber and sports and games requisites manufacturers, for the year 1929 amounted to £34,960 (against £34,548 for 1928). The allocations to general reserve is £2,924 (against £3,331), raising that fund to £111,551 ; and it is proposed to pay a dividend of 7½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, while £500 is to be allocated to staff welfare fund. The balance forward is increased from £12,709 to £13,140. On January 1, 1929, the company's Australian branch at Sydney was formed into a limited company for the purpose of increasing the premises and accommodation. This expansion necessitated considerable dislocation, and the accounts for the first six months of 1929 show a loss ; the local managing director expects, however, that this loss will be more than covered as a result of the increasing volume of business now being handled. The Canadian and French subsidiaries are on a dividend-paying basis. Meeting, March 10.

ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC

A preliminary consolidated earnings statement issued by the Associated Gas and Electric System shows that the gross earnings, including those of newly acquired properties since dates of acquisition, amounted in 1929 to $91,480,596 (against $42,163,550 for 1928). Operating expenses, maintenance, taxes, &c., amounted to $45,724,922 (against $22,995,919), leaving net earnings of $45,755,674 (against $19,170,637). A sum of $10,271,235 (against $3,412,440) is deducted for underlying Preferred dividends and interest, and $14,465,541 (against $6,822,731) for all other interest, leaving a balance available for dividends and depreciation of $21,018,898 (against $8,935,466). Provision for replacements, renewals, and depreciation is made in the sum of $4,372,914 (against $2,439,874), the balance available for dividends and surplus being $16,645,984. The last-mentioned figure shows an increase of 156 per cent. over the corresponding figure for 1928—namely, $6,495,592.

ENFIELD CABLE WORKS

The profits of Enfield Cable Works, Limited, for the year 1929 amounted to £142,026 (against £162,317 for the preceding accounting period of 18 months). This is before deducting directors' fees and depreciation, together amounting to £12,617 (against £19,250). As previously announced, the total distribution for the year on the Ordinary shares is 22½ per cent., which absorbs £87,500, and compares with 20 per cent. for the preceding 18 months, absorbing £75,000. The directors also propose to transfer £20,000 (against £40,000) to reserve, raising that account to £160,000, and £5,000 to Income-tax reserve, which, after adding £10,000 from £31,650 to £33,559. The expenses of increasing the capital to £800,000, the expenses in connexion with the issue of 100,000 Ordinary shares in March, 1929, and the cost of a patent licence, together amounting to £5,855, have been written off the share premium account, which now stands in the balance-sheet at £155,085. The directors have decided to issue a further 50,000 Ordinary shares at the price of £2 per share, and to offer them at this figure to Ordinary shareholders in the proportion of one share for every seven shares held. Meeting, March 26.

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE

The report of the Britannic Assurance Company for 1929 states that the total funds, exclusive of capital paid up, amounted at December 31 to £17,451,779, being an increase of £1,239,946 over the previous year. Total income (excluding the general branch) amounted to £4,863,653—an increase of £182,513. Claims in the life branches totalled £1,753,551 (against £1,574,570), including £628,777 on endowment assurance and endowment assurance policies. In the ordinary branch, the number of policies issued was 15,347, assuring, after deduction of re-assurances, £2,514,360, and producing a new annual premium income of £125,415 and single premiums of £10,945. The premium income amounted to £973,571 (against £993,740). Expenses and the claims amounted to £493,340 (against £458,666). Excluding single premiums, the premium income for 1929 shows an increase over 1928 of £49,322. In the industrial branch, the number of policies issued was 528,892, assuring £7,630,297. The premium income amounted to £2,957,260, an increase of £103,864, and the claims amounted to £1,580,210 (against £1,115,901). The premium income in the "other" branch amounted to £63,219, as the whole of the business has been reinsured, this item does not appear in the accounts. The profit for the year of £3,148 has been carried to profit and loss account.

The annual valuation showed the following results :—Britannic.—In the ordinary branch surplus disclosed, inclusive of £93,539 brought forward, and before making any transfers in respect of the year 1929, was £378,573. Out of this sum £42,000 has been transferred to the investment reserve fund, £200,149 has been allotted to participating policyholders to provide the bonus of £2 2s. per £100 sum assured in the immediate profit class, and make adequate provision for policies in the accumulated profit class, £22,239 has been transferred to profit and loss account, and the balance of £114,185 has been carried forward. In the industrial branch the surplus disclosed, inclusive of £104,271 brought forward, and after writing £75,000 off the cost of acquiring the British Legal Assurance Company, but before making any other transfers in respect of the year 1929, was £442,000. Out of this sum £80,000 has been transferred to the investment reserve fund, £200,000 has been set aside for the holders of "Britannic" policies. This sum will enable the directors to make additions to the sums assured under certain policies becoming claims by death or maturity between January 1, 1930, and March 31, 1931 (both dates inclusive), varying from 5 per cent. to 25 per cent. in force, to 20 per cent. for policies 40 years in force. The profit and loss account receives £200,000, and the balance of £112,090 has been carried forward. British Legal.—In the ordinary branch the surplus disclosed, before making any transfers, was £7,103, inclusive of £2,534 brought forward from 1928. The sum of £3,000 has been transferred to investment reserve fund, leaving a balance of £4,102, out of which £981 has been allocated to participating policyholders to provide the bonus of £1 per £100 sum assured in addition to the emoluments of agreement, and the balance of £3,121 has been carried forward. In the industrial branch a surplus of £11,183 was disclosed, inclusive of £479 brought forward. Out of this surplus £10,000 has been transferred to investment reserve fund, and the balance of £1,185 has been carried forward.

The amounts carried to profit and loss account, together with the balance brought forward from 1928, total £247,136. The following dividends have been paid :—Interim dividend on Ordinary shares, £87,500 ; dividend on Preference shares, £3,175 ; leaving a balance of £176,711. The directors now propose to allocate to the trustees of the staff pension fund £75,000, and to pay a final dividend of 5s. per share, free of tax, on the Ordinary shares, £75,000, carrying forward £26,711. Meeting, March 7.

BRANSTON ARTIFICIAL SILK

PRODUCTION STOPPED

A notice in the following terms was posted at the works of the Branston Artificial Silk Company at Burton-on-Trent, Staffs, yesterday :—"The directors greatly regret that it has become necessary owing to the falling off in the demand for rayon and to the uncertainty felt by users as to the maintenance or otherwise of the silk duties, to stop production temporarily. Production will be recommenced when conditions permit."

We are informed that this will directly affect nearly 1,000 employees.

MARGARINE UNION MEETING

At an extraordinary general meeting of Margarine Union Limited yesterday, over which Lord Reasbrough presided, resolutions were passed unanimously adopting the new Articles of Association, changing the name of the company to Unilever Limited and electing Messrs. Franz Schicht and Arthur Hartog as additional "A" directors and Lord Leverhulme and Messrs. D'Arcy Cooper, H. R. Greenhalgh, John McDowell, J. L. Ferguson, C. E. Tatlow, S. S. Long, J. L. Simpson, H. G. Hart, C. R. Baker, C. W. Barnish, John Cheshire, L. H. Harthand-Swann, W. L. Helm, J. W. Pearson, and Horatio Ballantyne as "B" directors of the company.

TAQUAH AND ABOSSO SCHEME

A capital reduction scheme is put forward by the directors of Taquah and Abosso Mines. A meeting is called for March 24 for the purpose of reducing the capital from £250,000 in 5s. shares to £200,000 in 4s. shares, which will effect a reduction of £46,662 in the issued capital. This amount will be used in reducing the book value of the plant, machinery, and buildings by £18,481, in writing off underwriting and preliminary expenses, £10,330, and in reducing the debit balance on profit and loss account from £20,343 to £2,492.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Smithfield Meat.—Supplies amounted to 885 tons, made up of 318 tons of British and Irish produce and 567 tons of imported. Imports formed 64.1 per cent.

Beef (per 8lb.).—Scotch short sides, 6s. to 6s. 8d. ; English long sides, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d. ; Argentine hindquarters, chilled, 4s. 8d. to 5s. ; forequarters, chilled, 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d. ; Uruguayan hindquarters, chilled, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 8d. ; forequarters, chilled, 3s. 6d.

Mutton (per 8lb.).—Scotch, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d. ; tegs, 7s. 8d. to 9s. ; English, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d. ; tegs, 7s. 8d. to 8s. 4d. ; ewes, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. ; New Zealand wethers, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 8d. ; ewes, 4s. 10d. to 5s. ; Australian ewes, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. ; Argentine wethers, 5s. to 5s. 6d.

Pork (per 8lb.).—English (under 10st.), 9s. 8d. to 10s. ; (10st. to 15st.), 8s. 8d. to 9s. 4d. ; (15st. to 20st.), 8s. to 8s. 8d. ; Irish (crate), 8s. 4d. to 10s. ; New Zealand, 7s. to 7s. 4d. ; States, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d. ; sows, 7s. to 7s. 2d.

Lamb (per 8lb.).—English, 10s. to 11s. 8d. ; New Zealand, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 10d. ; Australian, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d. ; Argentine, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 2d.

Veal (per 8lb.).—English, fat, 6s. 4d. to 8s. ; specials, 8s. 8d. to 9s. 8d. ; bobbies, 5s. to 6s.

Poultry, Game, &c.—Surrey chicken (per lb.), 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. ; country, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d. ; Irish, fatted, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d. ; lean, 1s. to 1s. 2d. ; Belgian, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. ; French, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. ; Dutch, yellow, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. ; white, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. ; Russian, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. ; English, boiling fowl, old, 8d. to 10½d. ; country ducklings, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. ; rabbits, wild, 6d. to 8½d. ; turkeys, Russian, 1s. to 1s. 1d.

Eggs (per 120).—English packed to National Mark specials, 17s. to 17s. 6d. ; standards, 15s. to 15s. 6d. ; pullet standards, 12s. 9d. to 14s. ; ordinary packing, grade 1, 14s. to 15s. ; Belgian, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. ; Danish, 16lb., 14s. to 14s. 6d. ; 15½lb., 11s. 6d. to 12s. 3d. ; Dutch, 18lb., all brown, 14s. 3d. to 15s. ; 16/16½lb., all brown, 12s. 6d. to 13s. ; 16lb., mixed, 10s. 9d. to 11s. 2d.

Bellsbeasting.—Fish.—Consignments totalled 834 tons. Plentiful supplies of salmon were on offer, while prime classes met a good demand. Quotations :—English and Irish salmon, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d. ; Scotch, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d. ; soles, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. ; slips, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. ; smiled, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. ; whitebait, 1s. to 1s. 3d. ; lobsters, 1s. 4d. to 2s. ; crabs, 1s. 2d. to 2s. ; per lb.) dory, 6s. to 7s. ; turbot, 10s. to 13s. ; brill, 10s. to 10s. 6d. ; lemon soles, 8s. to 14s. ; halibut, 14s. to 16s. ; witches, 5s. to 10s. ; live cod and skate, 4s. to 6s. ; plaice, 5s. to 13s. ; dry haddocks, 10s. 6d. to 14s. 7d. ; haddocks, 7s. to 8s. ; mackerel, 1s. to 6s. ; whiting, 3s. to 6s. ; gurnet, 3s. to 3s. 6d. ; roker, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. ; hake, 6s. to 10s. ; conger eels, 2s. to 4s. ; fresh English and Scotch herrings, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per stone ; live eels, 16s. to 28s. per draught ; bicaters and red herrings, 5s. ; kippers, 8s. to 8s. 6d. ; fillets, 4s. 3d. per box ; Whitstable native oysters, 28s. to 40s. ; Britany, 14s. to 20s. ; Dutch, 10s. to 20s. ; Ryelost, 8s. to 10s. ; Portuguese, 7s. 6d. ; Bluepoint, 6s. to 8s. per 100 ; English brown shrimps, 2s. ; pink, 1s. 6d. ; and Dutch, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per gallon.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

FALL IN TIN

LONDON (The Baltic Exchange), Feb. 28.—Wheat.—A moderate amount of business was completed in cargoes, consumers being more in evidence, and prices were advanced 6d. to 9d. per qr. For a part cargo of 20,000qr., No. 1 ; No. 2, and No. 3 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Stonepool, B/L, Feb. 7, 42s. 7½d., 41s. 7½d., and 40s. 10½d. was paid, while to Italy a part cargo of Western Australian, per Cowden Law, Feb. 10, was dealt in to Catania at 40s. 2d., and to Naples at 40s. 9d. Late yesterday 7,574 tons West Australian, per East Wales, sailed from La Plata, Feb. 27, sold at 40s. Parcels were in active request at 6d. to 9d. per qr. advance. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Welsh City, March 14, sold at 42s. and 42s. 3d. ; March at 42s. 9d. to 43s. 3d. net ; No. 3, per Hesperus, afloat, at 41s. net ; per East Lynn at 40s. 10½d. net ; per Leeds City at 40s. 10½d. net ; No. 4 Manitoba, per Dalfinton Court, and per Cape Horn, afloat at 40s. 3d. net ; No. 5 (Atlantic), March, at 38s. 6d. ; Rosafe, 63½lb., per Torbeath, loading, at 38s. 6d. to 38s. 9d. ; Rosafe, 63lb., per Ocean Prince, at 38s. 6d., afloat ; Baruso, 63½lb., per Kornation, afloat, at 38s. 6d. net ; South Australian, per City of Windsor and Barradine,

COMPANY MEETINGS

LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY

RECEIPTS AFFECTED BY TRADE DEPRESSION

LARGE REDUCTION IN OPERATING EXPENSES

NET REVENUE HIGHER BY £904,000

INCREASED DIVIDEND

SCHEMES OF DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT

RAIL AND ROAD TRAVEL CO-ORDINATION

AN INTEREST IN OVER 5,000 OMNIBUSES

SIR JOSIAH STAMP ON THE OUTLOOK

The SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company was held yesterday at Euston Station, London, N.W.

SIR JOSIAH CHARLES STAMP, G.B.E., chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Owen Glynne Roberts) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN:—Ladies and gentlemen,—We have followed the method adopted last year, and received by you with approval, of issuing a condensed statement of financial results for the general use of the stockholders, leaving those who may be specially interested on particular points to ask for the full statements. Will you follow while I go over the broad features of the business of the year?

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

The losses in passenger traffic receipts for the year were severe, partly offset by improvements in mineral and coal traffic. Shortly, the receipts were:—

	Worse. £	Worse. %	Better. £	Better. %
Passengers ..	1,154,000	5.0	—	—
Parcels, Mails, &c.	—	—	97,000	1.4
Merchandise (Classes 7 and over)	360,000	1.6	—	—
Minerals, &c. (Classes 1 to 6)	—	—	203,000	3.1
Coal, Coke, &c.	—	—	616,000	4.5
Live Stock ..	53,000	6.1	—	—
	£651,000	0.9	—	—

CONDITIONS IN THE HEAVY INDUSTRIES

Generally, our receipts were affected adversely by the continued depression of trade in the heavy and textile industries in the area covered by the L.M.S. system. While on the year the volume of unemployment of the whole country showed a decrease of 3 per cent., there was actually an increase of 7½ per cent. in the North-Western area. In Lancashire, Yorkshire (West Riding) and Lanarkshire, mainly areas peculiar to the L.M.S., there arises about 40 per cent. of the unemployment in the whole of Great Britain. This inevitably reacted on our traffic receipts as regards both merchandise and passengers.

The excessive depression in trade in the area of this railway is also reflected in the bankers' clearings. The metropolitan clearing for 1929 showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. over 1928, but Liverpool, Manchester and Bradford taken together decreased over 6 per cent. The shrinkage in the case of Bradford was as much as 13.3 per cent., a sad commentary on the state of the wool textile industry, whereas the other eight large centres not so completely identified with the L.M.S. showed a decrease of 1.15 per cent. only. Again, in shipbuilding the tonnage launched on North-East Coast during 1928 was 90,000 greater than upon the Clyde. In 1929 it was 180,000 greater; there was a lesser output on the Clyde of 40,000 tons, whilst the North-East Coast increased by 50,000.

ROAD COMPETITION

Apart from this general cause, the passenger receipts were further adversely affected by road competition and steps were taken to counter it by the extension of cheap fares, but while there were only 2 per cent. fewer passengers, the receipts were 5 per cent. less. What they would have been had reductions in fares not been made it is difficult to say—(Hear, hear)—but the loss of volume, notwithstanding these reductions, indicates that diminished charges were not the main cause of the decline and, in fact, our passenger department can point to large blocks of new traffic in particular areas attracted by special fares. In Lancashire our losses were particularly severe, a contributory factor being the stoppage in the cotton trade at the height of the holiday season. There is again a noticeable reduction in the short-distance traffic, although this traffic has the lowest fares, and I will later refer to the steps we are taking to share in this diversion to the public roads where we are permitted by Parliament to do so.

The receipts from parcels and mails traffic conveyed by passenger trains show a general improvement, and now represent nearly one-fourth of the passenger train receipts.

MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC

Merchandise receipts (excluding the heavy or mineral classes) declined, and in this connexion I would again draw attention to the severe depression in trade in the manufacturing areas of Lancashire, Yorkshire (West Riding) and Lanarkshire, where extensive unemployment exists. Further, an analysis of the business done shows that the high-rated traffics most susceptible to road competition have suffered most. On the other hand, many of the low-rated traffics improved and the traffic which is collected or delivered by the company's cartage arrangements was substantially greater and its volume was the highest since amalgamation. This traffic has been materially increased by the extended railhead distribution and container facilities which have developed rapidly.

The mineral classes show a welcome improvement, and the loss in iron ore traffic in 1925 was more than recovered last year, a decrease of 532,000 tons against 1927 being turned into an increase of 760,000 tons over 1928.

IMPROVED COAL RECEIPTS

In considering the improvement in the coal receipts it is necessary to bear in mind that the striking expansion last year was mainly in the export trade, which improved by 20 per cent., compared with an improvement of 4 per cent. in the home trade, and as only 9 per cent. of our own coal receipts are from exports, our share was relatively small compared with other railways dealing more with export coal.

The derating allowances paid by the Government through the medium of railway charges on certain classes of traffic are not deductions from railway receipts, as the rebates are paid out of a central pool into which is paid the relief of rates. There is no evidence of any marked improvement in the selected traffics conveyed by us except iron ore, and the company's interest in export coal, the main traffic to which rebates apply, is, as mentioned, small.

RAILWAY EXPENDITURE

Against the loss in receipts there is the substantial reduction of £780,000 in working expenses which are seen in the summary statement accompanying the report. It must be remembered that this follows a reduction of £2,500,000 a year ago, and is quite apart from the 2½ per cent. deduction from salaries, wages, &c.

There was a reduction of £610,000 in operating expenses. The reduction in operating expenses is a general one, an exception being locomotive coal, which cost £65,000 more. As we ran 2,200,000 more miles the saving is even more marked than would appear from the reduction of £610,000, and the board are most appreciative of the very great support they have had from all grades. (Cheers.) It is not a mere stinting of outlay regardless of reactions, but part of a continuous survey of all our operations with a view of ensuring that each is conducted in the most economical manner consistent with the fullest efficiency and safety, and without falling short of meeting reasonable public demands.

DIMINISHED SIZE OF CONSIGNMENTS

As indicating the growth of these demands in one direction I would again refer to the diminished size of goods consignments which are loaded or unloaded by our station staff. Each year since amalgamation the average weight of such consignments has fallen. To those who talk indiscriminately of larger goods wagons I would point out that in handled traffic we carry 390 consignments for each 100 tons, compared with 347 in 1923. Notwithstanding this, each year since 1925 the cost per ton has been reduced by improved methods and appliances.

There is an increase in maintenance over 1928 which is entirely in rolling stock; 1928 was specially low because of an abnormal quantity of locomotive renewal work, and the severe frost in the early part of 1929 caused considerable damage to carriages, especially paint work, which represented about £80,000 of abnormal cost.

REPAIRS, RENEWALS, AND MAINTENANCE

It will be seen from the tabular statement attached to the report that the repair position has been further improved upon for all classes of stock, and it has never been in better condition. The reduction in time taken to pass rolling stock through the shops has been striking, and the resultant increase in stock has given us the means to provide adequately for large developments of traffic. It would be false economy to let down the standard of efficiency of our stock because of depressed traffic, and it is in times of depression that overhaul is most desirable, constituting in fact an outlay on behalf of the future. It is in this direction rather than by reduction of maintenance efficiency and adding to reserves that the board have proceeded, and I mention this in reply to certain friendly critics who suggest that we should set aside moneys to general reserve. The amount charged to the expenditure of the year and credited to renewal provisions is £5,250,000—not a haphazard figure, but arrived at in great detail on scientific lines.

The renewal and maintenance funds were charged in the year with £6,500,000 in respect of the non-capital portion of new work, and now stand at just under £20,000,000. The outlay on new works met by these funds, and that met out of capital, has not only contributed greatly to the efficiency of the undertaking, but has incidentally been of great value to the industry of the country in a time of difficulty. It has totalled £50,000,000 in the period since amalgamation.

REDUCTION IN SALARIES AND OFFICE EXPENSES

The continuous reduction of the salaries and office expenses in general charges has been referred to at several of these meetings. In 1922, immediately prior to amalgamation, they totalled £961,000, and in 1929 £589,000, a reduction of nearly 40 per cent., there being a further reduction in 1929 of £24,000. (Hear, hear.) This is an easily isolated example of the steady fruition of the economies resulting from fusion of administrative staffs.

With these reductions in expenditure the net railway receipts show an increase of £104,000. And I now come to the other income.

MOTORS, STEAMBOATS, CANALS AND DOCKS

Road motor transport shows a loss of £6,000, but this is mainly attributable to the fact that the services are new and are not yet fully established. As the report indicates, by far the greater part of our interests in road services will be as shareholders in road companies, and these do not affect the returns for 1929.

In steamboats there is a very satisfactory improvement of £85,000, and the net receipt of £193,000 is by far the best result we have had. The Irish services, generally, have shown marked improvements.

Canals and docks, together, are better by £25,000, but hotels and catering are less by £31,000, and collection and delivery by £97,000. There has been a large growth in carted traffic which, as I explained a year ago, is not directly remunerative. Joint lines are better by £31,000.

The other accounts are all better, and I need mention only rents, £52,000, a steadily improving figure due to the efforts to obtain new income from railway curtilages—(Cheers)—and interest items, £68,000, to which the freeing of cash resources through the reduction of stocks of stores by a further £1,100,000 has materially contributed.

DIVIDEND POLICY

The only other item I need mention is the increased effect of the 2½ per cent. deduction from fees, salaries, and wages for a whole year, as against 4½ months in 1928—£670,000. I have been asked to say whether the policy of the board is to distribute to the shareholders an increase which is admittedly not on a permanent basis, and the answer is an emphatic "Yes." It was originally stated to be given by special deduction from the normal payments for wages and salaries in order to contribute aid to dividend-paying revenues, and it has so been treated. That is one of the reasons why the amount has been isolated in our accounts, and not confused with normal expenditure. In these circumstances the board feel that it is due as a part of the dividend as it becomes available.

POSITION SUMMED UP

The summation of these figures is a net revenue for the year of £17,175,000, or more by £904,000, and, adding the increased amount brought in, £100,000, the additional amount available for Ordinary stock, prior charges being practically the same, is £1,004,000, out of which the board recommend an increase of the dividend from 3½ per cent. to 4½ per cent., absorbing £952,000, and carrying forward £212,000, or more by £52,000, and at the close of my remarks I shall ask you to adopt that recommendation.

In the summary statement sent you there are one or two new figures which will be of interest to you. At the foot of page 2 you will see that an approximate analysis is given of the disposal of the receipts of the year from all businesses showing the relative weight per £ of the chief divisions of outgoings, and the figures speak for themselves. Of course, the coal and other purchases (4s.) also include a large proportion paid in wages, in addition to the sums paid direct by the railway—namely, 10s. 9d.—and to dispose of an inquiry from a stockholder I may mention that the 4s. 3d. for interest and dividends includes Debenture interest.

HOLDINGS OF STOCKS

On page 4 we give an analysis of the number of holdings in each class of the company's stocks. It is of interest to note that in the fixed interest and prior stocks the majority of holdings are in the "£400 and upward" classes; but in the Ordinary stock, which bears the main burden of fluctuations in industrial fortunes, well over 50 per cent. of the holdings are under £300. The total number of accounts is about 300,000. In this connexion it is interesting to observe that the pay-roll covers 249,000 people, in 1921 it covered about 285,000, and in 1923 268,000—an important index of the progress of reorganization. (Cheers.)

The balance-sheet shows that our liquid resources have been well maintained, and I have already mentioned the further large reduction of £1,100,000 effected in stock of stores and materials. The last item, "road motor suspense account," is in respect of omnibus undertakings purchased by the company, which will not be wholly retained by them, but will form part of undertakings in which we will have a joint interest. The profits from these undertakings will accrue to the new companies, and have not been brought into our net revenue.

ADMINISTRATION

You will have noticed from the report that Mr. James Hamilton Houldsworth has resigned from the board. Mr. Houldsworth was a director of the old Caledonian Railway Company and came on to this board at the amalgamation. We, in London, shall miss his charming personality, but the company will not lose the benefit of his experience and advice, as he will remain a member of the Scottish Local Committee.

The board have appointed the Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., and Major Glyn, M.P., to two of the existing vacancies. Mr. Runciman's wide experience will be of the utmost value to the company, and it is perhaps unnecessary for me to refer to Major Glyn, who was a director of the Caledonian Railway and has been a member of the Scottish Committee for some time with untiring zeal in the company's interests. (Cheers.)

RETIREMENTS

There have been several retirements from the ranks of the higher administration. Mr. Evans, vice-president, unfortunately found it necessary to retire through ill-health; he has recently had to undergo a serious operation, from which, however, we understand he is recovering satisfactorily. Mr. Clower, chief officer for labour and establishment, with his imperturbable patience and tact, had won a unique position, especially in his pioneer work in welfare and cooperation, for which the proprietors owe him a debt of gratitude. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gee was chief accountant of the London and North Western Railway Company before succeeding to that position with this company, and has rendered faithful service over a long number of years.

Mr. Evans's position as vice-president for railway traffic operating and commercial section has been filled by the transfer of Mr. Quirey, who has been succeeded as vice-president for finance and service departments by Mr. W. V. Wood, while Mr. G. L. Darbyshire and Mr. E. Taylor have succeeded Mr. Clower and Mr. Gee respectively.

DEATH OF MR. R. W. REID

It is with very great regret that I have to refer to the death, in March last, of Mr. R. W. Reid, who was vice-president for works and ancillary undertakings. Mr. Reid was a young man of brilliant attainment and proved worth, and by his death the company has suffered a well-nigh irreparable loss. After very careful consideration your directors have appointed Sir Harold Hartley, C.B.E., F.R.S., to succeed him, and also to act as Director of Scientific Research.

As you are aware, at the head of the several engineering departments we are fortunate in having chief officers each being at the very forefront of his own particular branch of the profession, and we are confident that Sir Harold Hartley's special experience and qualities, in collaboration with them, and as their general manager, so to speak, will be of the greatest service to the company.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The process of amalgamation of the railways brought into one system a number of scientific laboratories engaged in the testing of materials, metallurgical investigations, and kindred scientific work, and the late Mr. Reid did excellent work in rearranging the functions of these various laboratories and reorganizing them. I have for some time been greatly impressed by the possibilities of research, having regard to the large quantities of materials of all kinds used by us and the immense variety of processes involved.

Some months ago I appointed a committee to consider the suitability of our present arrangements to their present task, and the scope for further research upon definite and co-ordinated lines, and particularly the relationship existing between experimental testing in the shops, the laboratory work, and the work of the outside research associations with which we are affiliated. On this committee I had the help of some eminent men in the scientific field and in the world of industrial research.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The report of the committee was gratifying from the point of view of the excellence of the work now being done by our scientific staff and the arrangements in the laboratories. They were favourably impressed by the high standard attained in the work and by the large amount of research in improving existing processes and developing new methods. But they confirmed our view that considerable scope existed for further intensive directed research, and recommended the appointment of an officer with special attainments, for co-ordinating the work and securing the necessary contacts between the railway and associations or industrial laboratories, together with the assistance of an advisory committee.

We are now well on the way to carry out the recommendations of this committee, and the present personnel of the advisory committee, who will meet from time to time to consider the programmes of research and their progress, will be, under Sir Harold Hartley as chairman, Sir Harold Carpenter, F.R.S., Professor of Metallurgy in the Royal School of Mines; Sir Herbert Jackson, K.B.E., F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Director of the British Scientific Instrument Research Association; Mr. W. Rintoul, Joint Research Manager of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited; Dr. Frank Smith, C.B.E., F.R.S., Secretary of the Royal Society and Secretary to the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research, together with certain of our own technical officers. These gentlemen have all a very cordial interest in the development of research along the lines I have indicated, and I have to express my deep appreciation to them for their willingness to assist and the public spirit they have shown. (Cheers.)

REMISSION OF GOVERNMENT PASSENGER DUTY

It will be remembered that 1929 Budget proposals included the remission of railway passenger duty, subject to the expenditure by each of the railway companies of a sum equivalent to the capitalized value of the duty paid in 1928 upon schemes of development and improvement—preferably such as would benefit the heavy industries—which would not, in the ordinary course, be embarked upon at the present time.

The capitalized value of our proportion of the duty is £2,400,000, and a list of works to be undertaken by the company has been agreed. These schemes include:—

(a) The building of 30 "Garratt" locomotives for heavy coal trains;
(b) The building of 25 mixed traffic engines;
(c) Remodelled and improved goods and passenger station accommodation (mainly the former);
(d) Additional traffic siding accommodation;
(e) Additional and improved running facilities and safety appliances;
(f) Strengthening of railway bridges to make them suitable for heavier engines;
(g) Accelerated conversion of a large number of passenger carrying vehicles from gas to electric light;
(h) Improvement of coal shipping appliances at various ports.

The schemes, taking into account the benefit of the remission of passenger duty, will be remunerative.

DEVELOPMENT (LOAN GUARANTEES AND GRANTS) ACT, 1929.

Under this Act grants are made to assist public utility undertakings in the carrying out of works calculated to promote employment. So far as the railway companies are concerned these grants take the form of an interest payment spread over a period (not exceeding 15 years) on the capital portion of approved schemes; the extent to which the expenditure is calculated to promote employment in the United Kingdom and to the probability of the expenditure not otherwise being incurred in the near future are material points.

SCHEMES APPROVED

A number of schemes have been submitted, and those already approved are:—

(1) Electrification of the Wirral Railway.
(2) Widening and electrification between Dagenham and Upminster, and the provision of two new stations between Barking and Dagenham; this is a portion of our L.T. and S. Line which runs through the Becontree Housing Estate of the London County Council.
(3) Widenings:—
  (a) About 1¼ miles long between Broadholme and Ambergate on the company's Derby to Manchester line; and
  (b) About one mile long at Mirfield on the company's L. and Y. line between Halifax and Wakefield.
(4) Additional marshalling siding accommodation at Crofton Junction on the company's L. and Y. line near Wakefield for dealing with the increasing traffic from the Yorkshire coalfield.
(5) Acceleration of conversion of coaching stock from gas to electric lighting.

THE EXPENDITURE INVOLVED

Up to the present, schemes involving a total expenditure of approximately £1,800,000 have been approved by the Treasury, the portion of this amount which will rank for grant of interest at various rates and for various periods being approximately £1,450,000.

Further schemes amounting in total to between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 are under consideration, and only such proposals will be put forward as will, with the assistance to be obtained from the Treasury, be remunerative to the company.

Schemes submitted do not include those in which reconstruction is to be met out of our large capital renewal funds, nor those in which Parliamentary Bills have yet to be promoted, so that the range of possible immediate assistance is more limited than is usually supposed.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRANSPORT

I referred last year to the nature of the evidence which had been given on behalf of the railways. The railway companies were asked to give further evidence regarding the progress made in co-ordinating rail and road traffic since the companies obtained their road transport powers, and in December last I gave evidence on the position of the companies generally, at the same time expressing our views on other evidence affecting railway matters.

The Commission have not yet completed their labours, but have issued two interim reports, the first dealing with the control of traffic on roads, and the second with the licensing and regulation of public service vehicles; the latter question having received early attention by the Government in the Road Traffic Bill which they have introduced in Parliament.

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

This Bill is mainly based upon the recommendations contained in the Royal Commission report, but it also proposed (in Part 5) to grant extensive powers to municipal authorities to operate road transport undertakings. This part of the Bill was rejected by the House of Lords.

The other provisions of the Bill are generally considered reasonable, and with regard to the licensing and regulation of road vehicles and services follow the suggestions made to the Royal Commission by the railway companies.

RAIL AND ROAD TRANSPORT

A year ago I outlined the policy of your board and their proposed action to establish the company in the omnibus business of the country, consistent with the full powers conferred by Parliament under the Road Transport Act, 1928. This policy has been steadily pursued, the primary object being to attain as between the railway and the established road services the fullest measure of collaboration, and the encouragement of the development of each form of transport on complementary lines for the benefit of both classes of undertaking and the travelling public.

During the year over the whole field of the company's operations we have succeeded in reaching such arrangements for cooperation by way of a substantial interest in the principal omnibus companies, as well as in the omnibus services of a number of municipalities in the company's territory. In other cases, where circumstances have been favourable to such a course, the company has acquired a number of omnibus concerns, either wholly or in joint ownership with the London and North Eastern and Great Western Railway Companies.

The company's nominees are being elected to the boards of these omnibus companies, and also on the joint standing committees which have been, or are being, set up to deal with matters of mutual interest.

AN INTEREST IN OVER 5,000 OMNIBUSES

These partnerships and acquisitions, representing an interest in over 5,000 omnibuses, and forming part of a scheme of co-ordination as between railway and road travel, which have been announced in the Press from time to time, are summarized in the report, and, as they take effect in the main as from January 1, 1930, the results of working are not reflected in the accounts for 1929.

The new relationship between the railway and omnibus undertakings is necessitating continuous review of the circumstances where the railway and road services are on common or adjacent routes, with a view to producing, as far as possible, harmony of interest and economy of resources with opportunities for the exchange and development of business without detriment to public requirements. The process must be gradual, but each month should witness some new benefit from the policy pursued.

BENEFITS OF THE NEW POLICY

One of the more important of these benefits will be the elimination of inconvenient, superseded, and, therefore unremunerative, railway services, together with the substitution of road services for local trains of little earning value. (Hear, hear.)

In the carriage of merchandise traffic by road, the difficulties encountered are more pronounced owing to the wider range of interests involved, and the diverse ownership of goods transport vehicles, which stand out in marked contrast to the road passenger vehicles, but the policy of operating railway road vehicles where expedient continues to be developed.

In the main the traffic carried throughout by road represents short-distance business, which traders require to be collected and delivered on the same day. Regular road-transport goods services, which cater mainly for miscellaneous traffic, have also been established, and the company's radial collection and delivery services, together with railhead depôt and distribution facilities, are increasingly demanded by traders.

RAILWAY RATING

The Government have introduced a Railway Rating Bill, which proposes to set up a central authority for England and Wales, which will apportion between the various local rating bodies the rateable valuations for the railways as a whole, and it is hoped this will provide a satisfactory solution of a problem which has been a source of trouble and expense for many years. (Hear, hear.)

CONTAINERS

I have referred in previous years to the railway container, which the company has persistently encouraged. It has now passed the experimental stage and taken its place as an established means of transport from door to door for certain classes of traffic. As a means of providing new, and safeguarding old, business, our early expectations have been fully realized, and the carriage value of container traffic is now approximately £200,000 per annum, a large proportion of which has been secured from road or water competition, or held against such competition.

To meet the steady increase in this method of transport, further orders for containers have been placed, which, on completion, will make the total stock 2,546. Apart from the success obtained in the home trade, the use of containers for the transport of Continental traffic is becoming important, and our containers are now in regular service for the conveyance of express parcels traffic and registered luggage between Basel, Paris, Dunkerque, and our system.

THE STAFF

Last year I made reference to the agreement entered into with the trade unions in July, 1928, under which railway employees—and you will recollect that the directors also participated in this arrangement—contributed 2½ per cent. of their total earnings towards meeting our heavy decreases in revenue. The trade unions gave notice to terminate the agreement on November 12, 1929, and as a result of further negotiations, it was agreed that the deduction should continue until May 12, 1930, and that until November 12, 1930, both the companies and the trade unions should be debarred from asking for a general revision in rates of pay or conditions of service.

I also referred a year ago to the extension among our own employees of the spirit of cooperation which has been manifested in varying degrees in our great industries generally. I am pleased to say that the opinion I formed last year that a substantial advance on the right lines had been achieved has been strengthened by the experience of the past 12 months. (Hear, hear.) At all meetings of local departmental committees discussion takes place on the question of cooperation with the company's officers in advancing the interests of the business through increased efficiency, or economy in methods of work. In regard to the activities of the company in combating road competition, I have recently taken the opportunity of issuing to each member of the staff a circular setting out what has been done by the company in securing a share of the omnibus business of the country since road powers were obtained in 1928, and urging a continuance of the effective help which has already been afforded to the company by all sections of the staff. (Cheers.)

LOCOMOTIVES

As regards new development, I may say that the three "Garratt" locomotives, to which attention has been previously drawn, provided for experimental purposes, proved satisfactory, and a further 30 engines of this type have been ordered for working the heavy mineral and empty wagon trains to and from London, now handled by two engines. In addition to saving one set of men per train, they will displace 68 old freight tender engines.

RESULTS OF RATIONALIZATION AT WORKS

As regards repairs, the rationalization of the works, to which I have previously referred, is now yielding even more striking results. I spoke two years ago of 12 days as the new record time for a locomotive out of traffic for heavy repairs, and can now report that this has been halved. (Cheers.) At one time, at Crewe, for example, men spoke of months, where they now break records in hours. Thus a particular type in 1920 took two and a half months, in 1925 five and a half weeks, in 1927 12 days, and in 1930 47 working hours. (Cheers.) This remarkable result, which, so far as I know, has not been beaten anywhere in the world, is only possible through a high level of cooperation between management, foremen, and workmen. (Hear, hear.) You will have seen from the statistical statement that the number of engines under or awaiting repair has fallen from 1,958 to 554 in six years, and this reflects the great progress made from a technical and organization point of view (Cheers.) The carriage and wagon works are also holding their place as foremost exponents of modern factory methods. (Hear, hear.)

EXPERIMENTS IN HIGHER BOILER PRESSURES

Experiments are in progress, following the success of the "Royal Scot," with much higher boiler pressures, designed in the interests of research into fuel consumption.

The extended experiments conducted with a four-coach train driven by an internal combustion engine using heavy oil have been completed, and, although the running costs were materially less than those of a steam train, the reduction was more than counterbalanced by the annual charges, including interest and maintenance. In view of the use by foreign railways of the Diesel oil electric engine, the question is being further explored.

STEEL SLEEPERS

Public attention has been much directed of late to the subject of the use of steel sleepers. Many of you may know that the experimental adoption of steel sleepers on the railways in this country dates back 50 years, but, so far as the lines embraced in the L.M.S. group are concerned, these early sleepers have, with few exceptions, been taken from the track and put into sidings or scrapped, the results and experience of them having demonstrated that certain disadvantages, as compared with wooden sleepers, were associated with their use.

More recently the question of steel as opposed to the wooden sleeper has forced itself prominently to the front by reason of:—

(a) The threatened shortage of Baltic timber;
(b) The depressed condition of the British steel industry;

and in common with the other railway companies your board has authorized further substantial tests to be made.

AN ECONOMIC QUESTION

The question is not, of course, wholly one of the reduction of unemployment, and must remain essentially an economic one, involving consideration of the comparative costs and lives of steel and wood sleepers, and other comparative suitabilities in view of the growing developments in track circuiting and other electric track appliances designed for still further ensuring safety, and the general problem of electrification.

When the results of research and deliberations by the British railway technical officers with the representatives of the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers are known, we shall be in a better position to decide the future policy as to their extended use.

HIGH-CAPACITY WAGONS

In view of the utility and efficiency of high-capacity wagons on the Continent, the developments in this country in connexion with super electrical power stations and large gas undertakings, and the importance of obtaining definite working data to determine the practical and financial economy by their adoption, we provided, experimentally, 30 40-ton self-discharging vehicles fitted with vacuum brake for the conveyance of coal in full trains from the coalfields to the company's Stonebridge Park generating station.

The vehicles are at present in service from Derbyshire collieries, and three trains, conveying 400 tons of fuel, with a gross weight of 580 tons, are run weekly, and have proved advantageous both from a working and unloading standpoint. The round trip, colliery to colliery, occupies about 36 hours only.

THIRD CLASS SLEEPERS

After taking into account a small element of transfer from first to third class, the new arrangement has been fully justified by the receipts. Since the introduction of third class sleepers, which has not entailed additional trains, the demand has steadily grown. (Cheers.)

LIGHTING OF TRAINS

In pursuing the policy of the rapid elimination of gas lighting as the normal form of illumination, your board have authorized, in addition to the normal programmes, the conversion from gas to electric lighting of 2,250 coaching vehicles under arrangements agreed with the Government in connexion with the "Remission of Passenger Duty" and Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929, schemes, to which I have already referred. The work of conversion is proceeding at the rate of about 20 vehicles per week.

COAL MINES BILL

The provisions of the Coal Mines Bill at present before Parliament are of vital interest to us, not only as large consumers but also as transport agents, by reason of the effect upon industry generally of any increase in cost.

Various estimates of the increase in coal prices for home consumption as a result have been given, and, if they are in any measure correct, it may form a material additional burden. For example, taking 2s. 6d. per ton for illustrative purposes, the first cost of this on the annual coal bill of your company, including payments for material affected by coal prices, would be £950,000. There are only three ways of dealing with this increase in expenditure—namely, by taking it out of railway profits and dividends, by increasing freight rates, or by reducing wages. The various issues raised by the Bill and the constant series of amendments are receiving very careful consideration.

PARLIAMENTARY PROMOTIONS

Your directors have decided to seek powers to construct new railways, of a total length of 4¼ miles from our lines at East Ham to the lines of the Port of London Authority near Custom House Station. These railways would give us additional and improved access to the docks of the Port of London Authority, particularly those of more recent construction, a very necessary matter, having regard not only to the probabilities of still further eastward extensions of these docks, but also to the increasing road transport competition for dock traffic and the improved facilities which are being afforded such competition, such as by the proposed expenditure of £2,513,000 on the construction of the new Victoria Docks-road, further road works being under contemplation. The Bill also seeks the necessary powers to enable the carrying out of a number of other works, including several widenings of line to ease congested traffic sections, strengthening of bridges, &c. The great bulk of the expenditure on these proposals in the Bill is upon works in respect of which the company will be assisted, either in connexion with the remission of passenger duty or under the provisions of the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929.

TILBURY-DUNKERQUE SERVICE

This company has, naturally, a great interest in the progress made by the new cross-Channel service, Tilbury-Dunkerque, run by the French Company Alsace Lorraine Angleterre in connexion with our system. It is now possible, in the light of experience of the new service during the past two years, to record a continued and steady increase in the carryings. All heads of traffic in 1929 show expansion, averaging well over 20 per cent. above 1928, and our anticipations are being confirmed.

This position has been secured by maintaining an uninterrupted service and acceleration of the Continental services and through connexions. The introduction of Customs facilities for the examination of registered baggage at St. Pancras instead of Tilbury and the employment of containers have further enhanced the popularity of the service.

MAIN LINE ELECTRIFICATION

Electrification has been engaging the attention of the Government, and you will be aware that in view of the progress which is being made towards widespread availability of high-tension electrical energy they have appointed a committee of three, Lord Weir (chairman), Sir Ralph Wedgwood, and Sir William McLintock, to consider and report upon the economic and other aspects of the electrification of the railway systems in Great Britain, with particular reference to main-line working.

It is not the intention, however, that the inquiry shall in any way interfere with, or delay, any particular schemes of suburban or other electrification which may be otherwise under consideration. While it is easy to overstate or over-estimate the possibilities of main-line electrification, we propose to assist the committee in every way possible to arrive at sound conclusions upon the prospects.

THE OUTLOOK

It is more hazardous than ever to indulge in prophecy as to the industrial prospects of the country, on which the fortunes of our company are so greatly dependent. We are handicapped by three important factors: first, unexampled depression in the staple trades; second, severe road competition, selecting particularly the more highly rated traffics, which have in the past made an important contribution to net receipts; and, third, a range of rates and fares round about 5% per cent. higher than before the War, against a range of labour costs greatly in excess of this figure. We have fought these handicaps by the economies of reorganization and constant overhaul of operations and processes. So effective have these been that a revival of trade in our area that may seem merely fractional on the national figures as a whole would suffice to restore a more attractive return upon the company's Ordinary stock.

Ladies and gentlemen, I now beg to move: "That the report now read, with the statements of accounts, be received and adopted." I shall ask the deputy-chairman to second that resolution, and then I shall be pleased to hear any comments which shareholders may desire to make. (Cheers.)

Mr. E. B. FIELDEN, M.P. (deputy-chairman), seconded the resolution.

THE DISCUSSION

Mr. WALTER SYTES criticized the size and remuneration of the board, and asked by whom the number of directors and the amount of their remuneration was fixed. He thought that there was some scope for economy there.

SIR ERNEST MOIR commented upon the appointment of Sir Harold Hartley to be vice-president for works and ancillary undertakings on the ground that, though the gentleman might be a brilliant scientific man, it was unwise that he should be appointed over the heads of technical officials who had risen from the ranks of the company. He did not think that that would add to the feeling of *esprit de corps* among the staff.

Mr. E. C. MCADAM congratulated the directors and all the employees who had contributed to the flow of economy during the past year. The stockholders hoped, he said, that they would be able to repeat those congratulations in future years. He trusted that the board would not rest content with what they had achieved, as there must be many more economies which could be effected. He proceeded to point out where, in his opinion, further economies were possible, particularly in connexion with canals, docks, and the collection and delivery of goods. He criticized the small reduction which had been effected in the number of employees on the wages list in comparison with the large reduction in the amount of passenger and goods traffic. The company was not a philanthropic society, and it should be run on a practical business basis. He had given notice of a resolution which he wished to propose with regard to the superannuation fund, but had been informed by the chairman that it was out of order.

Mr. JOHN HEDGES said that, in his opinion, a good deal of economy might be effected by closing down branch lines which did not pay. He also thought that they could do with fewer directors.

SIR WILLIAM FRY said that he was opposed to the practice of some shareholders in attending the annual meetings of the company and attacking the administration of the undertaking in such a way as to run the risk of damaging the value of the interests of thousands of shareholders who were unable to attend. Many matters which might properly be the subject of written communications sent to the technical officers of the company were ventilated at the meetings to the detriment of the undertaking as a whole. He knew perfectly well that they possessed a board of directors of which any company might be proud.

Miss BUDGE supported the remarks of Mr. McAdam and expressed dissatisfaction with the dividends which had been paid to the stockholders ever since the amalgamation. She wished to know whether the board had made contracts for the supply of coal at lower prices than they were likely to get it at in the future.

CHAIRMAN'S REPLY

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said that the size of the board had been fixed by statute. Their remuneration had been fixed by resolution of the stockholders, but the board had voluntarily accepted the 2½ per cent. reduction previously referred to. With regard to the appointment of Sir Harold Hartley, he did not agree that civil engineers could not serve under anyone but a civil engineer. Sir Harold would be vice-president over a technical department, not in the capacity of an engineer, but as an administrator and general manager, and the board were satisfied that by reason of the great experience which Sir Harold Hartley had had in dealing with industrial matters, the reorganization of factories and other things, in addition to his high scientific attainments, they had made a wise choice. With regard to coal contracts, they had always made their coal contracts ahead and they had some running into 1931 at prices which in the circumstances would compare very favourably indeed with those of 1929. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the payment of the dividends as recommended.

This resolution was also seconded by the DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN and unanimously approved.

The retiring directors and auditor were re-elected and the proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

Other Company Meetings will be found on pages 26 and 21

ARGENTINE GRAIN SHIPMENTS

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 27.—Reports state that owing to further beneficial showers maize crop prospects continue very promising. Wheat closed with a firm tone at an advance of 20c. on the week, the ex dock quotation standing at $10.75, while maize was steady at the close and 5c. higher at $6.35. Oats closed quiet and 15c. lower at $4.65, while linseed was steady and unchanged at $19.50.

The week's shipments of wheat, consisting of 9,000qr. to Liverpool, 142,500 to the rest of the United Kingdom and for orders, 147,500 to the Continent, and 69,000 to non-European ports, amounted to 368,000qr., compared with 377,500 the preceding week and 606,000 during the corresponding week in 1929. Maize clearances comprised 14,000qr. to Liverpool, 206,500 for orders, 78,000 to the Continent, and 27,500 to non-European countries, the total, 322,000qr., comparing with 317,500 last week and 156,000 a year ago. Of a total of 50,000qr. of oats shipped, 21,000 were to the United Kingdom and for orders and the remainder to the Continent. Last week's total was 37,000 and that of last year 77,000qr. Linseed shipments totalled 37,600 tons, against 40,400 a week ago and 67,100 a year ago. Details show the 8,600 tons were to the United Kingdom and for orders, 14,000 to the Continent, and 15,000 to the United States.

Stocks of wheat are 5,000 tons heavier at 265,000 tons, and those of maize 19,000 tons lighter at 130,000 tons. Oats and linseed stocks are unaltered at 50,000 tons and 120,000 tons respectively.

SOUTH AMERICAN MEAT SHIPMENTS

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 27.—Shipments of Argentine and Uruguayan beef, mutton and lamb during the past week were slightly larger than those of the preceding week. Details are given below:—

	Beef (Quarters)	Mutton (Carcases)	Lamb (Carcases)
To London ..	40,000	22,000	31,000
,, Liverpool ..	34,000	24,000	58,000
,, Rest U.K. ..	13,000	1,000	—
,, France ..	3,000	—	—
,, Italy ..	18,000	—	—
,, Rest Continent ..	41,000	1,000	—
Total	149,000	48,000	89,000
Total last week ..	158,000	42,000	84,000
Total so far this

BRADFORD DYERS' ASSOCIATION

DIVIDEND OF 1s. 8d. PER SHARE FOR THE YEAR

REASONS FOR THE FALLING OFF IN PROFITS

RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED ONLY 4.4 PER CENT.

POSITION AND OUTLOOK IN THE INDUSTRY

CONTINUED SHRINKAGE IN COTTON PIECE EXPORTS

FOREIGN COMPETITION

"TIME FOR A CHANGE IN OUR FISCAL POLICY"

SURVEY OF MARKETS

MR. GEORGE DOUGLAS'S SPEECH

The THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bradford Dyers' Association, Limited, was held yesterday at the Mechanics' Institute, Bradford.

Mr. GEORGE DOUGLAS (chairman and managing director of the association) presided.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The concluding months of the year brought upon us a great disaster. Within a month we lost two of our most able executive directors—Thomas Douglas Buttercase and James Crowder Hart.

The circumstances were almost a parallel. In each case from apparently robust health and vigour they were taken ill and within ten days were dead. They had for some time held positions of responsibility and it is only a year ago since they were appointed members of the executive committee. They were men of great capacity and outstanding promise and were held in the highest esteem both inside our association and in the trade generally, not only for their ability but also for their attractive personalities. They were in the zenith of their powers and appeared destined in all human probability before long to be largely responsible for the control and carrying on of this association. They had spent the whole of their business life with us. We have lost not only two brilliant colleagues but two very dear comrades, and great as is our loss and deep our sorrow we shall always hold them in proud memory.

CONDITIONS DURING 1929

In other respects the year 1929 has not been a happy one. Trade, especially following the stoppage of work in the cotton trade in August, became rapidly worse, the British exports of piece-dyed cotton goods in the last three months of the year (159,000,000 yards) being 30,000,000 yards down compared with the same period in the previous year.

In Lancashire and Yorkshire alike there is great concern as to what 1930 is going to bring to the textile trades and confidence is utterly lacking. Undoubtedly both cotton and wool as raw materials are very cheap, a circumstance which usually inspires buying, but they are equally cheap for competitive countries, whose lower conversion costs put this country's products largely out of the market.

A large proportion of our business is concerned with cotton piece goods, the bulk of which trade is for export, and the Board of Trade figures of exports of cotton piece goods for the last six years are of much moment, showing as they do that in the year 1929 there was a continuance of the decline recorded in the immediately preceding years. The figures are:—

EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECE GOODS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

Year	Million Square Yards
1929	3,672
1928	3,866
1927	4,117
1926	3,834
1925	4,436
1924	4,444

The total cotton piece-goods exports in 1929 were only 83 per cent. of the exports of 1924, and these, in their turn, were only 70 per cent. of the average yearly exports of 1910-1913, which were approximately 5,356,000,000 square yards.

While each group of the trade, namely, grey, bleached, printed and dyed, suffered a further falling off in the past year, the decrease in the dyed group—notwithstanding the severe fall in the later months, to which I have referred—was smaller than in any of the other groups. Considered in square yards and as a percentage of the 1924 exports, the exports of dyed goods were 96, against 98 last year; bleached goods were 93, against 97 last year; and printed goods 79, against 89; while greys declined to 68 from 72.

So far as the piece-dyed goods are concerned, certain classes of dyed fabrics of a speciality character, mainly of Egyptian yarn, have not yet been directly affected by the competition of foreign producers because the latter cannot equal Lancashire either in the finer yarns or the weaving efficiency necessary for the production of the higher grades of cloth. The skill of the British piece dyer has had full play on these finer cloths, and it is these that the piece-dyed trade has been best able to retain.

COMPETITION OF ARTIFICIAL SILK FABRICS

If, however, foreign competitors cannot reach the standard of the English quality in the finer cloths, the growth of the trade is being menaced by the world manufacture of artificial silk fabrics, which vie with the higher class cotton cloths in appearance if not in other qualities. Thus the cotton lining trade with the United States has been reduced materially by artificial silk lining cloths, the production of which in the United States is effectively protected by tariff. The better-class poplins and brocades which formerly went in bulk to China are being displaced not by equivalent cotton cloths of foreign manufacture but by artificial silks made in Japan or Czechoslovakia, while Italian artificial silk weft cloths also have taken a share in preventing the expansion of Lancashire's yardage in the finer fabrics in Middle Eastern markets.

Much of the cotton cloth which passes through the works of the association is of these grades made from Lancashire's finer yarn, and constitutes a trade which until last year maintained its position while the remainder of the cotton trade was languishing. Largely for the reasons stated, however, even this trade declined somewhat in the later months of the year particularly, and works which had previously been on full production practically from year-end to year-end have not done so well in 1929.

GREY CLOTH POSITION

As for the range of piece-dyed commoner fabrics where both grey cloth production and dyeing quality are within the compass of competing low-wage foreign countries, these types in the main have been lost to this country and will be regained only when the grey cloth shipping section is able to re-establish the grey trade. The price of some Lancashire grey cloth equals or exceeds the price of the finished goods supplied by some other countries, Japan in particular. This question of ability to compete successfully in grey cloth is the fundamental problem for the cotton trade. If grey cloth is substantially dear by comparison with the foreign product, it is difficult to see how such an initial handicap can be overcome in the production of the dyed cloth. Lancashire is giving its mind very earnestly to this position, and very drastic changes in its methods are on foot and under discussion. Automatic looms, double shifts, improved methods of manufacture, the use of cheaper types of cotton, mass buying and consolidated selling, together with organized budgeting to keep the respective factories in balance and in full operation, are all under review, and there is a cheering sign that those very conservative organizations, the trade unions, are moving towards taking their part in a great joint effort to recover the lost trade.

The Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations is to be congratulated on its success in bringing the various sectional interests, including labour, together for free and frank discussion, and the continuance of its efforts will certainly help towards that necessary collaboration and cooperation among all the sections which appears to be growing.

EFFORTS TO RECAPTURE CHINESE TRADE

In this connexion I referred a year ago to the effort that was being made through the Eastern Textile Association to attempt by mass production and cooperation between the spinning, manufacturing, finishing, and exporting sections to recapture specific portions of the immense Chinese trade in the simple fabrics. While the results of this experiment up to the present have not been gratifying in a financial sense, valuable lessons have been learnt by all the interests concerned.

Your association, as you know, is concerned in the development of the artificial silk trade. Our trade in high-class artificial silk fabrics has progressed very favourably, and our work on the crêpe de Chine and allied types is widely known and appreciated throughout the trade.

A year ago I referred to the substantial increase in British exports of artificial silk goods over the past few years, but there has been a setback in 1929.

The figures are:—

EXPORTS OF ARTIFICIAL SILK GOODS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

Year.	Million square yards
1929	80,669,777
1928	99,385,433
1927	72,431,463
1926	60,416,000

The 1926 exports were increased by 20 per cent. in 1927, by 65 per cent. in 1928, and fell back again to 34 per cent. increase in 1929.

It is to be feared that a large part of the setback is attributable to the uncertainty which has existed in regard to the future of the silk duties, and it is a matter for the most profound regret that this should be so.

If British industry is expected to raise its head once more there will have to be an end of this practice of making it a shuttlecock between the rival policies of the political parties. Whatever views may have been held as to the desirability of the duties when they were first imposed, there is general agreement that the reversal of the policy would be harmful, quite apart from the damage already done by the uncertainty.

THE DEPRESSION IN WOOL DRESS GOODS

When we turn to that section of the textile trade dealing with wool dress goods as produced in Bradford and district, here again it is difficult to find any ground for cheerful observations. The depression which settled on this section years ago has not lifted, and shows little sign of lifting. Last year I referred to my hope that the application for the safeguarding of wool dress goods would be granted, but this hope was disappointed, notwithstanding that the Committee declared in favour of the application. Had the desired measure become effective, I believe there would have been a different story to tell of the year 1929 in the worsted industry. The home market would have drawn its supplies largely from the Bradford districts, plants would have been able to run to higher capacity, and costs would have been reduced, thus helping the recapture of export trade. Unfortunately this has not come to pass, and still more firms have now gone out of existence, their plants and machinery disintegrated, and their former workpeople added to the unemployed.

In the woollen and worsted sections of the textile trades the continuance of the unsettling wages controversy is a factor against recovery or sound working of the industry. In some districts wages have been reduced by amounts varying from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent., but there has been no general adjustment in the trade. It is to be hoped that the inquiry into the matter recently conducted by Lord Macmillan on behalf of the Minister of Labour will result in some reasonable settlement under which both parties will be able to forget their animosities and work together for the restoration of the trade.

DIFFICULTY IN ACCEPTING BANK CHAIRMEN'S PRONOUNCEMENTS

I think what has been said explains why I have difficulty in accepting the pronouncements of the bank chairmen and other public speakers to the effect that things are on the upgrade for this country and only patience and persistence in our present efforts are required. The impressions I get, on the contrary, are that in nearly every industry business is ebbing, unemployment growing, and that patience and persistence are not enough. At any rate there is no question about the position and outlook in our own industry. I am by no means a pessimist as regards the ultimate result, provided that we adopt vigorous measures of reform, but not otherwise; and perhaps the extension of depression has its compensation if it compels us to take the steps about which we have been so long hesitating both in regard to the joint efforts of employer and employee, the scrapping of traditions and conventions which stand in the way of economy of production, and the dropping of our custom of looking at trade matters from a political aspect.

NEED FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES

The first requirement is unreserved cooperation between employer and employed; a more rapid and fuller development of the process of informing the workman and his representative of the *facts*, to let him see where we are being ousted and why, so that he, along with us, may *know* how we stand and be enabled to gather the data for a judgment as to the remedies which are essential.

This is a democratic country, with the spirit of democracy deeply ingrained. Without knowing more of the why and wherefore of things, resistance is likely to be encountered from the workman, whereas on the other hand I feel sure that with knowledge would come response and readiness to adopt such alternatives as are proved to be necessary.

Therefore, in the changes called for, whether in the internal economies of our workshops or in our external methods, it is of vital need that there should be thorough understanding and cooperation with our workpeople. Given this, we stand more likely to get the full advantage of our various moves; without it in full measure our progress is going to be halting and expensive in time, money, and effort.

CHANGE IN OUR FISCAL POLICY REQUIRED

The rapidly increasing unemployment and under-employment has become the most vital concern of the whole nation, and I am convinced myself that the time has come to change radically our fiscal policy. I hope that the Labour Party will finally see the necessity and take steps accordingly.

No men in England to-day carry greater responsibility than the members of His Majesty's Government in their disregard for patent facts and their unyielding attachment to political dogma in spite of the growing paralysis of industry and increasing unemployment. I trust that before long they may exhibit courage in responding to the teaching of experience.

To express my own personal views—and I consider it is the duty now of everyone engaged in industry and the employment of labour to enunciate the faith that is in him—the position as it appears to me is this: that we as a nation are widely unbalanced in the numbers engaged in the various occupations and spheres of production. We must have trading relationships with other communities complementary to ourselves—*i.e.*, producers of raw material and foodstuffs, who are ready to exchange these for our manufactures and financial assistance. Now, in this deal there is no difficulty in finding suppliers of these raw materials and foodstuffs, but there is growing difficulty in finding absorption for the manufactures we offer in return. Our industrial productions at present are not being so absorbed because similiar products are obtained more cheaply from other quarters or from the home producers under tariff protection.

SURVEY OF THE COUNTRY'S MARKETS

At the expense of keeping you a few minutes, I would like to make a short survey in this connexion of this country's markets. They are:—

(*a*) Home.
(*b*) Dominion and Colonial.
(*c*) Foreign industrialized countries.
(*d*) Countries not highly industrialized.

Taking them in order, stating the position and what seem to be the ways of recovery or improvement:—

(*a*) Home market absorption.—This has been largely reduced by importation of cheaper foreign goods. The remedy is to protect our manufactures by import duties so long as we have workmen unemployed.

(*b*) Absorption by the Dominions and Colonies.—This is limited by the smallness of their population, by domestic manufacture, and by supplies from foreign countries. Our effort should be to stimulate the increase of population and to increase our trading intercourse with them by the fullest development of mutual preferences, ensuring and enlarging the market for their productions in this country by free entry against a duty on similar imports from foreign sources, and seeking for our commodities in return effective preferential entry as compared with foreign countries into their market—let them make their own requirements if they so choose, but give us preference on all they import.

I am not too much troubled by the fear of increased cost of raw material and foodstuffs. It would soon right itself, and during the period of adjustment duties could be reduced or suspended if and as the price rose above certain fixed levels.

LOST CUSTOMERS

(*c*) The next division of markets is with foreign industrialized countries. It is a vain hope if we expect to recover the main supply of these markets. They were once our customers, but we have readily supplied them with producing equipment as well as manufactured products, and protected by tariffs they have established their industries and are now making their own requirements. In fact, in some cases, under protection they have so enlarged their manufacture and reduced their production costs that they are able to cut us out in neutral markets. We can only look for trade with them in speciality articles. They will continue to protect those engaged in their home industries, and if we reduce our prices will simply increase their protective duties.

The remedy, therefore, in this case, is to replace these markets by opening or expanding neutral markets not yet industrialized, and by the development of our Empire trade, to which I attach the greatest possibility and the surest future.

MARKETS NOT YET HIGHLY INDUSTRIALIZED

(*d*) The last group is the markets "not yet highly industrialized." These are of vast importance to us, particularly if we include Egypt and India, with whom it may take time to develop Empire preference. They are subject to considerable fluctuations through internal disturbances, national sentiment, and exchange difficulties, &c., and we are suffering diminished absorption here also, both from domestic manufacture and because the newer industrial nations—Japan, Italy, Czechoslovakia—as well as some of the older industrials, are pushing us out with cheaper productions.

REMEDIAL MEASURES

It is mainly upon the latter group that the attention of the cotton trade is centred, and the remedial measures certainly called for are:—

(*a*) The reduction of cost by the elimination of waste in our methods.
(*b*) The abandonment of unnecessary trade union restrictions and limitations.
(*c*) The installation of the best appliances and equipment by the employer.
(*d*) Discarding the wastes of "over-competition" and individualism and resuming the advantages of "scale of production"—implying what is called "rationalization."

In directions where cheapness of price is the outstanding requisite the system of a multitude of suppliers catering for the same article, apart from adding to the cost of distribution, militates against the provision of stocks sufficient to give a quick response to bulk requirements, and, even more important, dispersion in manufacture loses the economy of large and continuous runs.

Scale of production, which a hundred years ago transcended that of any other nation, was the secret of England's industrial predominance; to-day other countries outclass us in scale of production.

Action in these directions is essential in any case, but if it is going to be insufficient or too slow in effect other steps left to keep us in the picture while our Empire trade is growing are: a reduction in taxation; drastic reduction in the national expenditure; and a reduction in our standard of living and comfort, involving lower wages, salaries, and dividends, and fearing lest this necessity may have to be faced in one industry after another sooner than many expect, one is led to consider whether the result might not be achieved in a less disturbing and more equitable way by an alteration in our relationship to the gold standard.

"A KNOCK-OUT BLOW TO OUR EXPORTING INDUSTRIES"

All our competitive burdens were accentuated and our export position made almost impossible by our too precipitate action in 1925, not in resuming a gold basis, which is a valuable aid to international trading, but in fixing the ratio of our currency to gold, and so to the dollar, on the pre-War basis regardless of the attitude of other nations and of our own financial position. As one of our bank chairmen has claimed, considerable profit has accrued to this country through its re-establishment as the centre for international financial transactions, but at the same time a knock-out blow was administered to our exporting industries.

Now if so much mischief can be done so insensibly, and if a hundred million pounds sterling a year can be put into the workman's pocket without his realizing it (as claimed by Mr. Winston Churchill at Waltham Abbey while he was Chancellor of the Exchequer), and if a hundred million pounds can be added, equally without his knowing it, to the value of the income of the investor in War Loan (as stated by Mr. Tom Shaw in the House of Commons), cannot the same machinery be used to carry out with corresponding insensibility and relative painlessness a reduction in the external value of our wages, salaries, and dividends? Is there not an analogy in the ease with which summer time hours and habits are altered by a simple alteration of the clock?

A COMPARISON OF REAL WAGES AT HOME AND ABROAD

I feel impelled again to draw attention to the figures published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, as representing the comparative levels of *real* wages paid in similar occupations in various countries. In October last the index figures were:—

Great Britain	100
Netherlands	83
Germany	71
France	53
Spain	45
Austria	45
Italy	42

While these figures are not based on textile occupations, they do give a clear indication of the superior position of the worker in this country compared with his competitors abroad and of how it comes about that many of these competitors are able to undersell us in the world markets. Figures for Japan and other Eastern countries are not shown, and I imagine that if and when such figures are available they will be very revealing.

The comparisons I have quoted show how impossible it is to recover markets lost to foreign competitors or even to avoid their making further inroads into our existing markets unless there is forthcoming the wholehearted effort and cooperation of every unit in the industry, whether employer or employed, in making those adjustments and modifications of our ideas and methods which all investigators recognize to be called for.

Looking at our own section of the trade, what is required and how far are we doing our part?

THE FINISHING TRADES AND RATIONALIZATION.

I think it can be claimed legitimately that the finishing trades have travelled a long distance on the way of "rationalization," which is now being so widely prescribed as an essential move in modern industry. We have amalgamated, we have to a considerable extent specialized, we have collated experience and utilized it, and we have been able to furnish the necessary money, and have spent it upon constant improvements in equipment, and therefore, having in our degree done those things which we ought to do, we should be in a sounder position and have achieved many of the economies that the other sections may have yet to explore. What have we to do now? The reply usually given is that the quality of our work in general is unquestioned—the whole question is price. Cannot we reduce the price? A process of reduction is always going on—more than one half of our shrinkage in profit last year is represented by reduction in prices, but we are not prepared, if we can help it, to work under cost, nor do we think to do so would be of advantage to the trade. What we do feel incumbent upon us is to so order our affairs as to make the cost as low as possible, and to take all the measures necessary to this end; to respond to every economic move on the part of the other sections which will reduce our cost of production by corresponding reduction in price; and to be ready even to meet budgeted and anticipated economies and join in any concerted effort on this basis.

VIEWS ON A GENERAL REDUCTION IN WAGE EARNINGS

There are many employers who are convinced that this country cannot hold its existing share of trade, not to speak of recovering lost ground, without a general reduction in wage earnings. It may prove necessary in the end, but it behoves us to use every other measure, however irksome, before we are driven to this.

At present we are being compelled to concentrate our work and to close down several branches. It is a very distasteful and painful necessity to throw out of employment men who have worked with us for years, and with whom we have taken part in movements for pensions, shareholdings, and mutual dispute settling, but the position is there and we cannot shirk it without courting still greater detriment to the whole body of workers. Our costs can only be kept in control and the earnings of the men continuing in employment can only be maintained by this action. We are endeavouring to bring before our workmen and their trade unions, through their works councils, information as to the state of trade and the reason why such action is forced upon us, and we acknowledge with appreciation the movement of response that has already been made and is being made by the unions to meet the position when the facts are put before them. This only proves the need of bringing to our workmen the fullest information of our difficulties and the reasons for our actions.

The balance-sheet and accounts you have had before you contain certain features calling for special comment. In the first place, you will have observed the rearrangement of the balance-sheet in accordance with the requirement of the new Companies Act whereby the investments in our branch companies and other companies in which we hold a major interest are separated from our other investment items, and in the process we have transferred part of the investment contingency fund to deal with shrinkages for which this fund was provided.

THE YEAR'S RESULTS

Our profits for the year have fallen to £538,255, as compared with £817,994 last year, a decrease of £279,739.

The return on capital employed is only 4.4 per cent., against 8.3 per cent., and the employment of our workpeople has suffered accordingly. As we work entirely on commission the shrinkage is, of course, a reflection unfortunately of the position of our customers.

As already stated, we calculate that something more than one-half of the decrease in profits is due to reductions of dyeing prices, the remainder being due to the smaller volume of business available for our operations.

We recommend the payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 10d. per share, making, with the interim dividend, a total of 1s. 8d. per share for the year, and that the balance of £339,204 be carried forward to the next account, and the resolution which I will propose later will be to that effect. You will notice that the carry-forward is thus reduced as compared with last year by £39,646.

DYESTUFFS

There are a few other matters to which I must briefly refer.

Dyestuffs, which are an important factor in our costs, show an increase, for although there has been a gradual fall in prices of the pre-War dyes this has not been sufficient to counterbalance the additional cost incurred by the constant adoption of new and more expensive dyes necessary for the higher degree of fastness of colour now required and for the dyeing of artificial silk fibres.

The end of this year completes the term of the Dyestuffs Prohibition Act, and the dyestuffs makers have not yet collaborated with the users as to the position arising out of the expiry of the Act, notwithstanding the invitations extended to them by my colleague the chairman of the Colour Users' Association. It is our hope that the assistance which the Act has furnished in the establishment of a colour-making industry in this country on a large scale has put our colour makers into a position to supply users without placing them in a disadvantageous competitive position, both as regards price and variety of productions.

Last year I drew attention to the Five-Counties Scheme for the control of output of coal and made a plea that this should not be handled in such a manner as to interfere with deliveries against tonnage sold under contract. I am glad to record that throughout the past year no restriction has arisen in this direction. Our coal costs, however, show an increase on the previous year, and a further increase arises on our contracts for the current year, and it has been stated that the reduction in working hours proposed by the Government would, if enacted, increase the cost of production by as much as 1s. 6d. per ton at a time when our industries can ill afford it.

UNEASINESS IN REGARD TO LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

We have also ground for uneasiness in regard to Government legislative activities in connexion with the Road Traffic Bill and with the declared intention of the Minister of Labour to ratify the Washington Hours Convention, which may easily place our industries at an onerous disadvantage.

On the other hand, the effect of the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928, will be to provide in the current year a relief approaching £30,000.

During the past year we have taken over the old-established business of Samuel Barlow and Co., Limited, of Stakehill, Castleton, and of J. R. Denison and Co., Limited, Valley-road, Bradford. In the latter case the premises being required for extension of the Bradford Corporation Electricity Department the business is in process of transfer to other of our branches.

We have also acquired interests in certain other firms engaged in cognate branches of the dyeing trade.

I cannot conclude without once again seeking your support in expressing appreciation of the work of our staff. Our annual encomiums on their help have been almost monotonous, but I can assure you that they are as highly deserved as in respect of any year of our history, and whatever the present year may have in store for us you can rely on a continuance of their most faithful and devoted service.

I now beg to move: "That the report and accounts for the year to December 31, 1929, as now submitted, be and are hereby adopted."

Mr. H. R. ARMITAGE seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, no questions being asked.

THE RESOLUTIONS

The CHAIRMAN moved:—"That there be allocated from the profits of the association to December 31, 1929, (*a*) a dividend payable on March 7 on the Ordinary shares of the association for the six months to December 31, 1929, at the rate of 10d. per share, less income-tax, this dividend being the balance of a total dividend of 1s. 8d. per share, less income-tax, for the 12 months ended December 31, 1929; and (*b*) £339,204 14s. 4d. be carried forward."

Mr. JAMES SHARP seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. A. HOLMES moved:—"That Messrs. James Butterworth, Archie Ewing, Ernest Hartley Oldroyd, Benjamin Robinson, Sir Thomas Robinson, M.P., Messrs. James Sharp, Ernest Townsend, Robert Turner, and Arthur Wilson be and are hereby re-elected to the general board of the association."

Mr. JAMES MELVILLE seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. JOE WILSON moved:—"That the sum of £2,000 be voted to the general board for their services as directors to December 31, 1929, this sum to be divided as the board may determine."

Mr. F. W. BREARLEY seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. H. H. PULMAN moved:—"That Messrs. Jones, Crewdson and Youatt, of 7, Norfolk-street, Manchester, be and are hereby re-elected auditors of the Bradford Dyers' Association, Limited, for the period of accounts to December 31, 1930, at the same remuneration as last year."

Mr. J. WATERHOUSE seconded the resolution, which was carried; and a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman for presiding, which Mr. DOUGLAS briefly acknowledged.

The proceedings then terminated.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

CONTINUED PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS

VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS

SATISFACTORY BONUS PROSPECTS

ALTERATION IN RULES APPROVED

VALUATIONS TO BE MADE TRIENNIALLY

The NINETY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the members of the National Provident Institution for Mutual Life Assurance was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C.

The HON. VICARY GIBBS (the chairman) presided.

Mr. L. P. HOVIL (actuary and secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' certificate,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I would ask you if it is your pleasure to take the report as read. (Agreed.)

My first duty is to apologize for two of my colleagues who are absent—namely, Mr. Dickinson, who is away in South Africa on banking business, and Mr. Whiteley, K.C., who is engaged on important legal business. If you will have such important gentlemen on your board you must expect there to be heavy demands for them in other places.

Then I have the sad task of referring to the death of two of my colleagues. To our deep regret we have lost since I last addressed you Mr. Hoare and Sir Lewis Coward. Both these gentlemen were admirable colleagues, and their loss will be keenly felt by the members of the board.

THE YEAR'S NEW BUSINESS

Now, turning to the report, you will find that we have transacted a satisfactory amount of new business. We have issued policies for over £1,200,000. This figure is less than that reported last year, which I may describe as having been a bumper year for new business for not only ourselves but almost every other life company. This year we are in very respectable company in having to be content with smaller figures. The drop in our case is very largely due to the fall in the amount of single-premium business, a class of business which, as I have stated before, we do not greatly welcome. But the business we have put on the books is sufficient for our needs. Taking the two years 1928 and 1929 together, we show a substantial increase over the new business transacted in the first two years of the last quinquennium, and, as our renewal premium income has increased by over £15,000, you will understand that the purpose of new business, which is to fill the gaps caused by policies going off our books, has been amply met.

MORTALITY EXPERIENCE

Our mortality experience was also not so favourable as it has been of late, although the amount which we have paid in death claims represents only 75½ per cent. of that which we should expect according to the mortality tables employed in estimating our liabilities. It is interesting to see that there is hardly any increase in the number of deaths—last year's number of 412 having only risen to 417—but the claims have fallen on lives more heavily insured.

The next important paragraph in the report refers to the expense ratio and the rate of interest earned on our funds. The expense ratio is only very slightly more than last year, and at £12 14s. per cent. of the premium receipts may be regarded as a very moderate figure, especially having regard to the large falling off in the amount of single-premium policies last year.

The net rate of interest, £4 14s. 6d. per cent., which was earned on our funds invested or uninvested, is somewhat higher than last year, and is only a few pence under the highest rate we have ever obtained. (Cheers.)

SECURITY VALUES

I should now like to say a few words on the financial stringency experienced last year as affecting the values of our marketable securities. In the first place—although it is hardly necessary for me to say so—the Hatry frauds and American and general speculation only affected our securities through the consequent rise in the value of money. It will be best to take, as a basis for any comparison, the date of our last valuation of assets and liabilities—namely, November 20, 1927. The Bank rate ruling at that time was 4½ per cent., and there was then a difference in our favour of £541,000 between the market value and book value of our Stock Exchange securities, the book value of these securities being £5,100,000. On November 20 last the Bank rate was 6 per cent.—although it was reduced to 5½ per cent. the following day. The market value of our Stock Exchange securities at that date was £5,648,000, or £417,000 in excess of the book values, amounting to £5,231,000. In other words, there was, roughly, only a 3 per cent. shrinkage in value in the two-year period, and this shrinkage is rapidly disappearing with the cheaper money that the country is now enjoying. (Cheers.) There is, moreover, to our credit a sum of £80,000, being the amount of actual realized net profit during the two years, a substantial part of which was from Stock Exchange securities. I think that we may claim that this statement bears testimony to the quality of the securities in which our funds are invested, especially, too, when you remember that we have a million and a half invested in British Government securities, the value of which as "money stocks" is particularly susceptible to fluctuations in the Bank rate.

ALTERATION IN RULES

After this annual meeting we have a special general meeting to sanction certain alterations in our rules, and I think it may save time if I say what is necessary about the important alterations now, instead of waiting for the special meeting, which will probably be a formal affair.

We have set out fully in the report the reasons for the alterations which we are going to ask you to sanction.

The main alterations are the change of the date for the ending of our financial year from November 20 to December 31 and the substitution of triennial for quinquennial valuations.

As to the first, we are merely anticipating an alteration that we shall be forced to make by law when the Insurance Undertakings Bill becomes an Act of Parliament.

TRIENNIAL VALUATIONS

The substitution of triennial for quinquennial valuations we consider necessary in order that the equities between policyholders on our books during different periods may be better preserved. In the old pre-War days it was the frequent custom for offices to declare the same regular rate of bonus five years after five years. This office declared bonuses on its endowment assurance policies at rates which were identical for a period of over 25 years, and its whole life rates were only subject to some modification which had little effect on the average rate paid.

Conditions, however, have changed since the War. We ourselves advanced our bonus rate about 25 per cent. at our last valuation, and hardly a month passes—certainly not a year—without the announcement of some alteration in the rate of bonus payable by some company. It will be fairer, therefore, to our members if we take stock of our actuarial and financial position more frequently than we have done in the past, and I am glad to hear from our secretary that every member who has written to us on the subject of the proposed change has expressed his strong approval of it. (Hear, hear.)

The rules as altered will make a triennial valuation compulsory, and will further empower the directors to value at more frequent intervals if they should think it advisable, but the board do not consider a shorter period than three years in our case, at present, either necessary or desirable.

There is one point which arises through the proposed alteration in our financial year to which I should refer, and that has reference to the fees payable to directors and auditors which the meeting alone have power to sanction. These have always been voted as the fees for the ensuing year and stand at the figure voted until any alteration is made. We are now proposing to render our next accounts for a period slightly over a year in extent, and we are taking it for granted, and the members will tell us it we are wrong, that the fees last voted will be payable pro rata for the odd few weeks. (Cheers.) Our solicitor advises us that this is a fair interpretation of the spirit of the rule and that an amending vote is unnecessary.

BONUS PROSPECTS

At our next meeting you will have before you the results of the valuation that will be made at the end of this year if the proposed alterations in the rules are approved. Our members and agency representatives may wish to have some indication of the position that is likely to be disclosed. As you know, I intensely dislike the role of prophet, so I will content myself with stating a single fact, and that is that we have in hand now sufficient profit to enable us to declare a bonus at the end of the year at the same rate as we did in 1927. (Cheers.) Consequently I cannot anticipate that the 1930 bonus declaration will be anything but entirely gratifying to our policyholders and to all our supporters. (Hear, hear.)

You will also be pleased to hear that the board have decided to increase the interim bonuses payable by 5s. per cent. on the sum assured in respect of claims arising on and after March 1 under whole life policies, by death, or endowment assurance policies by survival. (Cheers.)

RETIREMENT OF MR. HOVIL

I now come to a matter which is very grievous to me and which I think you will all regret. I have to announce to you the early retirement of our admirable actuary and secretary, Mr. Hovil. He has been a tower of strength to this institution and to me, your chairman, ever since I first held that honourable office. He has been constantly courteous to the members and to everyone with whom he came into contact. He has been extraordinarily shrewd and able in the advice which he has tendered to the board with reference to any new investments and in every other way. He has been an admirable secretary, and I have no doubt that he has been an equally admirable actuary, although that is a matter of which I am not competent to judge. We greatly regret that he is leaving us, and I doubt if we shall secure a successor to equal him. I hope we shall not lose sight of him, and that we shall often have the benefit of his advice even though he ceases officially to be our secretary. (Hear, hear.)

I now formally move:—"That the report of the directors and statement of accounts now submitted, a copy of which has been forwarded to each member, be adopted and entered on the minutes." The senior director present is Mr. Yorke, and I will call upon him to second that resolution.

Mr. VINCENT W. YORKE seconded the resolution, which, in the absence of question or comment, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

THE DIRECTORATE

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the confirmation of the election of Lieutenant-General Sir George Macdonogh, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., remarking that Sir George was not only a most distinguished soldier, but he had distinguished himself in many other walks of life. He had already proved himself to be a useful colleague, and he (the speaker) most heartily recommended the confirmation of his election.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. YORKE and unanimously approved.

The CHAIRMAN also proposed the re-election of the retiring directors, Mr. A. B. Leslie-Melville and the Right Hon. Viscount Mersey, C.M.G., C.B.E., which was seconded by Mr. P. ANWYL and passed unanimously.

The auditors, Mr. William Cash and Mr. Francis W. J. Jackson, were reappointed, on the proposition of Mr. D. JONES, J.P., seconded by Mr. E. B. R. WARREN.

GROWTH OF THE INSTITUTION

Mr. WILLIAM CASH said he would like to be allowed to express to the members the thanks of Mr. Jackson and himself for the honour they had done them in re-electing them as auditors of the institution, a position which they were both very proud to occupy. He thought this was the 40th occasion on which he had been elected by the members, and it was rather interesting to note that in 1891, when he first received that honour, the funds of the institution were £4,500,000, and had grown during that period to about £10,500,000. He was very glad to have the opportunity of saying, from the members' side of the table, how much they, with the board, regretted the impending resignation of Mr. Hovil. He wished to affirm, so far as one was able to from the point or view of an auditor, all that the chairman had said with regard to the services rendered by Mr. Hevil during the time he had occupied the position of secretary. Their relations had always been most pleasant, and Mr. Hovil at all times gave every possible assistance to the auditors in the carrying out of their duties. It was therefore with satisfaction and confidence that they were always able to sign the accounts.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the institution was then held for the purpose of submitting a resolution amending some of the rules.

The HON. VICARY GIBBS, who again presided, said:—Gentlemen,—As, at the annual meeting, I contented myself with explaining the reasons for the two main alterations in the rules, for which we ask your assent, perhaps it would be as well for me now to add to the reasons given in the report for the five minor alterations proposed:—

MINOR ALTERATIONS EXPLAINED

No. 1.—To give the chairman of the board a casting vote.

It is almost an invariable rule with companies to give the chairman a casting vote at board meetings, although it is very seldom indeed that it is exercised, and I may remind you that it has always been granted by our rules to the chairman of the annual or special general meetings of members.

No. 2.—To give the members the power which many companies have already of appointing a firm of accountants as auditors instead of two individual accountants.

This explains itself, and I have nothing to add to it.

No. 3.—To provide for the suicide bar not extending beyond one year.

The present rule providing for a two-year bar in case of suicide is illiberal and out of date.

No. 4.—To provide for the fees of any extra director whom the board have power to appoint being paid by the institution.

At the time the rule was passed, giving the power to increase the number of directors over the minimum number of 10 up to a maximum number of 13, the necessity for the fees rising in proportion was overlooked. There is certainly no prospect of the directors wishing to increase their number to 13, but it is conceivable that the occasion might arise when they would wish to appoint at all events one extra director, and, if it were in the interests of the institution that they should do so, it would be undesirable that they should be swayed by any pecuniary considerations in coming to a decision on the subject.

BOARD'S INVESTMENT POWERS

No. 5.—To simplify the rules governing the directors' powers of investment.

The alteration we ask you to sanction here is one of practice rather than principle. At present we have full powers of investment, and have had for 20 years; but we have a rule which provides for the necessity of a certain number of directors voting in favour of an investment if it comes outside certain specified classes, and your auditors have to check the fact that this is done. Roughly speaking, I believe that the securities outside the specified classes are foreign government and municipal securities, industrial debenture, and preference and ordinary stocks of all kinds. But it is by no means easy for a layman to say exactly where the dividing line comes. Certainly foreign public utility securities are inside, although, as I have said, foreign government and municipal securities are outside. We ask you to make things easier for us by dispensing with this dividing line by including in the specified classes all the

(Continued at foot of next column)

investments that we either hold or are likely to wish to hold on your behalf.

As we state in the report, the proposed alterations do not portend any alteration in the present investment policy of the board, of which the balance-sheet is full evidence, and may I repeat the statement which I made last year that over 80 per cent. of your investments are in British securities and less than 5 per cent. in foreign securities; so I think you will see that if any charge is to be brought against your board it is that of being too conservative rather than too radical in their suggestions as to investment.

I beg to move:—"That the alterations to be made in the rules of the institution as set out in the resolution which accompanies the notice convening the meeting be approved."

Mr. YORKE seconded the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. CASH, seconded by Mr. ANWYL, a vote of thanks was accorded with acclamation to the chairman and directors, as well as to the chief officers and staff, for their services during the past year.

The CHAIRMAN briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the proceedings terminated.

THE NORTHAMPTON ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

LARGE INCREASE IN SALES OF CURRENT

SUPPLY TO RURAL AREAS

DIVIDEND RAISED TO 10 PER CENT.

The FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Northampton Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, was held yesterday at

BROWN BROTHERS, LTD.

CONTINUED EXPANSION

EXPORT POSITION MAINTAINED

The THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Brown Brothers, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. J. ALBERT THOMSON occupied the chair in the absence through indisposition of the chairman, Mr. Ernest Brown.

Mr. THOMSON said:—Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ended December 16, 1929, I wish to refer to the great loss we have sustained through the death on March 4, 1929, of our late colleague, Mr. Albert Brown. He was one of the pioneers of the cycle industry and also of the motor industry; a man of great enterprise and ability, he played a large part in the development of our business. He was well known and highly respected, not only at home but on the Continent and throughout the Empire, having travelled widely in the interests of the company. His genial and forceful personality is greatly missed, in our own business and throughout the whole industry.

REPORT AND BALANCE-SHEET

May I now submit to you the report and balance-sheet for the year ended December 16, 1929? With your permission we will agree to take them as read. (Agreed.)

I am glad to say we are again able to report a successful year's trading. The profit for the year, including dividend and interest on investments, and after making provision for taxation, depreciation, directors' fees, managing directors' remuneration, and contingencies, amounts to £70,085 17s. 4d. The dividend of 7½ per cent. (less income-tax) on the Preference shares takes £13,500, leaving £56,585 17s. 4d. Out of this we have already paid an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares. We now recommend payment of a further 7½ per cent., making a total dividend of 10 per cent., less income-tax, for the year. This absorbs £30,000, leaving £26,585 17s. 4d., out of which we propose to carry to reserve £20,000, raising the reserve fund to £130,000. The balance is added to our carry-forward, making a total of £33,820 18s. 4d.

The Companies Act of 1929 requires the accounts to be presented in a somewhat different form from previous years, and in the balance-sheet before you effect has been given to the new provisions of this Act. On the "liabilities" side, it will be seen that our capital remains the same; sundry creditors are slightly more, and our reserve fund, with the addition proposed, will stand at £130,000. Turning now to the "assets" side, the first item is freehold land and buildings, which is slightly increased. The figure is arrived at after adding the cost of additional property adjoining our main warehouses in Great Eastern-street and deducting an amount written off against branch premises. Heritable property in Scotland and leasehold premises remain practically unchanged except for a further payment on account of our new premises in Newcastle-on-Tyne and the amount written off the value of other leases. Plant, machinery and fixtures show a higher figure than last year by £7,237 after writing off depreciation. Goodwill and patents remain unaltered at the nominal figure of £49,000, while the continued expansion of our business is reflected in the increase of stock-in-trade to £245,416. Sundry debtors, including the amounts due from subsidiary companies, are £12,436 less than last year. Our cash position is more than satisfactory. Cash and investments, which are mainly British Government Securities, amount in all to £218,904—an increase of £17,011 over the previous year.

TRADING CONDITIONS

Trading conditions have been rather unsettled throughout the year, and business generally is still suffering from depression in many of our staple industries. Change is the order of the day. Change in design and fashion, change in method and means of transport, change in the laws that govern us and travelled widely in the interests of the company. His genial and forceful personality is greatly missed, in our own business and throughout the whole industry.

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continued competition in every section of our business, and it is part of their duty to watch the trend of design and demand so that we may adapt our service to changing needs. The motor section is still expanding, and should continue to benefit from the constant growth of road transport. We referred last year to the development of a new department of our business for supplying all kinds of service and garage equipment. In this line we have learned much, and are still learning, from America. Two of our representatives have recently returned from a visit to the United States where they were able to discuss with the makers of certain equipment the problems we are up against here, and to collect a large amount of valuable information and technical data. There is no change of importance to report in the cycle section. Radio business has been fairly satisfactory throughout the year. Business in gramophones, records, and sports goods has been satisfactory. Our aviation department has reflected the sound condition of the aircraft manufacturing industry. Parts manufactured in our own works are used on British aircraft throughout the world.

EXPORT BUSINESS

Conditions relating to export business have been unsettled and difficult throughout the year. In some European countries the increase of tariffs has made business in British motor and cycle goods almost impossible, and unfortunately some of our Colonies appear to be following in the same path. In India conditions have been somewhat unsatisfactory. In Australia business is suffering from the general depression, whilst the revision of tariffs has added to our difficulties. There is no outstanding change to report in New Zealand, South Africa, South and Central America, or in any of our other export markets. Taken as a whole, we can say that we have maintained our export position in spite of increasingly difficult conditions.

At home our branch depôts, including those of our allied companies in Scotland and Ireland, continue to progress. We are fortunate in having an experienced and capable body of up-branch managers who do their utmost to uphold the good name and good service of our company. It is our endeavour at these branch depôts to give to our customers that prompt and efficient service which they can obtain from our headquarters at Great Eastern-street, London.

GROUP PENSION AND LIFE INSURANCE SCHEME

We have from time to time considered the possibility of introducing a superannuation or pension scheme for our staff. The main difficulty to be overcome has been the provision of a sufficient capital sum to establish the fund and put it on a sound actuarial basis as regards pensions for past services. The details of a combined pension and life insurance scheme have now been worked out by our secretary in conjunction with our insurance brokers, and we are considering the possibility of bringing it into operation before our next meeting. It will be a contributory scheme wherein the company and the staff contribute equal amounts as regards pensions for current services. The back-service benefits will be secured from additional payments by the company spread over a period of years, and it may be possible to commute part of these by voting a sum or sums from profits, if available, during the next two or three years. With the pension scheme there will be combined life insurance which will offer substantial benefits to our older employees. The proposed scheme is meantime intended to apply only to our salaried staff—that is, to those who do not generally come within the scope of benefits from social legislation.

CHANGE OF DATE FOR CLOSE OF BOOKS

In recent years the date on which we close our books has been found increasingly inconvenient for stocktaking, &c.

To avoid the extreme pressure and disorganization consequent on taking stock during our busiest period just before Christmas, your directors have decided that in future we shall close our books a month later—namely, on January 16—and we shall still be able to complete our accounts and hold our annual meeting before the end of March.

In conclusion I wish, in your name, to thank the managers and staff of Brown Brothers, Limited, in London and throughout the country, and in our subsidiary companies for their loyal and efficient services throughout the past year.

The report was adopted and resolutions regarding dividends were carried unanimously.

Mr. C. Herbert Smith, F.C.A., Mr. H. R. Ambrose, and Mr. J. E. Lamb were re-elected directors.

Messrs. Joselyne, Miles, Page and Co. were reappointed auditors.

The proceedings ended with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

(Continued at foot of next column)

TILLING AND BRITISH AUTOMOBILE TRACTION

RAILWAYS AND THE ROAD SERVICES

BENEFITS OF THE AGREEMENTS

The TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Tilling and British Automobile Traction, Limited, was held yesterday at 88, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Mr. SIDNEY E. GARCKE, chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. E. Bennett, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts, and, in the course of his remarks, said:—Gentlemen,—There are no points in the accounts to which it is necessary for me particularly to draw your attention other than those which relate to the conclusion of the negotiations with the railways, which negotiations are outlined in brief in the report. It should, however, be noted that our total investments at £1,978,982, practically all of which consist of investments in omnibus undertakings, is very little less than the corresponding total figure for last year. It has come to my knowledge that in some quarters it has not been readily understood how it comes about that, notwithstanding the sale of large quantities of shares in these omnibus companies to the railway companies, we still have a total investment approximately equal to that which we had this time last year.

The explanation is simple. During the currency of the year we have not stood still. Our undertakings are all of a progressive character, and favourable opportunities have occurred from time to time of making further investments in those undertakings. In addition to that we have made one large investment in an undertaking in which previously we had no interest. I refer to the United Automobile Services, the shares of which we purchased jointly with the North Eastern Railway Company. Thus it comes about that our new investments during the year have practically balanced the investments which we have disposed of to the railways.

RESULT OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH RAILWAYS

At our meeting last year I was able to inform you that negotiations were being carried on between our group of omnibus companies and the main line railways. Even at that date I felt it advisable to indicate that there were many practical difficulties to be overcome which might create delay before a full measure of cooperation could be achieved. Later the magnitude of the task became more apparent, and when I tell you that, with the best will on both sides, it has taken over 18 months of continuous negotiation to arrive at a mutually satisfactory arrangement, you will appreciate the complicated nature of the whole matter. During the early exploration of general principles it became apparent that any scheme would have to take the form of two parts; the first, traffic working agreements between each omnibus company and the respective railway company concerned, and the other an investment whereby the railway companies would secure a substantial interest in the different operating companies, but in no case a control.

The two arrangements have been linked together by means of the different agreements entered into. It would have been quite possible to carry through that part of the scheme which relates to traffic cooperation without involving the railway companies in any financial participation in the operating companies, but it was felt by all concerned that it would make for smoother relations in the future if the railway companies obtained a definite stake in the road undertakings and were interested, therefore, in their welfare. Each omnibus company has thus obtained the good will and cooperation of the railways, and I am confident that the practical explorations now being carried out by the officers of both transport organizations will result in much valuable traffic development of benefit, not only to the railway and omnibus shareholders, but most definitely to the travelling public as well.

I feel that my statement to you in regard to this important matter would hardly be complete without an acknowledgment of the far-sighted and entirely fair attitude adopted by those upon whose shoulders rests the heavy burden of guiding the great railways of the country through a period of exceptional industrial difficulty.

THE COMPANY'S AVAILABLE FUNDS

Apart from anticipating further development, and consequently further investment in the undertaking in which we are already concerned, I am able to tell you that it is proposed that we shall join certain of the railway companies in developing with them undertakings in which they have acquired an interest, and with which, up to the present, we have had no direct concern. That has a distinct bearing on the question of our available funds. The balance-sheet discloses the fact that, taking the debtors and cash together, we had, at the end of the year, nearly £1,200,000. It is difficult for me to be precise, but, so far as I can see, the directors will be able beneficially to invest in the near future in our own class of business (omnibus undertakings in this country) something like three-quarters of that sum.

As a rough indication of the size of our group of undertakings I might tell you that the companies, between them, operate well over 5,000 omnibuses—probably the largest omnibus group in the world, and, taking the employees of those undertakings and their probable dependents, we are maintaining and supporting about 100,000 persons.

THE ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

Last year I drew your attention to the fact that a Royal Commission had been set up to investigate the law relating to road transport generally, and shareholders will have noted from the Press that the deliberations of this Commission have resulted in the promotion by the Government of a Road Traffic Bill. If this measure passes in virtually the form in which it now stands I think we may anticipate a more orderly development of traffic on the road than has been the case in the past, and I feel that the greater measure of control over public road transport, together with the co-ordination of road and rail traffic, will result in greater stability for the road transport services generally.

Mr. WALTER WOLSEY seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday the River Plate chartering market appeared steadier in tone for prompt shipment, but the forward tone was against owners. A large carrier was fixed from Bahia Blanca to Antwerp or Rotterdam at 9s. 6d., March, and 11s. 3d. was paid for a steamer of handy size from Rosario to U.K./Cont., prompt, both rates being on the basis of previous charters. However, the acceptance of 11s. 3d. for a moderately large vessel giving March-April dates was considered disappointing. Eastern shippers quoted few orders and around recent indications and 20s. was again the nominal value of early carriers for grain from Western Australia. The Glentworth was stated to have accepted time charter employment on the Pacific coast, but nothing transpired in the grain section, though orders circulated for both Portugal and Greece. American coal paid 22.10 for West Italy and a small steamer was chartered for sugar from Haiti to U.K./Cont. at 14s., March.

Fixtures included the following:—Bahia Blanca—Archimet, 7,000 tons, 10 per cent., Antwerp or Rotterdam, 9s. 6d., prompt. Rosario—K. Hadjipaternas, 6,200 tons, 10 per cent., U.K./Cont., 11s. 3d., March-April; North Anglia, 5,400 tons, 10 per cent., U.K./Cont., 11s. 3d., March. New Orleans—Megna, 200,000 rice, India (five ports), 28s., case oil, April-May. Hampton Roads—Francoula B, Gouladris, 8,000 tons, 10 per cent., West Italy, 22.10, March. New York—Chonshagen, 2,400 tons, Leghorn, 16s., pitch, March. Port au Prince—Rhon, 2,000 tons, 5 per cent., U.K./Cont., 14s., March.

WINTERBOTHAM, STRACHAN AND PLAYNE

SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN A DIFFICULT YEAR

INTENSIFIED FOREIGN COMPETITION

MR. MARGETSON'S VIEWS ON TRADING CONDITIONS

The TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Winterbotham, Strachan and Playne, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, 12a, Golden-square, London, W.

Mr. JOHN MARGETSON (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Ernest G. Barrett) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—In accordance with the usual custom, I assume it will be your wish to take the directors' report and accounts as read. (Agreed.)

The long overdue and much hoped for improvement in the woollen trade, as a whole, did not materialize in the year 1929. Indeed, to an already depressed industry was added an almost continuous fall in the raw material, with the result, naturally, that a substantial writing down of stock in the accounts of our subsidiary companies had to be effected.

Fortunately, the fall in sales, which so frequently accompanies a slump in wool, did not take place in the mills owned by this company—in fact, the turnover was considerably in excess of that of previous years. This increase, added to the fact that the directors of the mills had to a large extent anticipated a possible fall in values, resulted in a profit slightly exceeding that of the previous year, and the directors are in a position, therefore, to propose the same dividend on the company's Ordinary shares as has been paid for the past two years—namely, 10 per cent.

Although foreign competition, owing to lower wages and longer hours, undoubtedly affects the sale of some of our products, the mills are as heavily penalized as are those turning out lower priced goods, but even in the higher grade cloths this competition is definitely on the increase.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY JUSTIFIED

The economies effected and the installation of up-to-date machinery at the various mills have enabled us to meet the shocks which the industry has sustained during the past 12 months, and the conservative policy pursued by the directors has evidently been amply justified.

Taking all these things into consideration, I think we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on having emerged so satisfactorily from a difficult position.

I may perhaps be forgiven for again referring to the fact that, although your company is a holding company, the directors are all, without exception, active and full-time servants in the concerns they control, and are therefore fully alive from past experience to the vagaries and difficulties of the woollen trade. They have been taught to be cautious. I can only hope that this virtue will continue to appeal to them.

At these yearly meetings I have never attempted to play the part of prophet, and if I thought of adopting that role I should certainly not select this coming year for my first attempt.

To inform you that most industries, not only in this country but over the world generally, are passing through a trying period is merely to repeat what you can read in every paper and hear at every corner. The causes are many and general, and the result is a lessening in the spending power of the people in our own country and in practically every other.

Most traders in the woollen industry are experiencing quieter times than have been their lot for many years.

Let us hope that we shall not be asked to shoulder heavier taxation, either direct or indirect, to add to our present burden.

WOOL POSITION UNCERTAIN

So far as the wool position is concerned, it is obvious that a stable market is necessary if normal output is to be maintained. At the present time there is no definite indication of this desired stability. A spasmodic wool market usually spells a lean order-book. However, there must eventually be a revival, and when it takes place you have the satisfaction of knowing that your mills, thanks to the reputation gained by their well-known products, their thoroughly up-to-date equipment, and the efficiency of their staffs and workpeople, are well placed to participate in it.

Referring now to the accounts, there are one or two items to which I should like to make brief reference.

You will observe from the balance-sheet that the investment of £20,000 Four per Cent. Consolidated Loan, which has been taken at market price, stands at a rather lower figure than it did last year.

Advances to subsidiary companies, which stand at £87,000, are £17,000 higher than last year. This is due to further loans to the various mills to enable them to instal the new machinery, &c., to which I have already alluded to-day, and which I mentioned in rather fuller detail in the speech which I had the pleasure of making to you last year.

RESERVE FUND

From the directors' report you will note that it is proposed to add a further sum of £5,000 to our reserve fund, which will then stand at £10,000. I do not suppose there will be any objection to this proposal. Personally, I regard this growing reserve fund on the part of a young company with even more pleasure than I do the fact that it has been in a position to pay an average dividend on its Ordinary shares of 8½ per cent. since its formation 10 years ago.

A summary showing the combined assets and liabilities of the three subsidiary companies at November 30 last is also included with the accounts of this company, as usual. The figures shown therein do not call for special comment. I would merely add that in the opinion of the directors adequate provision has been made for depreciation of buildings, plant, &c., and that stocks have been conservatively valued.

To sum up, the directors recommend that the balance of £61,382 18s. 6d. be dealt with in the following manner:—

Dividend on Cumulative Participating Preference shares, 7½ per cent. per annum, less tax, for the half-year ended July 31, 1929 (already paid)	£6,000 0 0
Dividend on Cumulative Participating Preference shares, 7½ per cent. per annum, less tax, for the half-year ended January 31, 1930 (since paid)	6,000 0 0
In payment of a dividend of 10 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares	28,000 0 0
To add to reserve fund	5,000 0 0
To carry forward to next year's account	16,382 18 6
	£61,382 18 6

I must not conclude this short statement without paying a warm tribute to the loyal and strenuous cooperation of the managers, staffs, and workpeople at the mills and offices generally.

In accordance with the company's articles of association Mr. Tod and I retire from the board this year. We are eligible for re-election and offer ourselves accordingly.

DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT.

I now beg to move:—"That the balance-sheet as on January 31, 1930, together with the reports of the directors and auditors, submitted to this meeting, be and the same are hereby received and adopted; that a dividend be now declared out of the net profits of the company for the year ended January 31, 1930, upon the Ordinary share capital issued of 10 per cent. for the year, less income-tax, such dividend to be paid to the shareholders appearing on the register at February 28, 1930; and that the dividend of 7½ per cent. for the year, less income-tax, already paid by the directors upon the Preference share capital issued, be confirmed."

Mr. L. D. WINTERBOTHAM seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr. J. Margetson and Mr. J. N. Tod, were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Armitage and Norton, reappointed for the ensuing year.

Mr. E. E. WINTERBOTHAM said he would like to propose a very cordial vote of thanks to the directors for their services during the past year, and he wished to do so in no purely formal way. A director's bed in these days was no bed of roses, for notwithstanding adverse trading conditions they were expected to turn up regularly with a 10 per cent. dividend. When things were bad it was always the directors who came in for the first blame, particularly the chairman, and it was therefore due to them that when things went well the shareholders should with equal enthusiasm express their thanks for what had been done for them. The members of the company desired to acknowledge their indebtedness to the chairman and his co-directors, and to pass them a very cordial vote of thanks for their work.

Mr. H. W. BROUGHTON, in seconding, said they wished to thank the chairman, not only for presiding over them that day, but also for the able way in which he had guided the company during the past year. They congratulated the directors on the splendid success with which their efforts had been attended. (Hear, hear.)

The vote of thanks was carried unanimously, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE "YORKSHIRE POST" AND ALLIED PAPERS

A STRONG POSITION

THE HON. RUPERT BECKETT'S REVIEW OF THE YEAR

At the ANNUAL MEETING held yesterday in Leeds of the Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Company, Limited, controlling the *Yorkshire Post*, the *Yorkshire Evening Post*, the *Leeds Mercury*, and other papers, the HON. RUPERT BECKETT (chairman), in proposing the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, said:—

In spite of the somewhat difficult year through which we have passed, our newspapers have not only held their own, but their prestige was never higher, nor were they ever more vigorous in the influence they wield among readers and advertisers, who continue to give us the strongest possible evidence of their support. The General Election in the spring and the collapse of the Hatry group of companies in the autumn affected the revenue we receive from the advertising of company prospectuses. The *Yorkshire Post* was not alone in this, as every publication handling this class of business was affected to a greater or lesser degree. In spite of these fluctuations of business and the competition in newspaper enterprise, which was never keener, the shares in our company never stood at a higher value than they do at the present moment. We have had thrust upon us in this country a newspaper war, fought with little regard for the best traditions of British journalism, a war in which no quarter is being asked or given, but it is doubtful whether such competition will bring any ultimate good, either to the parties directly concerned or to the newspaper industry as a whole. Every years costs of newspaper production show an upward tendency. To meet these costs revenue from advertising has to be obtained, and this advertising is based upon the quality and quantity of circulation. It is in this direction that vast sums are expended annually by newspaper combines in endeavouring to maintain and increase the sales of their journals. Some of the methods adopted do not commend themselves to those who have the conduct of these papers.

It is the unsatisfactory character of many figures now given as net sales that has brought from advertisers a demand for some recognized basis upon which these figures can be arrived at, and some method of independent audit by which they can be verified. It would seem that no reputable newspaper has anything to lose by the acceptance of such a principle.

DEVELOPMENTS IN NEARLY EVERY DEPARTMENT

During the year under review development has taken place in nearly every department of our business. The picture side of our newspapers has been extended, and the photographic reproductions published in the *Yorkshire Post* are constantly being favourably commented upon. The *Evening Post*, which is printed simultaneously at Leeds, Bradford, and Doncaster, continues to increase both in circulation and in advertising revenue. The *Yorkshire Weekly Post* has been remodelled and promises to become a popular picture paper for the county.

The maintenance of the position of our papers is due largely to that policy which affords our readers a means of acquiring for themselves a sane judgment on problems of the day. Our papers are household papers, faithful chroniclers of everything of importance that occurs in the North of England and the world at large. They combine the brightness of a new journalism with the reliability of the old. They set up a standard of news interest that takes account, not merely of the sensational and unusual happenings of the day, but covers everything that affects in a special degree the life and work of all classes of the population among whom they circulate, treating the news with the fullest sense of responsibility. Such papers may not be as "highly spiced" as some of their lively rivals, but they are more dependable, more useful to the community, and particularly valuable to the advertiser. The advertisements revenue from the *Yorkshire Evening Post* for 1929 exceeded that for 1928, which was a record year. There is no sign of either manufacturers or advertising agents losing faith in the pulling power of the advertisement columns of the provincial evening Press. The general feeling is, in fact, the reverse; and as conditions improve and money becomes easier a still further increase in the amount of advertising carried by the *Yorkshire Evening Post* may be confidently looked for. The circulation of the *Leeds Mercury* shows a continued increase, and I certainly think it is deserving of the closest attention from local advertisers.

In conclusion, Mr. Beckett expressed appreciation of the services of the editor, managers, and staff in the conduct of the papers.

The report and accounts were adopted, and the meeting agreed to the payment of a dividend on the Ordinary shares of 35s. per share, together with a bonus of 15s. per share, less income-tax.

Sir John Eaglesome and Mr. T. L. Taylor were re-elected directors.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ACCRA	For L'pool, left Tenerife 27th.
ARGUNA	For Hamburg, left Madeira 28th.
ALCANTARA	Fm. W. Indies Cruise, arr. 8thntn. 28th.
ALMANORA	For B. Aires, left 8thntn. 28th.
ALSTER	For Bremen, left Pt. Sudan 27th.
AMERICA	For N.Y., left 8thntn. 28th.
AMERICAN TRADER	For Ldn., left N.Y. 27th.
ATHENA	For Kymasel, left Lisbon 25th.
ATHOS II	For Yokohama, left Colombo 25th.
AURANIA	For N.Y., left 8thntn. 28th.
BARRACCO	For Sabele, left Gravesend 28th.
BRAVERVILLE	Fm. Ldn., arr. St. John 27th.
BUSCO	Fm. Yokohama, arr. Kilindini 27th.
BENMACDHUI	For Far East, left Gib. 28th.
BENROCH	For Far East, left Penang 27th.
BONHEUR	Fm. N.Y., arr. Santos 27th.
BRITANNIA	For Dyke, left Pt. Said 28th.
CALEDONIA	Fm. N.Y., arr. Colon 28th.
CALGARIC	On Med. cruise, arr. Gib. 28th.
CAP ARCONA	For B. Aires, left Vigo 28th.
CITY OF BATAVIA	For Malabar Cst., left Pt. Said 23rd.
CITY OF BOMBAY	Fm. Rangoon, arr. Malta 28th.
CITY OF BRISTOL	For Ldn., left Colombo 22nd.
CITY OF GUILDFORD	Left Pt. Natal 27th.
CITY OF JOHANNESBURG	Left Middlesbrough 27th.
CITY OF NORWICH	For Hong-kong, left N.Y. 27th.
CITY OF PEKIN	For Yokohama, left Penang 28th.
CITY OF TOKIO	Fm. B'dam, arr. Kobe 27th.
COLOMAL	Left Mobile 28th.
EASTERN HAVEN	Outward, left Pt. Said 28th.
EDW. GRANDFIELD	For Haiphong, left Singapore 28th.
FERNDALE	For Ldn., left Colon 28th.
FRANKFURT	For Dairen, left Hosaki 28th.
GARTH CASTLE	For Ldn., left St. Said 27th.
GEN. METZINGER	For M'selles, left Colombo 25th.
HERMONTIS	For U.K., left Auckland 28th.
HOGARTH	For L'pool, left M'video 27th.
INANDA	Left Grenada 27th.
INCOMA	For Demerara, left Gravesend 28th.
IONIC	For Wellington, left 8thntn. 28th.
IRMGARD	For Alexandretta, left Tripoli 24th.
KHYBER	For Yokohama, left Gravesend 28th.
LANN	For Tsingtao, left Pt. Said 25th.
LALANDE	For N.Y., left Boston 27th.
LAURENTIC	For Med. Cruise, left N.Y. 27th.
LIMERICK	Fm. Brisbane, arr. Fremantle 28th.
LOG. IMPORTER	For Ldn., left Prince 27th.
LUTZOW	Fm. Brunne, arr. Tenerife 27th.
MANARA	For Ldn., left Colon 27th.
MARIETTA, BERNIADE	For St. John, left Mobile 28th.
MARIETTA PACHA	For Beirut, left Palermo 28th.
MONTE OLIVIA	For Hamburg, left M'video 28th.
MONTCALM	For St. John, left Mystic 28th.
MORSA	For Yokohama, left Moji 28th.
OXFORDSHIRE	Fm. Rangoon, arr. M'selles 28th.
PARDORA	Fm. Barry, arr. N.Y. 26th.
TACTICIAN	Fm. Brazil, arr. Mersey 28th.
TEXOS	Fm. Gladstone, arr. Melbourne 28th.

CAPE ASBESTOS COMPANY

INCREASE OF CAPITAL APPROVED

TERMS OF PROPOSED ISSUE

A SEPARATE CLASS MEETING of the holders of Preference shares of the Cape Asbestos Company, Limited, followed by an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the company, was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, Morley House, 26-30, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing a resolution increasing the capital of the company to £300,000 by the creation of 50,000 Cumulative Five per Cent. Participating Preference shares of £1 each and 50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each.

Sir EVELYN A. WALLERS, K.B.E., presided.

The CHAIRMAN, addressing the meeting of the Preference shareholders, said:—Gentlemen,—I have to apologise for the absence to-day of your chairman, Mr. Breitmeyer, who, unfortunately, is indisposed and much regrets he is unable to be present at our meeting. I am sure you will desire to be associated with the board in sending him our best wishes for the early recovery of his health.

This extraordinary general meeting is called for the purpose of considering a resolution to increase the capital of the company to £300,000 by the creation of 50,000 Cumulative Five per Cent. Participating Preference shares of £1 each and 50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each. While we recommend that these powers should be taken, it is not the intention, however, at present to utilize the whole of this new capital, and, if the resolution is passed, your board proposes to issue 25,000 Preference shares and 25,000 Ordinary shares, the balance of the new capital being held in reserve. It is proposed to offer these shares for subscription by Preference and Ordinary shareholders respectively, in the proportion of one new share for every four shares of each class held, at the price of £1 12s. 6d. a share for the Preference shares and £1 7s. 6d. for the Ordinary shares. These terms afford an attractive bonus and, in order to meet the convenience of shareholders, it will be arranged that payment for the shares can be made in three instalments. These shares will not rank for any dividend declared in respect of the company's financial year ended December 31 last, but in other respects they will, when fully paid, rank *pari passu* with the existing shares of the same class.

EXPANDING INTERESTS

In the last year or two the expansion of the company's interests in various directions has called for the expenditure of considerable sums on capital account, and this expenditure has been met from the company's current funds. The proceeds of the proposed issue will, in the first place, reimburse the company for this expenditure and also provide funds for further projected capital work. You will recall that at our last annual meeting the chairman referred to the expansion of operations by Egnep, Limited, in which we have a 75 per cent. interest. The development and equipment of that company's amosite mines has, in the meantime, progressed substantially, and your company subscribed its proportion of the new working capital issued. Further working capital will be required in order to complete the company's programme.

In connexion with our blue asbestos business, expenditure has been incurred by the purchase of two additional promising farms, thus adding to our holdings of this good quality fibre. New expenditure in prospect is the installation at our Barking factory of machinery for improving efficiency and working conditions.

OUTPUT AND TURNOVER MAINTAINED

So far as the results of the past year's operations are concerned, I am not yet in a position to give you any detailed figures. Trading conditions have been less favourable, but having maintained our output and turnover, we anticipate, when the report and accounts are issued in the course of the next few months, presenting a satisfactory statement to you.

I now beg to move: "That the capital of the company be and is hereby increased to £300,000 by the creation of 50,000 Cumulative Five per Cent. Participating Preference shares of £1 each and 50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, to which there shall be attached the respective rights and privileges attached to the existing Preference and Ordinary shares of the company, and that the board be and is hereby authorized to issue such shares or any part or parts thereof at such times, to such persons, for such considerations, and upon such terms and conditions as the board may from time to time think fit," and will ask Mr. Kent to second it, but before putting the resolution to the meeting I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

Mr. F. W. KENT seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

At the subsequent EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING a similar resolution was carried unanimously on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. W. B. ROMMEL.

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

BRITISH FUNDS.—RISE.—Treasury Bonds (4½% 1931) ¼ to 100⅝-100⅞.

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—Metropolitan (3% Cons. Stk., 1941) ⅜ to 84-85, London County (4½% Cons. Stk., 1945-85) ½ to 93-95.

PUBLIC BOARDS.—RISE.—Tyne Improvement Commission (3½% 1918-52) 1 to 75-77.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.—INSCRIBED.—RISE.—Australia (4½% 1940-60) 1 to 88-85, Ontario (4% 1947) 1 to 86-88, Western Australia (5% 1935-45) 1 to 99-95.

DOMINION CORPORATION.—RISE.—New Plymouth Harbour Board (5½% Debs., 1956) 1 to 98-98.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Brazilian (4% Stg. Bds. Lloyd Brasileiro) 2½ to 58-60, Guatemala (4% Ext. Stk., 1948) 1 to 49-51, Minas Geraes (6½% 1928) 1 to 73-77, Peru (7½% Guano Ln., 1922) 1 to 109-105, Uruguay (5% Ext. Gld. Bds., 1919) 1 to 83-85. FALL.—Brazilian (5% Fndg. Bds.) 1 to 85-87, Rio de Janeiro (7% 1927) 1½ to 83-87, Sao Paulo (5% Bds., 1904) 2 to 98-101.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—PAYABLE ABROAD.—FALL.—Swiss Federal Rail (3½% Bds.) 1 to 88-93.

HOME RAILS, DEBENTURE.—FALL.—L. and N.E. (4%) ½ to 74½-74⅞.

INDIAN RAILS.—RISE.—Bengal and N.-W. 3 to 260-270.

DOM. AND COL. RAILS.—RISE.—Canad. N. Pacific (1st M. Gtd. D. Stk., 1950) 1 to 84-86, ditto (4½% 1st M. Terml. D. Stk., 1930) 1 to 90-92, Mashonaland Rly. (1st M. 5% Dbs.) ½ to 87-89, Rhodesia Rlys. (5% 1st M. Dbs.) ½ to 88½-90½, ditto (4% Gtd. 1st M. Dbs.) ½ to 83½-84½.

AMERICAN RAILS.—RISE.—Chicago G.W. (4% Pfd.) 1 to 37-39.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—Antofag. (Chili) and Bolivia (4% Perp. D. Stk.) ½ to 69½-71½, ditto (5% Boliv. D. Stk.) ½ to 83-85, Entre Rios (4% D. Stk.) ½ to 70½-72½. FALL.—Argentine N.-E. (5% "C") ½ to 100-98½, B.A.G.S. (6% Pref.) ½ to 102½-101½, Entre Rios (6% 1st Pref.) ½ to 91-93, Villa Maria and Rufino (4½% Gtd. Stk.) 2½ to 70½-72½.

BANKS AND DISCOUNT.—FALL.—Agric. of Egypt (Stg. 3½% Bds., Gtd.) ½ to 84½-86½. Commerl. of Australia (4% 1919 to 19/0-21/0), Impl. of Persia ½ to 9⅝-9¾, Natl. Discount ("A") ⅛ to 4¼-4½.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Brunswick-Balke-Collender 8 to 20-25, Internat. Match (4% Pref.) 1 to 78-83, Krenger and Toll (Pfg. Debs.) ¼ to 30-31, Lamson Paragon Supply ⅛ to 1-1½, Magasins du 31, Lamson Paragon Supply ⅛ to 1-1½, Magasins du Louvre (6% 1st Deb.) 6½ to 95-100, Maypole Dairy (20% Pref.) 3d. to 15/10½-16/4½, Provl. Cin. Theatres (7½% Pfg. Prefd. Ord.) 3d. to 15/0-16/0, Utd. Kingdom Tea (5% Pref.) ¼ to 3-3½, Vocalion Gramophone (5% Pref.) ¼ to 3-3½, Vocalion Gramophone (5% Pref.) ¼ to 3-3½, Vocalion Gramophone (5% Pref.) ¼ to 3-3½, Vocalion Gramophone (5% Pref.) ¼ to 3-3½, Vocalion Gramophone (5% Pref.) ¼ to 3-3½, Vocalion Gramophone (5% Pref.) ¼ to 3-3½, Vocalion Gramophone (5% Pref.) ¼ to 3-3½, Vocalion Gramophone (5% Pref.) ¼ to 3-3½, Vocalion Gramophone (5% Pref.) ¼ to 3-3½, Vocalion Gramophone (5% Pref.) ¼ to 3-3½, Vocalion Gramophone (5% Pref.) ¼ to 3

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday, as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; △, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annu., 52½ 2½; 53½
2½% Annu., 57½ ½
2½% Cons. (Ir. Stk.), 57½ ½
4% Cons. Ln., 83½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½
5% Conversion Ln., 103½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Canary Island (all parts), Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Togoland, Dahomey and French Cameroons).

DISPATCHES ON MONDAY

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London		
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—			
Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	Mar. 1	6 p.m.	
R.M.S.P.† (Desendo)	Mar. 1	6 p.m.	
Nelson* (Highland Princess)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.	
R. Star (Avila Star)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.	
R. Star† (Avila Star)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
Nelson† (Highland Princess)	Mar. 7	6 p.m.	
Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Mar. 10	6 p.m.	
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Durham Castle)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.	
AUSTRALIA : Orient (Orsova)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
P. & O. (Mooltan)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.	
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Milwaukee)	Mar. 1	Noon	
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	Mar. 1	6 p.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Desendo)	Mar. 3	6 p.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson* (Highland Princess)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : R. Star (Avila Star)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : R. Star† (Avila Star)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Princess)	Mar. 7	6 p.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Mar. 10	6 p.m.	
(Para, Manaos) : Booth (Bonifacc)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.	
(all parts) : Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Mar. 12	8 p.m.	
CANADA (all parts) : Via N.Y. (Majestic) (exc. Nova Scotia) : Direct (Duchess of York)	Mar. 7	6 p.m.	
(Nova Scotia) : Direct (Lancastria)	Mar. 8	2 a.m.	
(all parts) : Direct (Albertic)	Mar. 8	6 p.m.	
(Mag. Post) (exc. Nova Scotia) : Direct (Duchess of York)	Mar. 7	5.30 p.m.	
(Mag. Post) (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Lancastria)	Mar. 8	5.30 p.m.	
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Albertic)	Mar. 8	5.30 p.m.	
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : E. & F. (Tabit)	Mar. 1	6 p.m.	
(Las Palmas) : Nelson (Highland Princess)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.	
(Teneriffe) : U.-Castle (Durham Castle)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.	
(all parts) : Ger. pkt.†† (Wahehe)	Mar. 6	5.30 p.m.	
(all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Princess)	Mar. 7	6 p.m.	
CAPE VERD IS. : R. Star (Avila Star)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.	
R. Star† (Avila Star)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
CENTRAL AMERICA (E. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Milwaukee)	Mar. 1	Noon	
CEYLON : Orient (Orsova)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
P. & O. (Mooltan and Kashgar)	Mar. 13	6 p.m.	
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon	
(all parts) : Holt* (Patroclus)	Mar. 4	6 p.m.	
(Shanghai) : N. China† : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.	
(Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Ranchi)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Milwaukee)	Mar. 1	Noon	
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Camilo)	Mar. 6	7.30 a.m.	
COOK AND SOCIETY IS. : Via Frisco (Majestic and Tahiti)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.	
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.	
E. & F. (Caraes)	Mar. 9	7.30 a.m.	
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (P.C. Hooft)	Mar. 4	6 p.m.	
Du. pkt. (P.C. Hooft)...	Mar. 5	1.30 p.m.	
P. & O. (Ranchi)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Ranchi)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
Fr. pkt. (Leconte de Lisle)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.	
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Milwaukee)	Mar. 1	Noon	
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Mar. 1	6 p.m.	
EGYPT, PALESTINE, AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Mar. 4	6 p.m.	
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Mar. 5	9 a.m.	
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Mar. 5	6 p.m.	
EGYPT (ext. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Mar. 6	9 a.m.	
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Ranchi)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails†	Mar. 8	6 a.m.	
FALKLAND IS. : Direct (Loreto)	Mar. 4	6 p.m.	
FIJI : Via 'Frisco and N.Z. (Majestic, Tahiti and Niagara)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.	
GUIANA : Roraima (Amakura)	Mar. 4	8 a.m.	
Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	Mar. 8	7.30 a.m.	
INDIA, ARAN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Ranchi)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails†	Mar. 8	6 a.m.	
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : Fr. pkt. (Louis)	Mar. 1	6 p.m.	
P. & O. (Ranchi)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.	
Via N.Y. (Lancastria)	Mar. 8	2 a.m.	
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon	
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.	
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	Mar. 7	11.30a.m	
E.D. (Egon)	Mar. 8	6 p.m.	
MAURITIUS : Via Cape T. (Kenilworth Castle)	Mar. 7	11.30a.m	
NEWFOUNDLAND : Direct (Nova Scotia)	Mar. 6	2 a.m.	
Via Canada (Lancastria)	Mar. 8	2 a.m.	
Via Canada (Albertic)	Mar. 8	6 p.m.	
(Mag. Post) : Direct (Nova Scotia)	Mar. 5	5.30 p.m.	
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Lancastria)	Mar. 8	5.30 p.m.	
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Albertic)	Mar. 8	5.30 p.m.	
NEW ZEALAND : Via 'Frisco (Majestic and Tahiti)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.	
Via Suez (Orama)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
NEW ZEALAND : Air Mails†	Mar. 8	6 a.m.	
PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF (Bonifacc)	Mar. 12	6 p.m.	
Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Mar. 12	8 p.m.	
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails†	Mar. 7	11.30a.m	
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &c. : W. Star (Majestic) (Cape)	Mar. 4	6 p.m.	
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Patroclus)	Mar. 4	6 p.m.	
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Ranchi)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
SWITZERLAND (Ger. pkt.* (Milwaukee)	Mar. 1	Noon	
W. Star (Majestic)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.	
Ger. pkt.* (Bremen)	Mar. 6	2 a.m.	
Canard (Lancastria)	Mar. 8	2 a.m.	
VENEZUELA : Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	Mar. 8	7.30 a.m.	
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	Mar. 10	6 p.m.	
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo, Ger. pkt.† (Albertville)	Mar. 5	6 p.m.	
Bel. pkt.† (Albertville)	Mar. 8	9 p.m.	
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal and Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Foucauld)	Mar. 1	6 p.m.	
E.D. (Egon)	Mar. 8	6 a.m.	
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. Togoland, Br. Cameroons : E.D. (Accra)	Mar. 12	2 a.m.	
Fr. Guinea, Ivory Coast, Fr. Togo-land, Dahomey, Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Foucauld)	Mar. 1	6 p.m.	
Gambia : E.D. (Egon)	Mar. 8	2 a.m.	
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : Ger. pkt. (Wahehe)	Mar. 6	6 p.m.	
Via Madrid and Cadiz	Mar. 15	7.30 a.m.	
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Milwaukee)	Mar. 1	Noon	
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 5	2 a.m.	
(Barbados, &c.) : Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	Mar. 8	7.30 a.m.	
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Perou)	Mar. 10	6 p.m.	
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Perou)	Mar. 11	6 p.m.	

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡ Air fee to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half oz.
„ Iraq	2½d. „
„ Persia, Persian Gulf, and India	3d. „

Air Mail label should be attached.

† Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office :—TO-DAY, 11 A.M.—To British Honduras (via Jamaica), Guatemala (via Jamaica), Turks and Caicos Islands (via Jamaica). MONDAY, 9 A.M.—To Madeira. 11 A.M.—To Bahamas and Bermuda, Bolivia (via U.S.A.), British Honduras (direct), Canary Islands, Chile (all parts) (via U.S.A.), Chile (Magallanes), Dahomey, Falkland Islands (direct), Guatemala, Guiana (British and Dutch), Honduras Republic (via U.S.A.), Ivory Coast, Mexico (via U.S.A.), West Indies (Leeward Islands). 1.15 P.M.—To Jamaica.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—TO-DAY.—Canada, Japan, Shanghai and North China, by ss. Melita. Egypt, Sudan, India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Malay States, North Borneo, Philippine Islands, Sarawak and Siam, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, China and Australia, by ss. Mantua and Chitral. Trinidad and Guiana, by ss. Perou. MONDAY.—Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria, by ss. Abinsi. U.S.A., Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico and Central America, by ss. American Shipper. Dutch East Indies, by ss. Jan Pieter-szoon Coen. Jamaica, by ss. Caraes. China and Japan, via Siberia. Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Gelria. South Africa and Madeira, by ss. Windsor Castle.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

ABINSI (E.D.), from West Africa ; Plymouth, 4 p.m.
MELITA (C.P.R.), from St. John, N.B. ; Southampton, 1 p.m.

TO-MORROW

ASCANIA (Cunard), from New York ; Plymouth.
CALIFORNIA (Anchor), from New York ; Glasgow, p.m.
CARARA (E. & F.), from Jamaica ; Avonmouth, 5 p.m.
CUBA (C.G.F.), from Mexico ; Plymouth.
GELRIA (R.H.L.), from Buenos Aires ; Southampton.
GUILDFORD CASTLE (U.-Castle), from East Africa ; London, p.m.
MANZANARES (E. & F.), from Jamaica ; Ganton, 1 a.m.
WESTERNLAND (R. Star), from New York ; Plymouth, p.m.

MONDAY

ALVA (E.D.), from West Africa ; Plymouth, p.m.
AMERICAN SHIPPER (U.S.L.), from New York ; Plymouth.
DEE (London, Tuesday.
HAKUSAN MARU (N.Y.L.), from Yokohama ; Royal Victoria Dock. Passengers land 9 a.m.
JAMAICA PLANTER (J.D.F.), from Jamaica ; Plymouth, 6 p.m.
LANCASTRIA (Cunard), from New York ; Liverpool.
WINDSOR CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa ; Southampton, 8 a.m.

WHITE STAR

CALGARIC .. .. Cruising, arr. Gib. 28th.
MAJESTIC .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Silloth. 28th.

YEOWARD LINE

AYCOCHA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Lisbon 26th.

MARINE INSURANCE

CASUALTIES IN JANUARY

Twelve vessels of 35,498 tons are reported by the Liverpool Underwriters' Association to have been posted in the Loss Book during January as "lost." Only ships of 500 tons gross and upwards are included in the returns. These figures compare with 16 vessels, of 43,941 tons, so posted in January, 1929, and with 16 vessels, of 40,231 tons, posted in the corresponding month of 1928.

The total number of casualties to vessels of 500 tons gross and upwards which were posted in the Loss Book during January last was 912. The number for January, 1929, was 814. The corresponding figure for January, 1928, was 796, and for January, 1927, it was 852.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Vessel and Casualty	Guinea per cent.
P. G. HALVORSEN	Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander. Ashore near Suances ..	80
KONSTANTIN LEMOS	Hamburg, Dec. 6, for Antwerp. Ashore near Ording	20
BALTARON	London, Dec. 20, for Riga. Ashore Sergaux Island	70
EDWARD LUCKENBACH	Everett, Dec. 16, for Boston. Ashore Block Island ..	20
MUNCHEN ..	At New York from Bremerhaven. Resting on dock bottom, having been on fire	30
KOSHUN MARU ..	Portland (Oregon), Feb. 12, for Yokohama. Ashore Scotch Lighthouse, Unimak Pass, Alaska	90
ALABAMA MARU ..	Vancouver, Jan. 29, for Shanghai. Ashore Cape Inuboye	60

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

CARA.—Portpatrick Wireless Station, Feb. 28.—British s. Cara, Clyde for Gothenburg, ashore Paterson Rock, Sands ; no immediate danger. Campbeltown lifeboat not proceeding, but standing by ; weather calm. Hope refloat at high water. Malin Head Wireless Station, Feb. 28.—Following from British s. Cara :—Refloated at 10.40 a.m., making water forepeak only, proceeding on.

DAGHILD.—See Zander.

GOLIATH.—See Tamworth.

LADY LIMERICK.—Liverpool, Feb. 28.—Consting s. Lady Limerick and ferry s. Oxton were in collision this afternoon in river. Former sustained damage ; extent of damage to Oxton, if any, unknown. Liverpool, Feb. 28.—Steamer Lady Limerick had disembarked passengers at stage, and was proceeding to Wallasey Stage to land cattle when she came into collision with ferry s. Oxton. Former has damage to stem ; Oxton damage to port quarter.

NINGCHOW.—Perth, W.A., Feb. 28.—British s. Ningchow, before reported. Fire extended to No. 3 hold, which was flooded, damaging approximately 600 tons flour. Liverpool, Feb. 28.—S. Ningchow.—Owners have received following cable :—Perth, W.A., Feb. 28. —Fire apparently out. Will commence pumping out No. 3 to-day ; bulkhead holding.

OXTON.—See Lady Limerick.

PALING MARU.—Swatow, Feb. 25.—Japanese s. Paling Maru struck on a rock Namoa Island and beached to present sinking. Nos. 1 and 2 holds full of water.

SCANDINAVIC.—Brest, Feb. 28.—Swedish s. Scandinavic, Fofoonia for Gothenburg, reported in distress 180 m. N. 13 W. Brest ; will go to assist.

SULTAN STAR.—The owners of the above steamer state :—Sultan Star—Owing to some trouble having developed with this steamer's turbines the master deemed it necessary to return to St. Vincent for examination of the cr.—We are informed we have since received, and think it will be necessary to bring the steamer back to the builders' yard for overhaul, and in order to obviate delay in delivery of the general cargo on board the steamer destined to the Argentine, we arranged to trans-ship that cargo at St. Vincent to one of our s. Avelona Star, which steamer will be leaving St. Vincent to-day and carrying on the cargo for delivery to the Argentine via Brazil.

TAMWORTH.—British s. Tamworth, Hartlepool for Antwerp, has been in collision with tow Goliath near Tersluis, Tamworth has been damaged, proceeded for Antwerp. Goliath badly damaged aft, brought into Terneuzen.

YANG TSE.—Flushing, Feb. 28.—French s. Yang Tse got off with assistance from tugs Wotan, Goliath, and Leopold, and towed into Terneuzen ; lost both anchors.

ZANDER.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Feb. 28.—Yesterday German s. Zander, whilst proceeding up river, collided with s. Daghild, of Montreal, moored at Bill Quay Piers. Both steamers damaged.

Other Shipping News will be found on page 21

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS of the Perpetual Four per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock, issued by the Grand Trunk Railway Company will be CLOSED from the 14th March to the 13th April, 1930, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the interest accrued to the 31st March, 1930, will be forwarded on the 12th April next to all holders of this Stock registered on the 14th March, 1930.

By Order of the Board,

H. W. HARDING, European Secretary and Treasurer.

Orient House, New Broad-street, London, E.C.2.

28th February, 1930.

CITY OF MONTREAL 3½ per CENT. STERLING REGISTERED CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURE STOCK, 1954 ; CITY OF MONTREAL 4 per CENT. STERLING REGISTERED DEBENTURE STOCK, 1939 ; 4 per CENT. STERLING REGISTERED STOCKS, 1948 and 1950 ; 4½ per CENT. STERLING REGISTERED STOCKS, 1955, 1962, and 1963 ; and 4½ per CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1969.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants, the Books of the above Corporation will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st April, after which date the Stocks will be transferred ex-dividend.

For Bank of Montreal,

C. CASSELS, Manager.

47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, 1st March, 1930.

DOULTON and Co. Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from Monday, 17th March, to Monday, 31st March, both days inclusive, in order to prepare for the payment of dividends.

By Order of the Board,

R. S. JONES, Secretary.

No. 28, High-street, Lambeth, London, S.E.1.

JAMAICA GOVT. 4½% INSCRIBED STOCK.

NIGERIA GOVT. 4% INSCRIBED STOCK.

NIGERIA GOVT. 6% INSCRIBED STOCK, 1936-46.

CEYLON GOVT. 4% INSCRIBED STOCK, 1939-59.

HONG-KONG GOVT. 4½% INSCRIBED STOCK.

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES give notice that the BOOKS of the above STOCKS will be CLOSED from Wednesday, 19th March, inclusive, to the night of the 15th March, after which date the Stocks will be transferable ex dividend.

Crown Agents Office, 4, Millbank, S.W.1, 1st March, 1930.

MERSEY DOCKS and HARBOUR BOARD.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS of the (March and September) BONDS and (April and October) ANNUITIES will be CLOSED from the 15th March to Wednesday, the 26th March, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the Half-yearly Interest Warrants.

The Transfer Registers will be reopened and Documents for Registration received as follows :—Bonds from the morning of the 27th March instant. Annuities from the morning of the 1st April next.

By Order of the Board,

G. FINCH, Registrar.

Dock Office, Liverpool, 1st March, 1930.

MARTINEZ, GASSIOT and Co., Ltd.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 200,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 15th March, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Interest Dividend, payable on the 16th March, 1930.

By Order of the Board,

H. BERRY FORESTER, Secretary.

London, 28th February, 1930.

NORWICH CORPORATION 5 per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1980.—Barclays Bank Limited, 54, Lombard-street, E.C.3, hereby give notice that in order to prepare the Dividend due the 1st April next, the BALANCES of the seven ACCOUNTS in the above STOCK will be STRUCK at the close of Business on Monday, the 10th instant. On and after Tuesday, the 11th instant, the Stock will be transferable ex-Dividend.

OLUSSON'S CAPE BREWERIES, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preference and Second Preference Shares, Debenture Stock, and the Debenture Stock of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th March to 31st March, both days inclusive, for the preparation of warrants for dividend and interest respectively.

By Order,

M. FULLEYN, Secretary.

4, Devonshire-square, E.C.2.

PROVINCE of ONTARIO 4 per CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1947.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants, due 1st May, 1930, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st April, 1930, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

For Bank of Montreal,

C. CASSELS, Manager.

47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, 1st March, 1930.

READING CORPORATION THREE-and-a-HALF per CENT. STOCK, REDEEMABLE 1978.—Westminster Bank Limited gives notice that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Stock will be kept by the said Bank at their Stock Transfer Office, 9, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, will be CLOSED on the 1st April for the purpose of preparing the dividend warrants for the dividend payable on the 1st May, 1930, to the persons who on the day of such closing are inscribed as holders of the Stock, and further notice is hereby given that the said Books will be reopened for the transfer of Stock ex the May dividend, on the 2nd April, 1930.

41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, 1st March, 1930.

THE ARMY, NAVY and GENERAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS will be CLOSED from the 3rd March to the 17th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

H. A. LAWTON, Managing Director and Secretary.

Temple House, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. 28th February, 1930.

VICKERS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the First Mortgage Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from the 16th inst. to the 31st inst., both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Interest Warrants payable April 1st, 1930.

J. REID YOUNG, Secretary.

Vickers House, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1. 1st March, 1930.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum) ; Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

FOR SALE Privately, a former Royal Pavilion of exquisite Spanish mahogany, with antique grate.—Harris, Keyham, Leicestershire.

FOR SALE.—MOVING PICTURE OUTFIT consisting Model B Cine-Kodak, Model 37A Filmo Projector and Electrical Unused £75.—Write Box T.1035, The Times, E.C.4.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

EUROPEAN GAS COMPANY Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on Tuesday, the 11th day of March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Middlesex Room, Great Eastern Hotel, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, pursuant to the regulations of the Company :—

To receive the Report of the Directors and the Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1929 ;

To declare a dividend ;

To elect Directors and Auditors in the place of those retiring ; and

To transact the ordinary business of such Meeting.

The Accounts to be submitted to the shareholders will be open for inspection at the Company's offices on and after the 3rd March. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st March, both days inclusive.

In accordance with Article 48 of the Company's Articles of Association, the bearer of a share warrant may, on depositing his warrant at the office, not less than 48 hours before the time of holding any meeting of the Company, with a statement in writing of his name and address, be present at such meeting and vote thereat in respect of the shares included in such warrant.

By Order of the Board,

F. ELIOT WILLIAMS, General Manager and Secretary. Montague House, Devonshire-square, London, E.C.2.

28th February, 1930.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, and Registered Bondholders of the TEMISCOUATA RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other purposes, will be held on Tuesday, the 25th day of March, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Château Frontenac, in the City of Quebec, Canada.

By Order,

C. A. STEWART, Secretary and Manager.

Rivière du Loup, Que., January 20th, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CHARTERED STATE RAILWAY COMPANY (S.T.E.G.)

3 per CENT. GOLD COMPLEMENTARY SYSTEMS.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders have received advices from the Caisse Commune that, on and after 1st March, 1930, COUPONS dated 1st March, 1922, and 1st March, 1930, on Bonds grouped under the Accord of Prague will be PAID at the various Continental Agents, including Banque de Paris and des Pays-Bas, Paris, or Crédit Lyonnais, Paris.

The Coupons are payable at the rate of Dollars 0.29 per Coupon, less a deduction by the Paying Agents for encashment.

Under the Accord of Prague Coupons are prescribed five years after the advertised date of payment.

D. REID, Secretary.

Council House, 17, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

CANADA IRON FOUNDRIES, Limited.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, subject to confirmation by the General Meeting of April 17th, 1930, a DIVIDEND of 6 per cent. on the Preference Shares and 1 per cent. on the Common Shares has been DECLARED PAYABLE on May 10th, 1930, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on April 30th, 1930.

By Order of the Board,

E. P. ATKINSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated at Montreal, February 14th, 1930.

CITY OF CALGARY 4½ per CENT. DEBENTURES. The City of Calgary announces that the COUPONS falling due 1st April, 1930, on the above-mentioned Debentures will be PRESENTED for payment after the 17th March, 1930, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2. Three clear days required for examination. Lists may be obtained on application at the Bank.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

SHEFFIELD CORPORATION 6 per CENT. REDEEMABLE DEBENTURE STOCK.

BEARER CERTIFICATES.

Notice is hereby given that repayment of the Stock Certificates to bearer will be made on the 19th March, 1930, at the Midland Bank, Limited, Coupons Payable and New Issue Department, Poultry, London, E.C.2, in exchange for the Stock Certificates.

A. R. GRIFFITHS, City Treasurer and Registrar.

Town Hall, Sheffield, 1st March, 1930.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS

(Established 1778).

Estate Agents, Surveyors, and Valuers,

12, HOBART-PLACE, EATON-SQUARE, S.W.1 ;

5, West Halkin-street ; 23, Mount-street ; and 45, Parliament-street.

Telephone : Sloane 6231-2-3.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.

SUITABLE FOR FAMILY OF DISTINCTION OR AN EMBASSY.

MAGNIFICENT CORNER MANSION, with about 26 bed rooms, five reception rooms, and fine hall, seven bath rooms, complete domestic offices, and Garage. Premises ; passenger lift, &c. Very LONG LEASE for SALE.

STUDIO HOUSE.

FOR DISPOSAL, a fine bed part of BELGRAVIA, facing South ; five bed rooms, three reception rooms, central lounge hall, usual offices, and studio with North light. Easily sub-divided into two flats, with constant hot and cold water in bed rooms and parquet flooring. Direct Westminster Lease at £250 per annum ; reasonable premium required.

EATON-SQUARE.

FIRST-FLOOR BED-ROOM SUITE

FOR SALE, exceptionally size TOWN RESIDENCE, facing gardens, with central heating, hot and cold water in all bed rooms ; parquet flooring, four bed rooms and two bath rooms upstairs ; drawing room, bed room, dressing room and bath room on first floor ; dining room, library, central hall, and usual offices. Excellent garage and rooms. Low ground-rent.

BARGAIN.

PASSENGER LIFT.

70 YEARS' LEASE for SALE ; capital HOUSE for those desiring to modernise in accordance with own ideas ; 10 bed rooms, bath rooms, reception rooms, and domestic offices. In good West-End square. Price £6,000 (or offer).

FURNISHED TOWN HOUSES.

Several excellent properties available for long or short periods.

For full particulars of and orders to view above or specially selected lists, apply

GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS,

12, HOBART-PLACE, S.W.1.

Tele., Sloane 6231-2-3.

KENSINGTON.

A Delightful little FREEHOLD PROPERTY in one of the most favoured parts of Kensington, facing Park, five sitting bed rooms, bath room, two or three sitting rooms, and complete domestic offices. Sunny and accessible position. PRICE FREEHOLD £4,750.

CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

HOLLAND PARK.

DIRECT access to spacious private gardens.—A most desirable RESIDENCE, situate on the top of a hill ; quiet and secluded position ; four bed rooms, two bath rooms, three large reception rooms. FREEHOLD, £5,500 ; open to a reasonable offer.

CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

CAMPDEN HILL.

SEVEN or eight bed rooms, bath room, large parquet-floored drawing room, two other reception rooms. The long LEASE of a very attractive semi-detached RESIDENCE FOR SOLD. Low ground-rents. In a quiet situation. PRICE £4,750.

CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

READY TO WALK INTO.

ALBERT-GATE.—A superb HOUSE of medium size, beautifully decorated and fitted ; entirely up to date parquet floors to six rooms ; sunny aspect over gardens ; 10 bed, three baths, four reception rooms, lounge hall. Long lease at strictly moderate premium for improvements, stair carpets, &c.—Apply AGENTS, WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W. (Sloane 8141.)

CHELSEA.

UNIQUE BIJOU RESIDENCE.

A PARTICULARLY CHARMING LITTLE HOUSE, entirely different to any other in the neighbourhood, and with

AMPLE ROOM FOR GARAGE.

Five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and lobby hall ; parquet floors ; constant hot water, electric heating, and new fittings and decorations throughout ; rent only £250, with reasonable premium. Or the Trust Lease at £80 ; ground-rent would be Sold. Apply H. HYDE KIRKMAN, A.A.I., "Triumph House," 185-91, Regent-street, W.1.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

CADOGAN-SQUARE (off).—10½ years' LEASE of charming LITTLE HOUSE, two bed, bath, and two reception, for disposal at low premium.—Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 35, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

£150 P.A.

CADOGAN-SQUARE, near.—Very well decorated and excellently fitted SMALL RESIDENCE ; three-four bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c. ; new lease. Premium £950. Full details, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)

£110

VALE ESTATE, CHELSEA.

CHARMING SMALL NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE with private garden ; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, compact offices on extensive three ; tenancy for 21 years, with option to purchase. Lease to occupier. Lease 73 years. Ground-rent £15 per annum.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Estate Agents, Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)

£4,000. OR OFFER.

CHESTER-SQUARE. — Attractive medium-sized HOUSE for SALE ; seven-eight bed rooms, two bath, drawing room, dining room, fine cut-built library, lounge hall, and excellent domestic offices ; freehold, rent £70. PRICE £5,000 guineas only. Agents, OFFER and OFFER, 51, Elizabeth-street, S.W.1.

CONNAUGHT-SQUARE, W.—Small HOUSE, about 6 years' unexpired lease.—Phone, 6729, or write Box 7096, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

FREEHOLD.

HYDE PARK-GATE, S.W.

DELIGHTFUL, practically NON-BASEMENT HOUSE a few yards from the Park.

Two bed, five baths, three reception, studio, sun lounge, &c., and domestic offices.

Passenger lift. Parquet floors. Perfect order.

Owner's Agents, FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 28, Dover-street, W.1. (Regent 7846.)

VALE CLOSE, W.9.

NON

ESTABLISHED 1807.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3,
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, and SURVEYORS of
FACTORIES, WHARVES and WAREHOUSES
(as distinct from Residential Properties and Landed Estates), and
PLANT and MACHINERY.

To FACTORY OWNERS and others who have for disposal FACTORIES, FACTORY SITES, or INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES of any description.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
beg to draw attention to their widely circulated
REGISTER OF FACTORIES
as the quickest and best means of realising this class of property.
MANUFACTURERS SEEKING FACTORIES
should apply for a Copy, as it contains ALL THE PRINCIPAL FACTORIES in the market, and shows at a glance what is available.

G. R.

H.M. DOCKYARD, DEVONPORT. By Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will SELL by AUCTION, in Lots, at H.M. DOCKYARD, DEVONPORT (to which only British Subjects will be admitted), on TUESDAY, MARCH 11th, 1930, and Following Days, at Eleven o'clock precisely each day, the
OLD AND SURPLUS STORES,
including :—900 Tons scrap Steel and Iron ; 180 Tons old Boiler Tubes ; Steel Wire Rope ; Davits ; Anchors ; Boilers ; Buoys ; 230 Tons scrap Metals, various ; 50 Tons Brass Condenser Tubes ; 20 Tons scrap Zinc Bottoms and Ashes ; 35 Tons old Battery Plates ; 150 Tons scrap Electrical Cable, various ; 60 Tons old Rope and Paperstuff ; 20 Tons Canvas Rags and Cuttings ; scrap Rubber, Leather, Mixed Rags ; 2,600 Sacks ; 4,000 Blankets ; 780 Canvas Tents ; 450 Horse Rugs ; and 81in. centre (packed to 102in.) Sliding Surfacing and Screw-cutting Lathe by Hulse, swing 55⅝, between centres, with Motor ; 10 4kw. Petrol-Electric Generating Sets ; Electrical Apparatus ; Motors ; Motor-Generators ; Pumps ; Engines ; Cranes ; Surface Condensers ; Circulating and Discharge Valves ; Obsolete Machine Tools ; Blocks ; Tanks ; Vices ; Forges ; Smiths Tools ; Motor Lorries ; Motor Boats ; Sailing and other Boats ; Timber ; Firewood ; Ships' Furniture ; and other Effects.
May be viewed three working days preceding and on mornings of Sale, during Dockyard working hours only, and Catalogues (1s. each) may be had at the Dockyard ; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

G. R.

ROYAL WILLIAM YARD, PLYMOUTH. By Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will SELL by AUCTION, in Lots, at the ROYAL WILLIAM YARD, PLYMOUTH (to which British subjects only will be admitted), on FRIDAY, MARCH 14th, 1930, at Eleven o'clock precisely, the
OLD AND SURPLUS STORES,
including :—10,500 Sacks and Bags, 4,150 Seamen's Hammocks, 6½ tons Chains and Lashings, 2½ tons Tailors' Cuttings, 2½ tons Rags various, 2,260 Kit Bags, 2,000 Sun Helmets, 7,400 Serge and Duck Jumpers, 2,300 pairs Serge and Duck Trousers, 1,500 pairs Boots various, 2,800 pairs Leggings, Watch Coats, Duffel and Fearnought Clothing, 800 yards Flannel, Serge and other Furnishing, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Officers' Mess Trays, Electro-plate, Table Linen, Cutlery, Glass, China, Hardware, Coopers' Utensils, Marine Clothing and numerous other effects.
May be viewed two days preceding and on morning of Sale (during working hours of the Yard only), and Catalogues (6d. each) may be had at the Royal William Yard, or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

ALDERSHOT.—By Order of the Directors of PHILLIPS MAGNETOS, Ltd., of the Cranmore Engineering Works, Aldershot, who are retiring from Business.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will SELL by AUCTION, in LOTS, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, MARCH 20th, at Eleven-thirty o'clock,
ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS,
including :—35 CAPSTAN LATHES up to 1¼in., various makes ; Gridley 2¼in. Automatic ; four National Acme Automatics ; five Screw-Cutting Lathes ; Radial and Vertical Drilling Machines ; Landis Universal Grinder ; Power and Hand Presses ; Tool and Cutter Grinders ; Vertical and Horizontal Milling Machines ; Hardening Furnaces ; Electroplating Plant ; Polishing Spindles ; 50 H.P. 440-volt D.C. Motor by Electro Motors, Ltd. ; B.T.H. 10 and 30 H.P. D.C. Motors ; Shafting, Belting, Vices, Engineers' Tools and Stores, Office Furniture, and other Effects.
Prior to the Sale of the Machinery, as the first Lot will be offered, the
FREEHOLD FACTORY,
which contains an area of about FIVE ACRES, with modern, well-lighted Ground-Floor Buildings, having an available floor space of about 10,000 sq. ft.
Particulars of the Property and Catalogues of the Machinery may be had (when ready) of Messrs. Eve and Clinton, Solicitors, Station-road, Aldershot, or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Mechanical Auctioneers and Valuers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,
11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. Telephone : MONUMENT 0081.

GIFFARD, ROBERTSON & LUCEY,

106, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

ALL THESE PROPERTIES HAVE BEEN INSPECTED.

UNEXPECTEDLY IN THE MARKET.
HAMPSHIRE.
BETWEEN WINCHESTER AND BASINGSTOKE.
Very attractive GEORGIAN HOUSE in the most popular part of this favourite County.

Situated on the outskirts of one of the prettiest villages in England, with omnibus services to Basingstoke, whence London is reached in 55 minutes by train.
Lounge hall, four reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms.
CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Unfailing water supply from gravel soil. Good stabling, garages, two cottages.
Beautifully timbered gardens and paddocks, amounting to an area of about
39 ACRES.
FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF £9,000.
Full particulars from the Sole Agents, GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, MOUNT-STREET, LONDON, W.1. (Tele., Gros. 1671.)

EXTRAORDINARILY CONVENIENT FOR THE CITY.
500 FEET UP ON THE SURREY HILLS.
UNDER A MILE FROM STATION, 20 MINUTES FROM THE CITY.

This delightful, modern, pre-War HOUSE occupies a position of great charm, being surrounded by open fields and woods, perfectly protected from building development.
Three reception rooms, eight bed, including nursery suite, two bath rooms ; central heating, company's water, modern drainage. Electric light available. Well-stocked and timbered grounds of
TWO ACRES.
Price only
£5,000,
(Prompt sale desired.)
Full details from the Sole Agents,
GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. (Grosvenor 1671.)

UNDOUBTEDLY ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES AVAILABLE.
ASHDOWN FOREST.
400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

A particularly comfortable modern pre-War RESIDENCE, in lovely grounds, and occupying a fine position four miles from East Grinstead.
Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 10 bed, and two bath rooms.
Central Heating. Electric Light. Company's Water.
SQUASH RACQUET COURT WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT. GARAGE WITH CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT.
Lovely gardens, orchard, paddock, small Farmery.
Very pretty brick-built Bungalow.
TOTAL AREA ABOUT 8½ ACRES.
Full details from the Sole Agents, who have inspected : GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, W. (Tele., Gros. 1671.)

FACTORY PREMISES, READING.

FINEST SITE FOR WORKS WITH FRONTAGE TO G.W. RLY.
AND THREE MINUTES OF READING STATION.
GROUND AREA OF 1¼ ACRES OR 55,000 SQUARE FEET,
and existing floor space of 23,000 square feet.
FOR SALE BY AUCTION 29th MARCH.
CENTRE OF 100,000 POPULATION.
Particulars and plans of
Messrs. WALDRON, SONS and GREEN, Solicitors, 29, Park-place, Cardiff,
and of the Auctioneers,
Messrs. NICHOLAS,
1, STATION-ROAD, READING.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

AVAILABLE, near PRAH SANDS, CORNWALL, restored five-roomed THATCHED COTTAGE ; plate, linen ; garage ; 45 15s. weekly.—82, Effingham-road, Bristol.

ASCOT, BRACKNELL.—FURNISHED COTTAGE ; two sitting, three bed, bath, w.c., kitchen (gas stove) ; large garden ; 3 guns, weekly, less keep let.—Write Box T.1031, The Times, E.C.4.

BEAUTIFUL CORNISH COAST.—Ideally situated, comfortable, modern BUNGALOW, adjoining sands, to be LET FURNISHED.—Suncroft, Praa Sands, Marazion.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.
STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 349.

EDGWARE.—FURNISHED HOUSE : eight-nine rooms ; detached, splendidly situated, near Tube station ; reasonable rent to really suitable tenants.—'Phone Edgware 0841.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Lists of all FURNISHED HOUSES and Properties for Sale forwarded free on application to W. A. WHEAT, Estate Agent, Sandown.

SPORTS GROUNDS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

WANTED to LEASE, SPORTS GROUND with stand accommodation in populous area London. Good rent will be paid for suitable ground.—Write Box A.174, The Times, E.C.4.

FARMS AND NURSERIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

IDEAL FOR GENTLEMAN FARMER.
BERKS (high ground, 45 minutes from London).—To be LET as a going concern, DAIRY FARM of 180 ACRES, MODERNIZED RESIDENCE with electric light and main water ; substantial buildings ; water laid in cowhouse ; capital cottages ; moderate rent.—Sole Agents, SIMMONS and SONS, 39, Blagrave-street, Reading.

WANTED

WANTED RENT or PURCHASE, GRASS FARM, 30 to 100 ACRES ; medium-sized house ; stabling ; Eastern Counties, Gloucestershire, Wilts or Herts.—Write Box T.1025, The Times, E.C.4.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

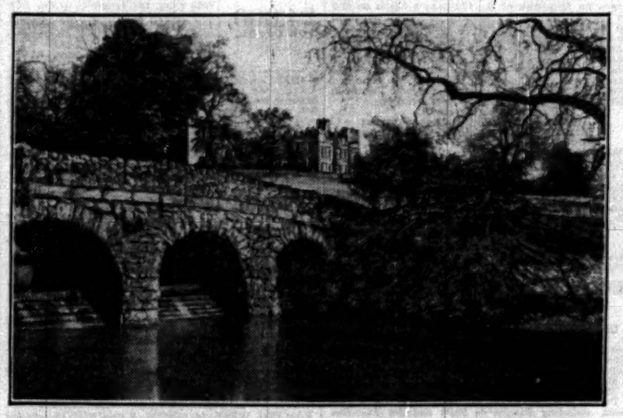
S.E. LONDON.—Capital BLOCK of FREEHOLD MANSION FLATS producing net income of £480 per annum. Price only £4,800 for quick sale.—Apply HAMPTON and SONS, 25, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD INVESTMENT for SALE, secured on valuable property close to PARK-LANE, W. ; fully let and producing £2,560 per annum gross.—Particulars from Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 25, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

WANTED

£75,000 AVAILABLE for PURCHASE of PROPERTY INVESTMENTS secured upon Single Shops or Blocks of Shops in good suburban or Central London positions.—Full details please to "A.W.B.," care of GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.
FOR SALE BY AUCTION, IN ABOUT 127 LOTS,
THE MAGNIFICENT AND HISTORICAL FREEHOLD PROPERTY KNOWN AS
THE HORNBY CASTLE ESTATE
BEDALE
INCLUDING THE FINE OLD MANSION



HORNBY CASTLE
SEATED IN
A BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PARK OF ABOUT
600 ACRES,
AND CONTAINING AMPLE ACCOMMODATION FOR
A FAMILY OF POSITION
23 FERTILE DAIRY AND STOCK FARMS
WITH SUPERIOR HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.
SEVEN VALUABLE SMALL HOLDINGS. 40 COTTAGES AND GARDENS.
350 ACRES OF THRIVING WOODLANDS AND PLANTATIONS,
DIVIDED INTO 21 LOTS.
A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, KNOWN AS
WINTERFIELD, WITH 42 ACRES PARK LAND.
FULLY LICENSED PUBLIC HOUSE, KNOWN AS
THE GREYHOUND INN, HACKFORTH. ESTATE SAW MILLS.
25 ENCLOSURES OF VALUABLE ACCOMMODATION LAND, &c.
THE WHOLE ESTATE EXTENDING TO
5,850 ACRES
which MESSRS.
LANE, SAVILLE & CO.
will SELL by AUCTION, in 127 Lots (unless previously sold by Private Treaty), at the
TOWN HALL, NORTHALLERTON,
on Thursday, April 3rd, 1930, in two sessions, from 11 a.m. until 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. onwards.
Illustrated Particulars and Plan can be obtained (price 5s.) from the Vendor's Solicitors,
Messrs. READ, EATON and Co., 48, Market-street, Bradford,
or from the Auctioneers,
Messrs. LANE, SAVILLE and Co., 10, Carlos-place, London, W.1.,
in association with
Messrs. WALTERS and ARNETT, 8, Houndgate, Darlington,
Mr. HARRY DIXON, Crook, Bishop Auckland.

J. CRAWFURD PLATT

2, THE BROADWAY, HAMMERSMITH, W.6. (Tel. : Riverside 0057 and 0998.)
THE BROADWAY, WALHAM-GREEN, S.W.6. (TEL., KENSINGTON 3446.)
8, CARLOS-PLACE, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1. (TEL. : GROSVENOR 1813.)
THE ESTATE SALE ROOM, 2, THE BROADWAY, HAMMERSMITH, W.6.
AUCTION MART, STUDLAND HALL, KING-STREET, W.6.

SALE AT THE ESTATE SALE ROOM, 26TH MARCH, 1930, at 3 o'clock.
The four capital FREEHOLD BLOCKS of FLATS, situate in OLAF-STREET, NORTH HAMMERSMITH, comprising 93 tenements. Total frontage about 187 feet and mean depth about 70 feet. A large imposing archway leads to a paved yard, to which there is a right-of-way to premises in rear occupied by Messrs. J. Lyons and Co. ; adjacent are Messrs. Barkers' Coach-building premises. Producing a gross rental of about £1,675 per annum. Solicitors :—Messrs. Lithgow and Pepper, 41, Wimpole-street, W.1.

THREE FREEHOLD RESIDENCES, Nos. 17, 18, and 20, LILIAN-ROAD, BARNES. Each let at £55 13s. 8d. per annum (Landlord paying outgoings), and each have an entrance in rear to Glentham-mail.

THE FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 39 and 43, CAMBRIDGE-ROAD, HAMMERSMITH. Rental of No. 39 is £83 12s. 8d. per annum and No. 43 at £96 12s. 8d. per annum. (Landlord paying outgoings in each case). Solicitor :—Lewis W. Taylor, Esq., 1, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.

FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 1 and 3, ROWALLAN-ROAD, MUNSTER-ROAD, FULHAM. Each let and together producing £112 9s. 4d. per annum. (Landlord paying outgoings.) Solicitors :—Messrs. T. J. Robinson and Son, 37, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY, No. 54, RAILWAY-STREET, BARNES, situate off White Hart-lane, and at present let at £52 per annum, tenant paying rates. Suitable for a workingmen's club or institute.—Solicitors :—Messrs. Underwood, Piper and Heys-Jones, 13, Holles-street, W.1.

LEASEHOLD SHOP PREMISES, 291, KING-STREET, HAMMERSMITH. Producing £230 per annum (landlord paying outgoings).—Solicitors :—Messrs. Marshal and Co., 239, Hammersmith-road, W.6.

LEASEHOLD WORKSHOP PREMISES, No. 15, ARMADALE-ROAD, NORTH END-ROAD, FULHAM. Let at £100 per annum (tenant paying rates).

LEASEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE, No. 535, FULHAM-ROAD, S.W. VACANT POSSESSION.—Solicitors :—Messrs. Parfitt, Cresswell and Williams, 567-9, Fulham-road, S.W.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE RESPECTIVE SOLICITORS OR OF THE AUCTIONEER, AT HIS OFFICES, AS ABOVE.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

HOUSE WANTED to PURCHASE, West End. Freehold or long leasehold ; vacancy of part or whole. —Write price, address, and full details, 56, Campden Hill-court, W.8.

NEWBURY District.—WANTED to PURCHASE, well built HOUSE. Freehold ; two-three reception, five-six bed rooms ; garage ; good garden ; electric light, and company's water.—Write Box 07891, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SMALL COTTAGE ; garden ; main road, 20 miles London ; suitable tea garden ; antiques.—Ellis, 9, Cairns-court, Parkhurst, London.

UNFURNISHED Compact Family HOUSE Wanted to RENT ; two-three rooms, within 20 miles of London ; near station ; first-class order ; garage, garden, six bed rooms. Good rent paid for suitable house.—Write Box 0397, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED, SUSSEX.—A Gentleman's COUNTRY HOUSE in a quiet position, containing six bed rooms, bath room, and three reception rooms, with about one acre of garden. Applicant willing to pay about £3,000 for a suitable Freehold.—Owners kindly forward full particulars to Mrs. W., care of WM. WILLETT, Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove, or Sloane-square, S.W.1.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a Property of about 100 ACRES or more, carrying a residence of some architectural merit, containing about 12 to 15 bed rooms. The house must stand high and secluded. The remote parts of Surrey or Sussex preferred.—Please reply to Box T.1026, The Times, E.C.4, care of GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1.

WANTED (East Sussex preferred).—Small COUNTRY PROPERTY (about four or five bed rooms) with a few acres planted or suitable for fruit ; up to £1,800 ; commission required.—Full particulars to H. J., WALTER PARKS, THARLE and Co., Ltd., Land Agents, Hastings.

WANTED, FURNISHED COTTAGE ; four or five bed rooms, two sitting rooms, bath room, modern conveniences ; garage ; garden ; for six months from May ; Sussex preferred, and more than 15 miles from the sea, or on the sea.—Write, stating lowest terms, Box T.1022, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE, FREEHOLD, or Rent, if long lease, detached secluded HOUSE, Surrey, Hants, Berks, Bucks ; three reception, six bed rooms, companies' light and water ; two miles main station.—Write Box P.340, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to BUY or RENT, gentleman's HOUSE ; 7 to 10 bed rooms ; 20-60 acres grassland ; stabling ; within 60 miles Newmarket, or Oks or Wilts considered.—Write Box T.1024, The Times, E.C.4.

URGENTLY WANTED.
£6,000 £7,000 offered for really good COUNTRY HOUSE within daily reach of Town, but not suburbs ; must be characteristic and up to date ; seven to nine bed rooms, really good garden, garage, and preferably cottage.—Send details and photos, which will be returned, to St. André, 11, Bolton-street, Mayfair, W.1.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

DANLEE BUILDINGS, 51, SPRING-GARDENS, MANCHESTER.—Very excellent SUITE of GROUND-FLOOR OFFICES, containing about 448 square yards, to be LET on Lease, with separate entrances at the corner of Spring-gardens and Fountain-street and in Fountain-street, affording splendid accommodation for
BANKS, INSURANCE,
or similar Companies. The premises being situate in the heart of the City are in close proximity to all important City Institutions.
For plans and further particulars apply to :—
BATE and MAIR, 51, South King-street, Manchester.
J. R. BRIDGFORD and SONS, 65, King-street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER, CORPORATION-STREET (No. 7).—Important Central City SHOP, with Two Basements, to be LET (few yards from Market-street corner) ; loading way at rear.—Apply BATEY and MAIR, 51, South King-street, Manchester.

OFFICES, FIRST FLOOR, FINSBURY-PAVEMENT.—THREE lofty and well-lighted ROOMS, principals' clerks', and waiting room ; lift ; electric light, radiators, nearly new furniture at valuation if desired ; rent £200.—Liquidator's Agents, Messrs. Somas and Coverdale, 36, Great St. Helens, E.C.3.

OLD BOND-STREET.—SHOP and BASEMENT to be LET on long Lease at £1,500 per annum with small premium. Particularly suitable for Antique Dealer, Jeweller, Tobacconist, Bootmaker, &c.—Sole Agents, YATES and YATES, 12a, Hanover-square, W.1. (Mayfair 0501.)

16, UPPER THAMES-STREET, E.C.4.

TO be LET on repairing lease at Midsummer, 1930, or earlier as may be arranged.
The commodious WAREHOUSE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Crogson and Co., Ltd.
Total superficial area, 11,872 sq. ft.
Frontage to river, 50ft.
Covered space for loading vans, &c.
For further particulars and order to view apply to Carron Company, 15, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4, or to John C. Brodie and Sons, W.S., 5, Thistle-street, Edinburgh.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

FOR SALE.
BUILDING ESTATES in SURREY, ripe for immediate development either as a whole or in blocks, part main drainage ; gas, water, electricity available ; 200 to 600 feet above sea level ; mainly chalk subsoil ; large areas close stations, electrified lines and main bus routes.—For particulars apply TURNER, 15, Arundel-street, Strand.

SALES BY AUCTION

4 lines 9s. (minimum)

WIMBLEDON COMMON.
WITH POSSESSION.
Messrs. HORNE & CO.
are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, March 19th, 1930, at 2.30, unless previously disposed of, the
FREEHOLD DETACHED RESIDENCE
NO. 12, BURGHLEY-ROAD, WIMBLEDON,
containing three reception and five bed rooms, bath room, usual offices and good garden ; also a plot of
FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND
adjoining, with frontage to Burghley-road of 50ft. and a depth of 174ft.
Particulars of Messrs. Francis, Miller and Steel, Solicitors, 6, Finsbury-square, E.C.2, and of the Auctioneers, 74, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

BILLERICAY, ESSEX.
Messrs. HORNE & CO.
are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on March 19th, at 2.30 (unless previously disposed of),
THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY
"CASSEL," RAMSDEN HEATH-ROAD,
comprising detached house with eight rooms and bath room ; outbuilding forming garage, stable, carbshed and store.
Large garden and paddock.
The whole containing an area of about 1a. 0r. 39p.
Let on lease at £75 per annum.
Particulars of Messrs. Barnard, Taylor and Douglas-Mann, Solicitors, 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2, and with orders to view of the Auctioneers, 74, Coleman-street, London, E.C.2. Telephone, Metropolitan 8138.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY SALVAGE SALE.
Messrs. HORNE & CO.
are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, on Monday, April 7th, and following day, at 11 o'clock, at the Salvage Depôt, Great Western Trading Estate, Park Royal-road, North Acton, N.W.10, MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, including Wearing Apparel, Jewellery, Furniture, Drapery, Hardware, Useful Ironwork, and a large accumulation of other effects.
Catalogues (6d. each) of the Auctioneers, 74, Coleman-street, E.C.2. Telephone, Metropolitan 8138.

WITH POSSESSION.
SUSSEX.
About 2½ miles from Hastings Station, close to bus service and golf links, ¼ mile from Cliff's Edge.
NOTICE OF SALE of a VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL and BUILDING ESTATE, occupying a unique position, about 550ft. above sea level, and commanding wonderful marine and inland views.
RESIDENCE with LODGE, GARAGE, and PLEASURE GROUNDS of over SEVEN ACRES, and Building Sites suitable for the erection of Bungalow and other Residences, to be offered by Auction as a whole, in blocks or lots, by
Messrs. SIMMONS & SONS,
in conjunction with
Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY,
at The Castle Hotel, Hastings, on Monday, 17th March, 1930.
Particulars, plan, and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Savory, Pryor and Blaiden, Solicitors, The Outer Temple, 222, Strand, W.C.2 ; Messrs. Giddy and Giddy, 61, Grosvenor-street, W.1 ; or of Messrs. Simmons and Sons, Henley-on-Thames, Reading, and Basingstoke.

HAYMARKET, HOLBORN-CIRCUS, &c.
Messrs. FURBER & MASKELL
will SELL by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., on Tuesday, 11th March, at 2.30 o'clock.
HAYMARKET.
17, ORANGE-STREET.—FREEHOLD SHOP and HOUSE with WAREHOUSE. Let upon Lease £190 per annum.
HOLBORN-CIRCUS.
21, ELY-PLACE.—FREEHOLD PROPERTY, comprising SHOWROOMS and OFFICES. Let upon Lease £250 per annum.
Solicitor.—C. W. Letts, Esq., 8, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn-circus, E.C.4.
LEE, S.E.
7, WINN-ROAD.—NON-BASEMENT FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing 12 rooms, bath room, &c. ; extensive garden. VACANT POSSESSION. Unexpired term 45 years. Ground-rent £16 per annum.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Gush, Phillips, Walters and Co., 5, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of the respective Solicitors, and of the Auctioneers, 2, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

IMPORTANT FOUR DAYS' SALE.
"CERNE ABBAS," THE AVENUE, BRANKSOME PARK, BOURNEMOUTH.
FOX & SONS
will SELL by AUCTION on the premises, as above, on Tuesday, March 11th, 1930, and three following days, the Valuable and Costly Modern
EQUIPMENT OF THE RESIDENCE,
together with an excellent collection of attractive OIL AND WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS by or attributed to :—Geo. Knight ; J. W. McIntyre, R.A. ; Waite ; W. Shayer, Sen. ; F. Lee Bridell ; Edgar Bundy, R.A. ; A. H. Davis, R.I. ; T. Sydney Cooper, R.A. ; H. Allen ; A. Aubineirs ; W. Linton ; Roger Draper ; Mark Fisher, A.R.A. ; and other well-known Artists.
Catalogues (6d. each) of the Auctioneers, 44-50, Old Christchurch-road, Bournemouth.

Re Colour Smarbotis (1928), Ltd., in Liquidation.
COLINDALE-AVENUE, COLINDALE, N.W.9.
JOHN SULLEY & SONS
beg to announce the SALE by AUCTION of the above, previously advertised to take place on the 4th March, 1930, will NOT TAKE PLACE, the whole having been Sold by Private Treaty.
Auction Offices, 46, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

TUESDAY NEXT.—Messrs.
DEBENHAM, TEWSON & CO.'S
ORDER OF SALE,
at the Mart, No. 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4., on Tuesday next, March 4, at 2.30 o'clock punctually.
1. KINGSCLERE.—FREEHOLD MODEL STUD FARM, "STRATTONS," with Vacant Possession.
2. KILBURN.—LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE, No. 5, BRONDESBURY-ROAD, with Vacant Possession of ground floor and part basement.
Auctioneers' Offices, 80, Cheapside, E.C.2.

By Order of The Home and Colonial Stores, Limited.
FINSBURY.
Close to the Heart of the City. The important LEASEHOLD
FACTORIES,
WAREHOUSES & OFFICES,
53 to 77 (odd), WORSHIP-STREET,
2, 4, and 6, PAUL-STREET,
65 to 81 (odd), CLIFTON-STREET, and
CITY STONE YARD,
having a TOTAL NET FLOOR SPACE of over
125,000 SQUARE FEET.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Mart, E.C.4, on April 15th, in Lots, as follows :—

Lot 1	16,250 sq. ft.	Lot 4	19,645 sq. ft.
Lot 2	40,740 sq. ft.	Lot 5	19,160 sq. ft.
Lot 3	11,255 sq. ft.	Lot 6	18,785 sq. ft.

VACANT POSSESSION.
Particulars, Plan and Conditions of Sale of the Solicitors, Messrs. SLAUGHTER and MAY, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.2, and of the Auctioneers, Messrs.
DEBENHAM, TEWSON & CO.,
80, Cheapside, E.C.2, and Messrs.
DRON & WRIGHT,
17, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

By order of the Executor of Miss Riley, deceased, and the Trustees of Edward Vaughan-Morgan, deceased.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS,
in conjunction with
HUSSEY, WALCOTT & CO.,
will SELL by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Tuesday, 18th March, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock (unless previously disposed of) in Two Lots,
THE RED-BRICK RESIDENCES,
Nos. 20 & 22, HARRINGTON-GARDENS,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7,
suitable for private occupation or for conversion into high-class flats, with easy access to ornamental gardens, and each containing nearly the same accommodation ; 16 bed rooms, two bath rooms, billiard room, three reception rooms on ground floor, and capital offices. Leases 40 years unexpired ; ground-rents £55 per annum each. The key of No. 20 can be obtained from the Auctioneers, and a caretaker is in charge of No. 22.
Particulars and conditions of sale from the Solicitors, Messrs. Billinghurst, Wood and Pope, 7, Bucklersbury, E.C.4, and Messrs. Wild, Collins and Crosse, Kennans House, Crown-court, Cheapside, E.C.2 ; and of the Auctioneers, Messrs. ROGERS, CHAPMAN and THOMAS, 125, Gloucester-road, S.W.7, and at Mayfair, Westminster, and Westgate ; and Messrs. HUSSEY, WALCOTT and Co., 1, Gray's Inn-place, W.C.1.

PRELIMINARY
TO BREWERY COMPANIES AND OTHERS.
THE SEA HORSE,
SHALFORD,
NEAR GUILDFORD IN SURREY.
FULLY LICENSED
FREEHOLD PREMISES,
close to the station and village, with convenient outbuildings, tea gardens, stabling and garage. Extensive frontage of about 320ft. to Horsham-Guildford Road, with a total area of over 1½ acre. Lately occupied by Messrs. Crooke's Brewery, but now held by Messrs. Hodgsons' Kingston Brewery, whose lease expires this year on 25th March, 1930.
POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE.
FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.
are instructed to offer this important Property for SALE by AUCTION, at
THE LION HOTEL, GUILDFORD,
on Tuesday, 18th March, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock precisely (unless previously sold by private contract).
Particulars and conditions of sale (when ready) of the Solicitors.—Messrs. A. F. and R. W. Tweedie, 5, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2 ; or
Land Agents.—Messrs. MESSENGER and MORGAN, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Guildford ; or
Auctioneers.—Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C.4, and 26, Dover-street, W.1.

By Order of the Owner, who is retiring.
"MANSFIELD HOUSE,"
24a, CLIFTON-GARDENS,
MAIDA VALE, W.9.
WELL-MADE
FURNITURE & EFFECTS
of this
HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL,
including
brass and iron bedsteads and bedding,
WALNUT, MAHOGANY, and WHITE ENAMELLED BED-ROOM SUITES,
dining tables, chests of drawers, washstand,
DINING-ROOM APPOINTMENTS,
Lounge easy chairs, settees, card tables,
4-SIZE BILLIARD TABLE
by Thurstons,
oak knechole desk, writing table, files, and other office furniture,
plate glass, china, mirrors, ornamental items,
Axminster and other carpets and rugs,
"EMPIRE" TYPEWRITER and general household effects,
which MESSRS.
SNELL & CO.
are instructed to SELL on the premises, as above, on Monday, March 10th, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon. On view Saturday prior to day of sale. Catalogues from the Auctioneers' Offices, 47, Maida-vale, W.9. Tele., Paddi. 7330 (four lines).

By Direction of the Executors of the late Arthur Knowles, Esq., J.P.
ALVASTON HALL,
NANTWICH, CHESHIRE.
Important Five Days' Sale of the Entire
CONTENTS OF THE MANSION,
embracing a Fine Collection of
CHIPPENDALE and SHERATON FURNITURE,
rare set of 14 CHIPPENDALE CHAIRS, four CHIPPENDALE ARMCHAIRS, 10 Sheraton bow-fronted SIDEBOARDS, two unique hand-painted PANELS of TAPESTRY by V. Codins-Langlin, 1897, valuable collection of EARLY COLOURED ENGRAVINGS, Japanese painted pictures, three grand pianofortes, rich Donegal velvet, Wilton and Axminster CARPETS, Persian rugs, FULL-SIZE BILLIARD TABLE, Chippendale and Sheraton TALLBOYS, day beds, silver, Sheffield and electro plate, including RACING TROPHIES, glassware, English and Oriental china, LIBRARY of 800 VOLUMES, APPOINTMENTS of THIRTEEN principal and TEN secondary BED ROOMS, fine household linen, contents of the servants' quarters and domestic offices.
HENRY MANLEY & SONS, LTD.,
are instructed by the Executors to SELL by AUCTION, on the premises, on Tuesday next, 4th March, and four following days, at 11 a.m. each day.
Illustrated catalogues (10 plates) 2s. ; or plain catalogues 1s., from the Auctioneers, Whitchurch, Shropshire, and Crewe.

1, QUEEN ANNE-STREET, W.1.
Messrs.
ELLIOTT, SON & BOYTON
(having disposed of the Lease) are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises as above, on Monday, March 10th, and two following days,
THE VALUABLE
ANTIQUE AND MODERN
CONTENTS of the RESIDENCE,
including Indian and other carpets, bedsteads and bedding,
HANDSOME MAHOGANY and INLAID BOW-FRONTED TALLBOY, MAHOGANY and WALNUT ANTIQUE CHESTS of DRAWERS,
Sets of fine antique carved mahogany and Stuart chairs, carved oak dining-room appointments,
ABOUT 1,100oz. ANTIQUE and MODERN SILVER.
A large collection of Ornamental Pottery, Bristol Glass, China, Pictures, &c.
Private view by card Friday, 7th March. Public view Saturday, 8th March, 10-4.30 each day.
Illustrated catalogues (price 1s.) may be had at the Auctioneers' Offices, 6, Verge-street, W.1. Mayfair 3204-5.

HOVE.
5, EATON-GARDENS.
Central and fashionable locality, near Sea and Station.
An Imposing Detached Double-fronted
WILLETT-BUILT
FREEHOLD PROPERTY,
converted into two excellent self-contained Maisonnettes.
UPPER MAISONNETTE.—Five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, offices ; constant hot water, electric light, gas.
VACANT POSSESSION.
LOWER MAISONNETTE.—Let on lease at £250 per annum.
SPACE FOR GARAGES.
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE GARDEN
(room for two tennis courts).
For SALE by AUCTION, at Brighton, on Wednesday, 5th March, 1930.
Particulars and conditions of sale from Messrs. J. K. Nye and Doman, Solicitors, Steyning, Sussex, and at Brighton, and the Auctioneers,
WILLIAM WILLETT, LTD.,
52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

28, HANS-ROAD, HANS-PLACE, S.W.
Most delightfully situated in this highly favoured position, close to Albert G